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# ANALYSIS
OF THE
# LATIN VERB

C. H. PARKHURST

Martin Kellogg.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

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# ANALYSIS

OF

# THE LATIN VERB,

ILLUSTRATED BY THE

## FORMS OF THE SANSKRIT.

BY

CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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# PREFACE.

The *immediate* aim of this treatise is to familiarize the student with the earlier and later forms of the Latin verb, and the method by which the latter have been corrupted from the former. It is not in the power of the Latin, however, to expound itself. Latin scholarship may state the facts, but it cannot give the philosophy, of Latin formation. The superficial analysis of the verb **amo**, for example, in the first person plural of the present subjunctive active would be, — root, **am**; connecting vowel, **e**; personal ending, **mus**. An acquaintance with Latin, however thorough, will not, without assistance from the cognate languages, discover in that connective **e** a union of **a** with **i**, the former a corruption of **aja**, the affix of conjugation, and the latter, like the iota of the Greek, the modal sign of the optative. We have preferred, therefore, to explain the Latin system of conjugation by reference to the Sanskrit, not at all because the Sanskrit is the progenitor of the Latin, but because it most fully retains the forms belonging to the parent language of the entire Indo-European family, and as such offers to us the proximate original, from which the later Latin derivatives are corrupted.

The *mediate* aim of these pages is to introduce the pupil to the study of Comparative Grammar, — a science which is engaging the energies of the profoundest scholars of Germany, and one which, though failing to satisfy the utilitarian tendencies of the age, is yet rich in promise to the less ambitious few, with whom research and discovery are their own sufficient and abundant reward.

We have not assumed on the part of the student any acquaintance with either the Sanskrit or the Greek. As a necessary consequence, however, of the sisterly relation existing between the Greek and Latin, one familiar with both cannot, we believe, fail to discover in our discussion of the Latin the solution of many problems in Greek formation.

In the preparation of this Manual we have taken as our guide the writings of Professors Bopp and Schleicher. As respects the content of the "Analysis" we lay no claim to originality, its primary object being to give the best approved results of German research, in a form convenient and intelligible to the English reader. Many of the conclusions attained rest rather upon probable than upon demonstrative evidence. Care has been taken in each instance to put these conclusions in no more positive form than that with which they are enunciated by the authorities we follow.

We are happy to acknowledge our indebtedness to Professor Greenough, of Harvard College, for his examination of the manuscript, and for valuable suggestions and criticisms.

Conscious of the imperfection of the work both in form and content, we submit it to the public with the hope that it may not be altogether without its influence in quickening the spirit of linguistic inquiry, and that its perusal may serve to reproduce in the case of some earnest student, something of the pleasure experienced by the author in the course of its preparation.

Williston Seminary,
Feb. 24, 1870.

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# ANALYSIS OF THE VERB.

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1. The oldest form of a word is called its Root.

2. Roots are of two kinds, Pronominal and Verbal. From pronominal roots are developed pronouns and particles; from verbal roots, verbs and nouns (substantive and adjective).

3. Inflection is the union of pronominal with verbal roots. When so combined as to denote relations of gender, number, and case, the process is termed Declension. When so combined as to denote relations of voice, mood, tense, number, and person, the process is called Conjugation.

4. Etymological analysis is the converse of inflection, and consists in resolving a verb or noun into its ultimate verbal and pronominal elements.

5 The analysis of the verb consists in separating from the root those pronominal accretions which mark distinctions in conjugation, and serve to denote relations of voice, mood, tense, number, and person.

## The Latin Alphabet.

Note. — As preliminary to the analysis proper, sections **6–49** will be devoted to a consideration of some of the more general euphonic and emphatic changes employed in verbal formation.

### (*a.*) Vowels.

6. The relative value of the vowels will be best determined by giving to them the sounds with which they are pronounced in the continental languages of Europe: viz., **a**, as in *father*, *man*; **e**, as in *they*, *met*; **i**, as in *machine*, *him*; **o**, as in *no*, *not*; **u**, as in *rule*, *full*.

7. By comparing these sounds, it will appear that only that of **a**, **i**, and **u** is simple, — i.e., produced by the vocal organs in a single

fixed position; while that of **e** and **o** is compound, — i.e., in their production the position of the organs is changed.

**8.** The first element of **o** is **a**; the second, **u**: hence we place **a** + **u** = **o**. The first element of **e** is **a**; the second, **i**: hence we place **a** + **i** = **e**. An instance wherein **e** stands in place of an earlier **a** + **i**, will be found, for example, in the present subjunctive of conjugation first; **amem** for an earlier **amaïm**; **amemus** for an earlier **amaïmus**.

**9.** **u** and its corresponding semi-vowel **v** are readily exchangeable, as also **i** and its semi-vowel **j**. Thus in the perfect of conjugation second we shall find **mon-(e)-vi** becoming **mon-ui**; and in the affix of conjugation second, **aj** changed successively to **ai** and **e**.

**10.** As in the Sanskrit, so also in the Latin, **uv** sometimes develops itself out of **u**; thus **fluo** becomes in the perfect **fluvsi**, whence **fluxi**.

**11.** The weight of a vowel is the fulness of tone with which it is enunciated. The order of vowels from heaviest to lightest, ranked according to their weight, is as follows: **a, u, o, e, i**. The Latin everywhere exhibits a tendency to pass from a heavier to a lighter.

**12.** As regards the verb, this tendency is particularly noticeable in the formation of reduplicated perfects. Thus **fallo**, perfect **fe-felli** for **fa-falli**; **cano**, perfect **ce-cini** for **ca-cani**; **cado**, perfect **ce-cidi** for **ca-cadi**. **Cecini** and **cecidi** also illustrate another tendency in the formation of reduplicates, that of attenuating the perfect more in its radical than in its reduplicate syllable. Thus in place of **ca-cani** not **ce-ceni**, but **ce-cini**; so **ce-cidi** instead of **ce-cedi**, **te-tigi** for **te-tegi**.

**13.** A radical **u** or **o**, however, reappears in the perfect, both in its radical and reduplicate syllable. Hence **tundo, tu-tudi**; **posco, po-posci**.

**14.** In like manner verbs in composition often lighten the vowel of the root; e.g., **concino** for **con-cano**, **assideo** for **as-sedeo**.

**15.** The tendency of a nasal is to convert the preceding vowel into **u**; e.g., **capiunt** for an earlier **capiant**.

**16.** The influence of **r**, or of any two consonants, is often to change the preceding **i** into **e**; e.g., **amaverunt** of the perfect indicative for **amavirunt**, **acceptum** for **acciptum**.

**17.** A final **m** or **t** tends to shorten the preceding vowel; e.g., **sī-m** becomes **sĭm**; **audiā-m, audiăm**; **amā-t, amăt**; **regā-t, regăt.**

**18.** **e** at the end of a word is usually preferred to **i**; e.g., in the imperative of conjugation third, **lege** for the regular **legi.**

### (*b.*) Consonants.

**19.** The consonants of the Latin are nineteen; seventeen simple, and two, **x** (= **cs**) and **z** (= **ds**), compound. Consonants produced with a resonance of the vocal cords are termed *sonant;* those produced without such resonance, *surd.*

**20.** As still farther classified according to the method of their generation, the scheme of the Latin consonants is as follows: —

| | Palatals. | Labials. | Linguals. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surds. | c, k, q, h. | p, f. | t, s. |
| Sonants. | g, j. | b, v. | d. |
| | | Nasals. {m, | n. |
| | | | l, r. } Liquids. |

**21.** As a result of inflection, letters sometimes become so combined as to be difficult of pronunciation. The principles according to which such combinations are simplified are called Laws of Euphony. The more general of these which require to be applied in the analysis of the verb are the following: —

**22.** Before the affix **si** of the perfect a sonant palatal becomes surd: e.g., **aug** (**augeo**) + **si** = **auc** + **si**; **reg** (**rego**) + **si** = **rec** + **si.**

**23.** **c**, or any other surd palatal converted to **c**, combines with **s** to form **x**, according to **19**: e.g., **auc** + **si** = **auxi**; **coq** + **si** = **coc** + **si** = **coxi**; **veh** + **si** = **vec** + **si** = **vexi.**

**24.** Exception. Roots ending in a palatal immediately preceded by **l** or **r** drop the palatal before the affix **si**: e.g., **algeo, alsi**; **mergo, mersi.**

**25.** Before **si** the labial sonant **b** is represented by its cognate (vid. **41**, *b*) surd **p**: e.g., **nubo, nupsi**; **scribo, scripsi.**

**26.** **v**, through an intermediate conversion to **c**, combines with **s** to form **x**, after the analogy of palatals: e.g., **vivo, viv** + **si** = **vic** + **si** = **vixi**; **fluo, fluv** + **si** (vid. **10**) = **fluc** + **si** = **fluxi.**

**27.** Roots in **m** optionally insert **p** before the affix **si**: e.g., **como, com-p-si** or **comsi**; **sumo, sum-p-si** or **sumsi.**

**28.** Lingual roots in **d**, **t**, and **r**, cannot directly coalesce with the affix **s**. Such succession of consonants may be prevented (*a*) by dropping the characteristic: e.g., **ardsi** from **ardeo** becomes **arsi**; **sentsi** from **sentio**, **sensi**; **hærsi** from **hæreo**, **hæsi**; (*b*) by dropping the **s**: e.g., **prandsi** from **prando** becomes **prandi**; **vertsi** from **verto**, **verti**; (*c*) by assimilating (vid. **41**, *c*) the characteristic to the affix: e.g., **cedo**, **cedsi**, **cessi**; **quatio**, **quatsi**, **quassi**; **gero**, **gersi**, **gessi**.

**29.** Before the affix **t**, the sonant palatal **g**, and the surd palatals **q** and **h**, are changed to **c**: e.g., **jungo**, **jungtum**, **junctum**; **coquo**, **coqtum**, **coctum**; **veho**, **vehtum**, **vectum**.

**30.** Exception. Roots ending in a palatal immediately preceded by **l** or **r** commonly affix **t** (frequently converted into **s**, its associate lingual surd) with the elision of the palatal: e.g., **fulc** (**fulcio**) becomes in the supine **fultum**; **sarc** (**sarcio**) becomes **sartum**; **mulceo** gives **mulsum**; **tergeo**, **tersum**.

**31.** Before **t** the labial sonant **b** is represented by its cognate surd **p**: e.g., **glubo**, **glubtum**, **gluptum**; **nubo**, **nubtum**, **nuptum**.

**32.** The harshness of the combination **vt** may be relieved (*a*) by the conversion of **v** into **u**: e.g., **cautum** for **cavtum**, from **caveo**; **volutum** for **volvtum**, from **volvo**; (*b*) by the elision of **v**: e.g., **motum** for **movtum**, from **moveo**; (*c*) by the conversion of **v** into **c** (conf. **26**): e.g., **victum** for **vivtum**, from **vivo**; **fructum** for **fruvtum**, from **fruor**.

**33.** Roots in **m** optionally insert **p** before the affix **t**: e.g., **demo** gives **dem-p-tum** or **demtum**: **emo**, **em-p-tum** or **emtum**.

**34.** Lingual roots in **d** and **t** convert the affix **t** into **s**, and either drop or assimilate the characteristic: e.g., **arsum** for **ardsum**, from **ardeo**; **cessum** for **cedsum**, from **cedo**; **versum** for **vertsum**, from **verto**: **messum** for **metsum**, from **meto**.

**35.** Lingual roots in **r** sometimes receive the affix **t** without modification, but commonly either (*a*) change the characteristic to **s** and retain the affix, or (*b*) change the affix to **s** and retain the characteristic. Examples of these three methods of formation are, —**pario**, **partum**; **gero**, **gestum**; **curro**, **cursum**.

**36.** Final **s** preceded by a vowel, and medial **s** between two vowels, is usually changed to **r**: e.g., **amor** from **amo**+**s**, present indicative passive; **eram** for **esam**; **regerem** for **regesem**.

**37.** A few verbs strengthen some or all of their parts by prefixing or affixing **n** to the characteristic: e.g., **ju-n-go**, from root **jug**; **fi-n-do**, from root **fid**; **ster-n-o** from root **ster** or **stra**.

**38.** A few verbs, mostly inchoatives, are formed by affixing to the root, in the present system, the letters **sc** with a connective. When formed from verbs, the connective is the same as the conjugational affix of the primitive. Those derived from adjectives insert **e**: e.g., **inveter-a-sc-o** from **inveterare**; **flor-e-sc-o** from **florēre**; **ingem-i-sc-o** from **ingemĕre**; **obdorm-i-sc-o** from **obdormīre**; **moll-e-sc-o** from **mollis**.

**39.** In rare instances the use of **sc** is not limited to the present system, and in a few cases no connective is employed: e.g., **po-sc-o**, **po-po-sc-i**; **di-sc-o**. In both of these instances the vowel is radical. Vid. "Anomalous Formations."

**40.** Assimilation. This term, as commonly employed, embraces a class of euphonic changes, differing not at all in their spirit from another and much larger class, to which no special denomination is applied. We should prefer, therefore, to define assimilation as the accommodation of one letter to the character of a concurrent letter, without at all limiting it to the case in which the assimilated letter becomes a simple reduplicate; for precisely the same influence which converts **s** into **l** in **vellem** (for **vel-sem**) is also operative in the conversion of **g** into **c** in **rectum** (for **reg-tum**).

**41.** As employed in this broader sense, assimilation admits of three cases: (*a*) in which, under the influence of the assimilating letter, a sonant becomes surd, or a surd sonant; (*b*) in which one consonant makes its concurrent letter cognate (i.e., of the same class, either palatal, labial, lingual, or nasal); (*c*) in which the assimilated letter becomes a simple reduplicate. Illustrations of these three cases, are, respectively, — **ges-tum** for **ger-tum**, **ru-m-po** for **ru-n-po**, **quas-si** for **quat-si**.

Note. — Exceptional verbs, not conformable to the rules above stated, will be considered under "Anomalous Formations."

## Reduplication.

**42.** Reduplication consists in prefixing to a root its vowel and initial consonant (for the attenuation of the vowel, vid. **11** and **12**), and occurs —

43. (*A.*) In the formation of a few perfects: e.g., **tundo** (root, **tud**) becomes, in the perfect, **tu-tudi**; **mordeo** becomes **mo-mordi**; the root **man**, *to think*, makes, in the perfect, **memini**, *to remember*.

44. Remark 1. Two roots, **sta** (from **sto, stare**) and **spond** (from **spondeo**), prefix the first *two* consonants, dropping, however, the initial from the radical syllable. Thus, **ste-ti** for **ste-sti**, **spo-pondi** for **spo-spondi**.

45. Remark 2. If the root begins with a vowel, the initial only is reduplicated; e.g., **ago**, perfect **a-agi**, which becomes (by **12**) **a-igi**, (by **8**) **egi**.

46. The Latin contains a number of concealed reduplicates, whose later form is the result of syncope and contraction; e.g., **capio** (root, **cap**) made its perfect originally **ca-capi**, which became successively **ca-cipi, ca-ipi, cepi**.

47. A few cases occur in which perfects originally reduplicated have lost the initial syllable; e.g., **tŭli** (from **tollo**) for the earlier **te-tŭli**, **fīdi** for the earlier **fi-fīdi**.

48. In composition with prepositions, the reduplicate syllable is commonly omitted: e.g., **con-tingo, con-tigi**; **per-curro** makes **per-curri**, or **per-cu-curri**.

49. (*B.*) Rarely in the formation of the present. Examples are: **gi-gno** (for **gi-geno**), root **gen**; **si-sto**, root **sta**.

## Conjugational Affixes.

50. The conjugational system of the Latin is not the product of Italian soil, but an inheritance received from the progenitor of the Indo-European family of languages, and will be best explained by reference to the Sanskrit, the oldest and fairest representative of that family. Indian grammarians classify Sanskrit verbs into ten conjugations, according to the changes which the roots experience in inflection. Of these, the first, for example, lengthens its radical vowel by combining it with **a**, and to the root thus strengthened affixes **a**, before adding the personal terminations. Thus, **budh**, *to know*, by the insertion of **a** becomes **baudh** = (by **8**) **bodh**, and, by affixing **a**, **bodha**. By uniting with this base the termination **ti**, of the third person singular, there appears the form **bodhati** = *he knows*. Again, the tenth conjugation lengthens its radical vowel, and to the root thus strengthened affixes **aja**,*

* Pronounced as though spelled aya.

before adding the personal endings. Thus, **kăm**, *to love*, becomes successively **kām**, **kām-aja**, **kām-aja-ti** = *he loves*. This Sanskrit tenth conjugation is the archetype of the Latin first, second, and fourth, the affix **aja** being variously reduced to the forms **a**, **e**, **ī**, the characteristics of these conjugations respectively.

**51.** Remark. This **aja** is probably an expansion of the root **i**, *to go*. **Kām-aja-ti** may therefore be literally rendered *he goes to love*. Compare with this the use of such expressions in the Latin as **ire ad gaudium**, **ire ad cogitationem**; also, the employment of this same verb **ire** in conjunction with the supine, to form the future infinitive passive; e.g., **amatum iri**.

### Conjugation First.

**52.** In this conjugation, the semi-vowel **j** of the affix **aja** is syncopated; and the two **a**'s combine to form **ā** long. The Latin **amo** has lost an initial palatal, — **k**, — and is radically identical with the Sanskrit **kam**, mentioned above. To verify our explanation of the **a** characterizing the first Latin conjugation, we place side by side the inflection of **kam** and **amo**, in a part of the present active indicative forms.

| | Sanskrit. | Latin. |
|---|---|---|
| 2d Sing. | **kam-aja-si** | **(k)am-a-s(i)** |
| 3d Sing. | **kam-aja-ti** | **(k)am-a-t(i)** |
| 1st Plur. | **kam-aja-mas** | **(k)am-a-mus** |
| 3d Plur. | **kam-aja-nti** | **(k)am-a-nt(i)** |

The only parts of the verb **amo**, in which, as respects the conjugational affix, the actual seems not to be in accord with the theoretical form, are the first person singular, present indicative active, which will be explained at **123**; and the present subjunctive, which will be explained at **85**.

### Conjugation Second.

**53.** In this conjugation, the second **a** of the affix **aja** is elided, the semi-vowel **j** changed to its corresponding full vowel **i**, and the resulting form **ai** passes into **e** (by **8**). That the **e** of the second conjugation, like the **a** of the first, is derived from the old affix **aja**, appears on comparing the inflection of the Sanskrit **man** with the Latin verb **moneo**, of the same root.

| | Sanskrit. | Latin. |
|---|---|---|
| 2d Sing. | man-aja-si | mon-e-s(i) |
| 3d Sing. | man-aja-ti | mon-e-t(i) |
| 1st Plur. | man-aja-mas | mon-e-mus |
| 3d Plur. | man-aja-nti | mon-e-nt(i) |

The full form of the perfect and supine would be **mon-e-vi, mon-e-tum.** For the method by which these have been abbreviated to **mon-ui, mon-i-tum,** and for the explanation of the first person singular, present indicative active, vid. **125.**

## Conjugation Fourth.

**54.** Considering next the fourth conjugation (as its affix **i** has the same origin as the **a** of the first, and the **e** of the second), we find that in this the first **a** of **aja** becomes **i**, the semi-vowel is changed to its corresponding vowel **i**, and the two **i**'s combine to form **ī** long. The second **a** is generally dropped: the parts of the verb in which it is retained and changed will be considered at **126.** That the **i** of the Latin is sprung from the Sanskrit **aja** appears, on comparing the inflection of the Sanskrit **svap** (conjugated as a causal) with that of the identical Latin root **sop.**

| | Sanskrit. | Latin. |
|---|---|---|
| 2d Sing. | svap-aja-si | sop-i-s(i) |
| 3d Sing. | svap-aja-ti | sop-i-t(i) |
| 1st Plur. | svap-aja-mas | sop-i-mus |
| 3d Plur. | svap-aja-nti | sop-iu-nt(i) |

The third person plural — **sop-iu-nt** — is one of the forms in which the second **a** of **aja** has been retained, and changed to **u.**

## Conjugation Third.

**55.** Two classes of verbs, which may be represented respectively by **veho** and **capio,** with characteristic vowels distinct in their origin, have been, by grammarians, referred to the third conjugation.

**56.** The Sanskrit first conjugation affixes to the root simple **a,** and from this **a** comes the **i,** which characterizes verbs like **veho;**

as, in the forms **veh-i-s**, **veh-i-t**, &c. The parts in which **a** is not affixed, or is changed into another vowel than **i**, will be considered at **127**. For the relation of the Sanskrit **a** to the Latin **i**, compare the inflection of **vah** (first Sanskrit conjugation), and **veho** (root, **veh**) : —

| | Sanskrit. | Latin. |
|---|---|---|
| 2d Sing. | **vah-a-si** | **veh-i-s(i)** |
| 3d Sing. | **vah-a-ti** | **veh-i-t(i)** |
| 1st Plur. | **vah-a-mas** | **veh-i-mus** |
| 3d Plur. | **vah-a-nti** | **veh-u-nt(i)** |

The third person plural is one of the forms in which **a** has been changed, not into **i**, but into **u**, giving **veh-u-nt** in place of **veh-i-nt**.

**57.** The Sanskrit fourth conjugation adds **ja** to the root, and to this **ja** is to be referred the affix of the so-called "Verbs in **io**, of Conjugation Third." The **j** of this **ja** is changed to **i**, the **a** is often dropped. The parts of the verb in which it is retained and changed will be considered at **128**. We subjoin a specimen of the probable earlier and later inflection of **capio** : —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2d Sing. | **cap-ja-si** | = **cap-i(a)-s** | = **cap-i-s** |
| 3d Sing. | **cap-ja-ti** | = **cap-i(a)-t** | = **cap-i-t** |
| 1st Plur. | **cap-ja-mas** | = **cap-i(a)-mus** | = **cap-i-mus** |
| 3d Plur. | **cap-ja-nti** | = **cap-ia-nt** | = **cap-iu-nt** |

## Irregular Verbs.

**58.** Beside those verbs that are classified into conjugations, there are, in the Latin, a few known as irregular. Irregular verbs are such as add the personal affixes to the root without an intermediate vowel, and correspond to the Sanskrit second conjugation. They are of two kinds : —

**59.** (*A.*) Irregular verbs, whose root ends in a vowel. These are : **do**, **dăre** (root, **dă**) ; **for**, **fāri** (root, **fā**) ; **flo**, **flāre** (root, **flā**) ; **no**, **nāre** (root, **nā**) ; **sto**, **stāre** (root, **stā**) ; **in-quam** (root, **qua**) ; **eo**, **ire** (root, **i**). Of these, all except **eo** and **in-quam** are, from their resemblance to the first conjugation, usually classified with that, — improperly, however, for the **a** of these verbs

is not derived from the affix **aja**, but constitutes a part of the root; and **do**, for example, is to be analyzed, —

| | not | | | but | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Root. | Conj. Af. | Pers. Af. | Root. | Pers. Af. |
| 2d Sing. | **d** | **a** | **s** | **da** | **s** |
| 3d Sing. | **d** | **a** | **t** | **da** | **t** |
| 1st Plur. | **d** | **a** | **mus** | **da** | **mus** |
| 3d Plur. | **d** | **a** | **nt** | **da** | **nt** |

**60.** (*B.*) Irregular verbs, whose root ends in a consonant. These are: **edo**, root **ed**; **volo**, root **vol**; **fero**, root **fer**; **sum**, **esse**, root **es**. We subjoin the parallel inflection of the Sanskrit (second conjugation) root **ad**, *to eat*, and the identical Latin root **ed**, giving, in each instance, first the regular, then the euphonic form: —

| | Sanskrit. | Latin. |
|---|---|---|
| 2d Sing. | **ad-si (at-si)** | **ed-s (es)** |
| 3d Sing. | **ad-ti (at-ti)** | **ed-t (es-t)** |
| 1st Plur. | **ad-mas** | **ed-mus (ed-(i)-mus)** |
| 2d Plur. | **ad-tha (at-tha)** | **ed-tis (es-tis)** |

By the side of **es**, **est**, &c., are found also **edis**, **edit**. But it is not to be so understood that **es** is a contraction of **edis**: **es** or **eds** is the original form, from which, by the insertion of a vowel (**i**), after the analogy of the conjugations, has been formed the later **edis**. To the same influence of analogy is to be referred the very general use of a connecting vowel, in forming the parts of **fero** and **volo**.

### Affixes of Voice.

**61.** The active was the voice earliest developed, and therefore contains, in its inflection, no element by which it is specially characterized. The Latin passive is a modification of the active, and is formed by affixing to the latter the accusative of the reflexive pronoun **se**, or its initial **s**. This union is limited to the present system, and is attended with various euphonic changes, as follows: —

62. Indicative and Subjunctive. The affix **s** is changed to **r** in all forms ( by 36), except that of the second person singular; e.g., **amo + s = amo + r = amor.**

63. Final **m**, and final **s** of the first person plural, of the active forms, are dropped before the appended **s**: e.g., **amabam + s = amaba + s = amaba + r** (by 62) **= amabar**; **audiremus + s = audiremu + s = audiremu + r = audiremur.**

64. Active forms terminating in a consonant, except those mentioned under 63, affix **s** with a connecting vowel. This vowel, in the second singular, is **i**; in other cases, **u**; e.g., **regeret + s = regeret + u + s = regeret + u + r = regeretur.**

65. In the second person singular, final **s** of the active becomes **r** (by 36); e.g., **capiebas + s =** (by 64) **capiebas + i + s = capiebar + i + s = capiebaris.**

66. **i**, immediately preceding **s** final of the active voice, appears in the passive as **e** (conf. 65 and 16): e.g., **monebis + s =** (by 64) **monebis + i + s =** (by 65) **monebir + i + s = moneber + i + s = moneberis.**

67. Note. — The second form of the second singular — **amare, amabare,** &c. — is simply an abbreviation of the regular **amaris, amabaris.**

68. Imperative. The only special remark to be made upon the imperative is, that its second person singular adds the full form of the reflexive **se** to the active voice, with the regular change of **s** to **r**: e.g., **ama + se = ama + re**; **cape + se = cape + re.** In other respects, this mood is formed according to the rules given above for the indicative.

69. Infinitive. To form the infinitive, **s** (changed to **r**) is added as above, a connecting vowel — **e** — inserted, and the final **e** of the active form changed to **i**. Thus, we have successively, **amare, amare-r, amare-er, amari-er.** This form **amarier**, of frequent occurrence in earlier Latin authors, is reduced to the later **amari**, by the elision of the final syllable. In the third conjugation, the corruption seems to have been carried still farther, and for forms like **regi** (obtained by elision from **regier**) may be conjectured an earlier **regerier.**

70. Remark. We have said that the passive voice is formed from the active by affixing to it the accusative of the reflexive pronoun, or its initial consonant. Exception to this principle is, however, to be taken in the case of the second person plural. The

present indicative — **amamini**, for instance — cannot be explained as a union of **se** with the corresponding active **amatis**. Compare also **monebitis** with **monebimini**; **regeretis** with **regeremini**. In each instance, there is added to the base of the tense the ending **mini**; and this **mini**, identical in root with the Greek **menos**, is to be regarded as no other than the nominative plural masculine of a passive participial affix in **minus-a-um**. Thus, **amaminus, amamina, amaminum**; plural, **amamini, amaminae, amamina**. Considered as a participle, this form suits the requirements of the place in respect to number and case, and as usually employed in respect to gender; for forms like **capti estis** are much more frequent than **captae estis**, while **capta estis** would be almost impossible. **Amamini** is, then, to be understood as standing for **amamini estis**; and the omission of **estis** must be put upon the same ground as the not infrequent suppression of **est** and **sunt** with the existing participle in **tus**: thus, **amatus** for **amatus est**, **amati** for **amati sunt**. As confirmatory of the above explanation, it is of interest to notice, in this connection, traces of the use of this same participle in the singular number; e.g., **alumnus** (from **alo**, *to cherish*) for **alu-minus**, *one that is cherished*, hence *a foster-child*; **ter-minus**, *that which is passed over*, from an old Sanskrit root (**ter**), signifying to go over; so probably **geminus** for **ge-minus**.

### Modal and Temporal Affixes.

We now proceed to review the several tenses of the different moods, considering the affixes, modal or temporal, by which they are respectively characterized.

### Indicative.

**71.** Present. This form receives no affix to mark either its mood or tense, the personal endings being added directly to the affix of conjugation; e.g., **am-a-t, reg-i-mus**.

**72.** Imperfect. This tense receives a temporal affix identical in its origin with the imperfect of the Sanskrit verb *to be*. We subjoin the inflection of this Sanskrit imperfect in the singular, omitting the augment.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **bhav-a-m** | Dropping from these forms the aspirate **h**, and there remains respectively, | **bav-a-m** |
| **bhav-a-s** | | **bav-a-s** |
| **bhav-a-t** | | **bav-a-t** |

These forms are still farther abbreviated by the syncopation of the **v**, and the union of the two **a**'s, a change identical with that by which **aja**, the affix of the first conjugation, becomes **ā**, and analogous to that by which the Latin **mavolo** becomes successively **ma-olo, mālo**. Thus **bav-a-m** becomes **ba-am, bam**; **bav-a-s** becomes **ba-as, bas**, &c. Of **bam, bas, bat**, the letters **m, s, t**, are the respective personal endings: after the elision of these, there remains the common form **ba**, which is the temporal affix of the Latin imperfect; e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Affix. | Temp. Af. | Pers. Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **ba** | **m** | = **amabam.** |
| **mon** | **e** | **ba** | **t** | = **monebat.** |

**73.** Future. The conjugations are not in harmony in their method of forming the future. The affix of the third and fourth is strictly a modal one, and will be considered with the present subjunctive. That of the first and second is temporal, and kindred to the **ba** of the imperfect. The root of the Sanskrit verb *to be* is **bhu**, or, dropping the aspiration, **bu**. If to this root deprived of its vowel be added the Sanskrit future character **ja**, there results the form **bja**. We have already seen (vid. **57**) that the letters **ja**, with the personal affixes, added to the root **cap** give the forms, —

| Singular. | Plural. |
|---|---|
| **cap-io-** | **cap- i -mus** |
| **cap- i -s** | **cap- i -tis** |
| **cap- i -t** | **cap-iu-nt** |

The inflection of **b-ja** we should therefore expect would give,

| | |
|---|---|
| **b-io-** | **b- i -mus** |
| **b- i -s** | **b- i -tis** |
| **b- i -t** | **b-iu-nt** |

After syncopating the first of the two vowels in the first singular and third plural, and dropping the personal endings, there

remains the common form **bi** (first singular, **bo**; third plural, **bu**), which is the affix of the future indicative; e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Temp. Af. | Pers. Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| am | a | bi | mus | = amabimus. |
| mon | e | bi | tis | = monebitis. |

**74.** Perfect. In considering the temporal sign of the perfect, verbs may be divided into three classes. To the *first* class belong those which form the tense by reduplication (vid. **42–49**). They are the following: —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ago | * frango | * posco |
| cado | * jacio | * pungo |
| * cædo | * memini | * scindo |
| cano | mordeo | * sisto |
| * capio | * pango | spondeo |
| cello (obsolete) | parco | * sto |
| * curro | pario | * tango |
| * disco | pedo | * tendo |
| * do | * pello | tondeo |
| * facio | pendeo | * tollo |
| fallo | pendo | * tundo |
| * findo | | |

**75.** To the *second* class belong verbs which employ in the perfect the affix **u** (after vowels convertible into **v**). The explanation of this letter is found in the perfect of the same Sanskrit root **bhu**, *to be*, whose imperfect and future have furnished respectively the affixes **ba** and **bi**. The base of the Sanskrit perfect is **ba-bhuv**. If from this form there be dropped the reduplication (conf. **fĭdi** from an earlier **fi-fĭdi**; **tŭli** from an earlier **te-tŭli**), there remains **bhuv**. Now the Sanskrit **bh** is the equivalent of the Latin **f**. Conf. Sanskrit **bhar**, *to carry*, with **fer-o**: **bhuj**, *to turn*, with **fug-io**. With the substitution of **f** for **bh**, **bhuv** becomes **fuv**, or, with the connecting vowel **i**, **fuvi**, — a form actually occurring in the earlier Latin authors, as the perfect of **sum**. From this by syncopation is derived the

* Vid. "Anomalous Formations."

later **fui**. In the word **pos-sum** for **pot-sum**, **pot** (for **potis**, *able*) is purely an adjective element; hence, in the perfect **pot-ui**, the verbal force must reside wholly in the **ui**. As the present of **possum** is compounded of **potis** and the present of **sum**, we should have expected, as the perfect of the same verb, **pot-fui**; i.e., **potis** + the perfect of **sum**. As then **ui** is verbal in its character, as the actual **pot-ui** so far coincides with the conjectural **pot-fui**, and as there is no other primitive with which **ui** admits of being associated, we shall be justified in identifying it with **fui**, and in recognizing this **u** (**i** is simply connective) as the old **ba-bhuv** carried to the utmost limit of abbreviation. To the same origin must of course be referred the **u** (or **v**) characterizing the perfect tense of other verbs; e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Temp. Af | Con. Vow. | Pers. Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **v** | **i** | **t** | = **amavit.** |
| **mon** | (wanting) | **u** | **i** | **t** | = **monuit.** |
| **aud** | **i** | **v** | **i** | **mus** | = **audivimus.** |

**76.** To the *third* class belong verbs which in the perfect add to the root the affix **s**. The Latin verb *to be* employs in its conjugation two roots; **fu**, already considered, and **es** (Sanskrit **as**). From the latter is formed, among other tenses, the imperfect **esam** (later **eram**, by **36**). Identical with **esam** is the Sanskrit **āsam**. Now to form the tense corresponding to the Latin perfect in **s**, the Sanskrit adds to the root the several numbers and persons of **āsam**. It may therefore with considerable confidence be conjectured that the Latin **esam** originally rendered the same service, and that to this, as its origin, is to be referred the affix **s** under consideration. Examples of perfects in **s** are: —

| Root. | Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Pers. Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **reg** | **s** | **i** | **t** | = **rexit.** |
| **nub** | **s** | **i** | **mus** | = (by **25**) **nupsimus.** |

**77.** Instances occur in which the last two modes of designating the perfect are combined: e.g., **met** + **s** + **u** + **i** = (by **28**, *c*) **messui**; **nect** + **s** + **u** + **i** = (by **28**, *a*) **nec** + **s** + **u** + **i** = (by **23**) **nexui**.

**78.** Aside from the three classes specified above, there remains a large number from which all trace of an original prefix or affix has disappeared, save, perhaps, in the changed quantity of the radical vowel, — e.g., **vīdi** from root **vĭd**; **lēgi** from root **lĕg**, — where the lengthening of the vowel may be regarded as compensation for the syncopation of a consonant, or the aphæresis * of the reduplicate syllable. It is to be supposed that all Latin verbs, certainly all which had an existence in the earlier period of the language, originally designated the perfect by some special characteristic. In its loss we only see carried one step farther the process of corruption by which **ba-bhuv** has been reduced to **u**, and **esam** to **s**.

**79.** Pluperfect. This tense is formed by adding to the base of the perfect, the imperfect of the verb **sum**. Thus **rex** (for **reg** + **s**)-**erat**, **amav-eram**, **ce-cin-eratis**. In the first of these examples, the root **reg** expresses abstractly the idea of "ruling." The form **reg** + **s** expresses concretely the idea of "having ruled;" and the form **reg** + **s** + **era** + **t**, with its double temporal and single personal limitation, reduces the generic conception "ruling" to the specific thought "he was having ruled," i.e., "he had ruled."

**80.** Future Perfect. The future perfect adds to the base of the perfect the future of **sum**; e.g., **amav-ero**, **rex-ero**, **ce-cin-ero**.

**81.** There occurs also an old future perfect in **so**, formed by adding to the base of the perfect **eso** (later **ero**; vid. "Table I."), with the aphæresis of **e**: e.g., **amas-so**, by assimilation for **amav-so**: **habes-sit** for **habev-sit**; **cap-so**, probably for **ca-cap-so**; **faxo** (**fac-so**) for **fa-faxo**. Vid. **capio** and **facio** under "Anomalous Formations."

## Subjunctive.

**82.** Present. The Latin Subjunctive, though known as a single mood, in reality comprises two, which are distinct in origin, and may be designated the Conjunctive and Optative.

**83.** To the conjunctive belongs the present subjunctive of conjugations second, third, and fourth. Its modal affix is **a**.

* Aphæresis is the loss of a syllable or letter at the beginning of a word.

The full form of **moneo**, in the present subjunctive, first plural, will therefore be: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **mon** | **aja** | **a** | **mus** |

or (changing **aj** to **e** by **53**),

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **mon** | **ea** | **a** | **mus** |

or (combining the **a**'s of the conjugational and modal affixes into **ā** long)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **mon** | **e** | **ā** | **mus** = **moneāmus**. |

The full form of **rego**, present subjunctive, first plural, would in like manner be: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **reg** | **a** | **a** | **mus** |

or (combining the two **a**'s into **ā** long),

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **reg** | **ā** | **mus** = **regāmus**. |

In the same manner, the present subjunctive, first person plural, of **audio**, would be: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **aja** | **a** | **mus** |

or (changing **aj** into **i** by **54**),

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **ia** | **a** | **mus** |

or (combining the **a**'s of the conjugational and modal affixes into **ā** long),

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **i** | **ā** | **mus** = **audiāmus**. |

**84.** As conjunctives are to be reckoned, also, such forms as **creduam**, **perduam**, in which **a** is the modal affix, and **u** the attenuation of the radical vowel of the root **da**. Vid. **do** under "Anomalous Formations;" also **59**.

**85.** To the optative belongs the present subjunctive of conjugation first, and the future indicative of conjugations third and

fourth. The modal affix is **ja**. The full form of **amo**, in the present subjunctive, third person plural, would therefore be: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **aja** | **ja** | **nt** |

or (converting **aja** into **a** by **52**, and dropping the **a** of **ja**),

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **j** | **nt** |

or (changing **j** to **i** by **9**, and combining **ai** to form **e** by **8**),

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **am** | **e** | **nt** = **ament.** |

By a like process is obtained the later form of **rego**, future indicative, third plural.

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **reg** | **a** | **ja** | **nt** |

or (by the elision of the modal **a**, the conversion of **j** into **i**, and the union of **a** with **i**),

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **reg** | **e** | **nt** = **regent.** |

The full form of **audio**, future indicative, third plural, would in like manner be: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **aja** | **ja** | **nt** |

or (by the change of **aj** to **i**, by **54**, and the conversion of the modal **j** to **i**),

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **ia** | **ia** | **nt.** |

or (by the elision of the modal **a**, and the union of the conjugational **a** with the modal **i** to form **e**),

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **i** | **e** | **nt** = **audient.** |

The first person singular of these futures is, however, to be explained as conjunctive rather than optative, and hence forms **regam** for **regem**, and **audiam** for **audiem**.

**86.** As optatives are to be reckoned also forms like **du-i-m**, **credu-i-m**, **perdu-i-m** (conf. **84**); also **ed-i-m**, *to eat* (conf. **60**).

**87.** IMPERFECT. The verb is conjugated in this tense by the use of the imperfect subjunctive forms of the verb *to be*, **sem**, **ses**, **set**, &c. (vid. "Table I."), which after the conjugational affix or a connecting vowel become (by **36**) **rem**, **res**, **ret**. Examples are: —

| ROOT. | CONJ. AF. | ENDING. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **ā** | **rem** | = **amārem.** |
| **mon** | **ē** | **ret** | = **monēret.** |
| **reg** | **ĕ** | **remus** | = **regĕremus.** |
| **aud** | **ī** | **rent** | = **audīrent.** |

**88.** PERFECT. This tense adds to the base of the perfect indicative, the present subjunctive of the verb *to be*, with the connecting vowel **i**. Hence, for example, results the form, —

| ROOT. | CONJ. AF. | TEMP. AF. | CON. VOW. | ENDING. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **v** | **i** | **sim.** |

or — with the change of **s** to **r** (by **36**), and the displacement of **i** by **e** before **r** (by **16**) —

**am a v e rim = amaverim.**

**89.** By the omission of the connective, and consequent retention of the **s**, are obtained such forms as **negas-sim**, by assimilation for **negav-sim**; **emis-sim** for **emit-sim**; **faxim** for **fac-sim**, and this for a conjectural **fa-fac-sim.** Conf. **81.**

**90.** PLUPERFECT. This tense joins to the base of the perfect indicative, by means of a connective **i**, the imperfect subjunctive forms of the verb *to be*, **sem**, **ses**, **set**, &c., with the reduplication of the initial consonant **s**; e.g.:

| ROOT. | CONJ. AF. | TEMP. AF. | CON. VOW. | ENDING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **v** | **i** | **ssem** | = **amavissem.** |
| **reg** | (wanting) | **s** | **i** | **ssem** | = **rexissem.** |

The reduplication of the **s**, though of rare occurrence in the Latin, is not without its analogies in the Greek. The **i** is to be considered purely as a connective, and in no sense an attenuation of the **e** of **essem**: **i** before two consonants frequently becomes

**e**, but not the converse. **Amavessem** might have proceeded from **amavissem**, but not **amavissem** from **amavessem**.

### Imperative.

**91.** The imperative receives no modal or temporal affix, but adds the personal endings directly to the affix of conjugation.

### Infinitive.

**92.** The Latin infinitives are simply oblique cases (dative, accusative, or ablative) of the noun. As a dative is to be considered, *first*, the infinitive present. This adds to the root, with its conjugational affix, the ending **se** (later **re**).

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **ā** | **se** | = **amāre.** |

This ending is still farther to be resolved into **s**, the radical consonant of the verb *to be*, and **e**, the case affix of the dative. The use of this **e** as a case sign appears, for example, in such datives as **causæ** = **causa** + **e**; **aquæ** = **aqua** + **e**. The **i** of forms like **Romano-i**, **populo-i**, &c. (later **Romano**, **populo**) is the second element of this **e**(= **a** + **i**).

**93.** *Second*, the infinitive perfect active. This tense joins to the base of the perfect indicative, by means of the connecting vowel **i**, the ending **se** with the reduplication of its initial **s** (conf. **90**); e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Mod. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **i** | **v** | **i** | **sse.** |

**94.** *Third*, the infinitive perfect passive. This tense compounds the perfect passive participle with the infinitive **esse**. For the explanation of **esse**, which is also a dative, vid. **134**.

**95.** *Fourth*, the future infinitive active, which combines the future active participle with **esse**.

**96.** Remark 1. The relations most commonly denoted by Latin datives are those expressed by the prepositions *to* and *for*. Precisely analogous, then, is the use of dative infinitives in Latin to that of the English infinitive in the objective case governed by *to:* e.g., *to be*, i.e., *to the being; to love*, i.e., *to the loving*. As expressing the proper case relation of infinitives in **e**, the sen-

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tences **solent cogitare, non audeo confiteri**, may be respectively rendered, *they are accustomed to thought, I have not the courage for a confession.*

**97.** Remark 2. That infinitives strictly dative should be employed to denote a variety of relations foreign to the dative, is but another illustration of the principle, that the exact use of forms can exist only with the consciousness of their exact import. So long as **e** was remembered as a case affix, and *to* recognized as a preposition, **amare**, and *to love* could only render the service of a dative and objective; but the gradual identification of these elements with the body of the word resulted also in the loss of those definite relations of which they had been the symbol.

**98.** As an accusative is to be considered the infinitive commonly known as the "supine in **m**." This adds either to the conjugational affix, or to the root with or without the connective **i**, the affix **tŭm**. Examples of these three modes of attachment are, — **am-a-tum, mon-i-tum, dic-tum.** For the correspondence of the Sanskrit infinitive with this Latin form compare Sanskrit **stha-tum**, *to stand*, with **sta-tum**; **pa-tum**, *to drink*, with **po-tum**; **jan-i-tum**, *to beget*, with **gen-i-tum**; **dā-tum**, *to give*, with **dă-tum.** This affix may be resolved thus, **tŭ-m. Tŭ** is an element quite commonly employed in the Latin to form nouns of action and condition. Conf. **sta-tu-s, tac-tu-s, son-i-tu-s, or-tu-s. m** is the case sign of the accusative, common to all the declensions. This infinitive is used after verbs of motion, to denote that in which the motion ends, and hence as the oblique case of a substantive falls readily under the *Accusative of Limit.*

**99.** In the "supine in **u**" may be recognized an ablative infinitive. This is formed from the same base as the infinitive in **m**, and is characterized by the affix **tū** (for **tū-(d)**. This ending may be resolved thus, **tŭ-ŭ.** The first element is identical with the **tŭ** of **tŭ-m**, considered above: the **u** final is a reduplicate of the radical vowel (received in the ablative for emphasis), and combines with it to form **ū** long. Compare the nominative **fructŭ-s** with the ablative **fruc-tū** (= **fruc-tŭ-ŭ**), for the earlier **fructū-d.** This infinitive is employed to define the application of adjectives, and hence, as the oblique case of a substantive, is to be classed with ablatives of specification.

**100.** Remark 1. In the future passive this mood combines the dative infinitive **iri** (impersonal passive from **eo**) with the accusa-

tive infinitive in **m**. In the use of this accusative after **eo**, note the conformity with the principle stated at the close of the 98th section.

**101.** Remark 2. Though properly the modal affix of these three varieties of infinitive is respectively **se**, **tŭm**, and **tū**, for the sake of convenience the formative case elements, **e**, **m**, and **ŭ**, will in the "Tables" be separated from the base, and entered under "Case Affix."

### Participle.

**102.** The Latin participles are formed in the use of but three distinct affixes. *First*, **nt**, which is added to the affix of conjugation to form the participle present. To the base as thus composed there is affixed in the nominative the case sign **s**; e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Case Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **nt** | **s** | = (by **28**, *a*) **amans.** |

**103.** With the exchange of the surd lingual **t** for the sonant lingual **d**, **nt**, the affix of the verbal adjective (participle) is converted into **nd**, the affix of the verbal noun (gerund); e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Case Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **mon** | **e** | **nd** | **i** (genitive) |

**104.** **nt** with the addition of **u**, and the conversion of **t** into **d**, as above, forms the affix of the future participle passive; e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Case Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **ndu** | **s** (nominative) |

**105.** Any reluctance to identify such forms as **amans** and **amandus**, on the ground that one is passive, and the other active, may be removed by noting the traces of an original active force in both. Thus from **sequor**, *to follow*; **voluto**, *to roll*; and **vito**, *to avoid*, — come respectively: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Case Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **sequ** | —* | **ndu** | **s** | = **secundus**, *the following one.* |
| **volut** | **a** (bu) | **ndu** | **s** | = **volutabundus**, *the rolling one.* |
| **vit** | **a** (bu) | **ndu** | **s** | = **vitabundus**, *the avoiding one.* |

* A dash denotes that a part is wanting.

The last example is particularly interesting, in that it is not only used in an active sense, but is also employed by Livy with a dependent accusative: **Hanno vitabundus castra hostium.**

**106.** NOTE. — The letters **bu** in forms like **vita-bu-ndus, treme-bu-ndus**, are referred to the root **bhu** (Latin **fu, fu-i**; vid. also **72** and **73**).

**107.** The *second* variety of participial affix is **turu**, which is added to the affix of conjugation, or to the root with or without the connective **i**, to form the future participle active; e.g.:

| ROOT. | CONJ. AF. | CON. VOW. | MOD. AF. | CASE AF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | — | **turu** | **s** |
| **mon** | — | **i** | **turu** | **s** |
| **dic** | — | — | **turu** | **s** |

**108.** **u** final of the ending **tur-u** is inorganic (conf. at **104 nd-u** from **nt**). Other forms of the affix **tur** are **tor** and **tri.** The former of these is combined with roots to form masculine nouns of agency, reckoned by Sanskrit grammarians as one of the forms of the verb. Examples are, **gen-i-tor, vic-tor, sta-tor.** The latter is added to roots to form feminine nouns of agency, with, however, the insertion of **c** before the case endings: e.g., **gen-i-tri-c-s = genitrix; vic-tri-c-s = victrix.** The Sanskrit root **tar** is probably the primitive of the later **tur, tor, tri**, and signifies a doer or maker. Both **da-tor** and **da-tur(u)-s** therefore literally signify *one making a gift.* In the development of the language, the action of the latter became limited to the future, while that of the former remained undetermined.

**109.** The *third* form of participial ending is **tu**, which is added to the conjugational affix, or to the root with or without the connective **i**, to form the perfect participle passive; e.g.:

| ROOT. | CONJ. AF. | MOD. AF. | CASE AF. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **aud** | **i** | **tu** | **s** |
| **dic** | — | **tu** | **s** |

## PERSONAL AFFIXES.

**110.** The personal affixes are the effete representatives of old personal pronouns. We proceed to pass in review the several

endings, singular and plural, giving to each that which is its *most probable and best approved derivation.*

**111.** First Person Singular. The old root of the first personal pronoun is **ma.** This root, with, however, the attenuation of its vowel, appears in the oblique forms **me-i, mi-hi, me-.** As still farther reduced to **m,** by the surrender of its vowel, it constitutes the affix of the first person. In but two verbs, **su-m** (compare the English a-m), and **inqua-m,** is this **m** retained in the present indicative. It has also disappeared from the perfect and future perfect indicative, and from the future of conjugations first and second. Examples of the use and abandonment of this affix are respectively: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. or Temp. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **mon** | **e** | **a** (Mod.) | **m** |
| **am** | **a** | **bo** (Temp.) | — |

**112.** Second Person Singular. **Tva,** the root of the second personal pronoun, by the loss of **a** and the conversion of **v** into **u,** has been corrupted to the Latin nominative **tu.** The same root (**tva**) has become successively **ta** (by the loss of **v**), **ti** (by attenuation), **si** (by interchange between lingual surds), **s** by elision of the vowel. In the form of **s** it constitutes the affix of the second person.

**113.** In the imperative the ending has disappeared: in the perfect indicative it exists in the earlier form **ti,** before which is inserted a euphonic **s** (for the insertion of **s,** compare such Greek forms as **ke-keleu-s-tai** for the regular **ke-keleu-tai**). Examples of the second person are: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **ba** | — | **s** |
| **aud** | **i** | **v** | **i** (s) | **ti** |
| **mon** | **e** | — | — | — |

**114.** Third Person Singular. **Ta,** a Sanskrit pronominal root of the third person, becomes by attenuation **to** or **te** (conf. Latin **is-te**), or, by the surrender of its vowel, **t.** In this latter form it serves as the third personal affix. In the imperative alone is retained the earlier form, **to.**

**115.** Remark 1. The third person in **to** may also perform the office of the second; hence **am-a-**, *or* **am-a-to**.

**116.** Remark 2. An old form of affix in the imperative is **tod**. Thus in the "Twelve Tables" occurs the expression **Fidios af patre leiber estod**; i.e., **Filius a patre liber esto**. This ending is to be explained as the reduplication of **to** with suppression of the second vowel, and the conversion of **t** into its cognate sonant. Examples of the third person are: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| aud | i | a | t |
| aud | i | — | to |

**117.** First Person Plural. **Mus**, the affix of this person, is a derivative by elision and attenuation from the primitive **masi**; i.e., **ma** + **si**. Of this compound the element **ma** is identical with the pronominal root of the first person singular. The second element **si** is one of the forms which we have seen to be derived from **tva**, the pronominal root of the second person singular; **ma** + **si** therefore = I + you = we. This person affords no exceptional cases.

**118.** Second Person Plural. **Tis**, the affix of the second plural, is derived by elision from **tisi**, and this by attenuation from **tasi** = **ta** + **si**. The first element, **ta**, is derived from the pronominal root of the second person singular (vid. **112**); and **si**, the second element, is a later derivative from the same root. **ta** + **si** therefore = you (sing.) + you (sing.) = you (plural). For the insertion of **s** in the perfect indicative, vid. **113**.

**119.** To form the imperative, the root **ta** is reduplicated to **ta-ta**, and the vowels attenuated respectively to **o** and **e**, hence **to-te**. Examples of the second person are: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| mon | e | bi | — | tis |
| aud | i | v | i (s) | tis |
| am | a | — | — | to-te |

**120.** Third Person Plural. The full form of ending in this person was probably **anta**, — i.e., **an** + **ta**, — of which **an** is an old demonstrative root, and **ta** identical with the pronominal root of the third singular. **An** + **ta** therefore = he + he = they.

**121.** The first **a** of **anta** is retained only when the ending is attached to consonantal bases, and is then modified to **u**, under the influence of the nasal **n** (by **15**). The second **a** appears only in the imperative, and that under the attenuated form of **o**. Examples of the third person are: —

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Temp. Af. | Pers. Af. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **am** | **a** | **ba** | **nt** |
| **mon** | **o** | — | **nto** |
| **(e)s** | — | — | **unt** = **sunt** |

**122.** Perfects indicative, like **amaverunt**, require still farther explanation. This form is the corruption of a regular **am-a-v-i-nt**. Into this, after the analogy of the second persons of the same tense, was introduced an **s**, after which the ending was added in the form of **unt** (by **121**). **Am-a-v-i-s-unt**, as thus obtained, was still farther modified by the conversion of **s** to **r** (by **36**) and the change of the preceding **i** to **e** (by **16**). Hence, **amaverunt**, or, in its abbreviated form, **amavere**.

### Irregularities of the Conjugational Affix.

The readiest apprehension of these irregularities seemed dependent upon a prior acquaintance with modal, temporal, and personal affixes. The discussion of them has therefore been deferred to the present time.

### Conjugation First.

**123.** In the first person singular of the present indicative, the affix **aja** becomes successively **aa** (by syncopation), **ao** (by attenuation), **o** (by contraction). Hence, **am-aja**, **am-aa**, **am-ao**, **am-o**. A few verbs of this conjugation omit the affix in the perfect and supine systems, ordinarily inserting in the latter, however, the connective **i**: e.g., **dom-o**, **dom-ui**, **dom-(i)-tum**; but **sec-o**, **sec-ui**, **sec-tum**.

**124.** Note. — The **i** regularly occurring in the perfect of the indicative and infinitive and the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive, of all conjugations, we have also preferred to distinguish from the affix, and to designate as connective.

### Conjugation Second.

**125.** In the first person singular of the present indicative the final **a** of **aja** is retained, and attenuated to **o**. Hence, **mon-aja** becomes successively **mon-aia**, **mon-ea**, **mon-eo**. In the present subjunctive, it is likewise preserved, and combines with the modal **a** to form **ā** long. A few verbs like **fleo**, **fle-vi**, **fle-tum** extend the use of the affix to the three systems; but it is, in almost all cases, limited to the first: e.g., **doc-eo**, **doc-ui**, **doc-tum**; **aug-eo**, **auxi**, **auc-tum**. In the third system, a connective **i** is often inserted: e.g., **mon-eo**, **mon-ui**, **mon-(i)-tum**; **hab-eo**, **hab-ui**, **hab-(i)-tum**.

### Conjugation Fourth.

**126.** The **a** final of the affix **aja** is retained and modified in the following forms: it is attenuated to **o** in the first person singular of the present indicative; to **u** in the third person plural of the same tense, as also in the third plural of the imperative; to **e** in the imperfect indicative, and before the participial affix **nt** (**nd**, **ndu**). Examples of the above changes are respectively, **aud-io**, **aud-iu-nt**, **aud-iu-nto**, **aud-ie-bant**, **aud-ie-n(t)s**. In the conjunctive forms, the final vowel of the affix combines with the modal **a** to form **ā** long. In the optative, it unites with the modal **i** to form **e**; e.g.:

| Root. | Conj. Af. | Mod. Af. | Pers. Af. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| aud | ia | a | mus | = audiāmus |
| aud | ia | i (a) | nt | = audient |

The use of the conjugational affix is, in some instances, confined to the present system: e.g., **aper-io**, **aper-ui**, **aper-tum**; **vinc-io**, **vinc-si** (= **vinxi**), **vinc-tum**.

### Conjugation Third.

**127.** We observe, here, the method of classification adopted at **55–57**. The parts of the verb which, in conjugation fourth, retain, in its modified or unmodified form, the final vowel of the affix **aja**, treat in the same manner the affix **a** in the *first* class of conjugation third. In the second singular imperative, **i** is converted to

**e** (by **18**), except in the case of the verbs **dico, duco,** and **fero,** where it is dropped. In the imperfect subjunctive and present infinitive, **i** becomes **e** under the influence of **r** (according to **16**).

**128.** The parts of the verb which, in conjugation fourth, retain, in its modified or unmodified form, the final vowel of the affix **aja,** retain and treat in like manner the final vowel of the affix **ja** in the *second* class of conjugation third. **i** is converted to **e** in the same forms of the verb, and in obedience to the same principles as in class first, except in the second singular imperative of **facio,** where it is dropped. This conjugation limits the use of its affixes **a** and **ja** to the present system, — in rare instances, however, inserting in the third a connective **i**: e.g., **claud-o, clau(d)-si, clau(d)-sum**; but **gem-o, gem-ui, gem-(i)-tum.**

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## TABLE I.

### Conjugation of **Esse.**

The parts of the Latin verb *to be* are formed in the use of two roots, — **es** and **fu.** Although **s** is rarely found in the parts formed from the first of these, yet that it was originally radical appears from the comparison of the third singular, present indicative, in the cognate languages: —

| Sanskrit. | Zend. | Lithuanian. | Greek. | Latin. | Gothic. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **as-ti** | **as-ti** | **es-ti** | **es-ti** | **es-t** | **is-t** |

### INDICATIVE.

#### Present.

| | Singular. | | Plural. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Probable Primitive. | Later Derivative. | Probable Primitive. | Later Derivative. |
| 1. | **es-mi** | **s-u-m** | **es-mus** | **s-u-mus** |
| 2. | **es-si** | **e-s** | **es-tis** | **es-tis** |
| 3. | **es-t** | **es-t** | **es-ant** | **s-unt** |

#### Imperfect.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **es-a-m** | **er-a-m** | **es-a-mus** | **er-a-mus** |
| 2. | **es-a-s** | **er-a-s** | **es-a-tis** | **er-a-tis** |
| 3. | **es-a-t** | **er-a-t** | **es-a-nt** | **er-a-nt** |

### Future.

| SINGULAR. | | PLURAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Probable Primitive. | Later Derivative. | Probable Primitive. | Later Derivative. |
| 1. es-io-m | er-o- | es-i-mus | er-i-mus |
| 2. es-i-s | er-i-s | es-i-tis | er-i-tis |
| 3. es-i-t | er-i-t | es-iu-nt | er-u-nt |

### Perfect.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. fu-i-m | fu-i- | fu-i-mus | fu-i-mus |
| 2. fu-i-ti | fu-i-(s)ti | fu-i-tis | fu-i-(s)tis |
| 3. fu-i-t | fu-i-t | fu-i-nt | fu-e-(r)unt |

### Pluperfect.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. fu-esam | fu-eram | fu-esamus | fu-eramus |
| 2. fu-esas | fu-eras | fu-esatis | fu-eratis |
| 3. fu-esat | fu-erat | fu-esant | fu-erant |

### Future Perfect.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. fu-esiom | fu-ero | fu-esimus | fu-erimus |
| 2. fu-esis | fu-eris | fu-esitis | fu-eritis |
| 3. fu-esit | fu-erit | fu-esiunt | fu-erint |

## SUBJUNCTIVE.

### Present.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. es-ja-m | s-i-m | es-ja-mus | s-i-mus |
| 2. es-ja-s | s-i-s | es-ja-tis | s-i-tis |
| 3. es-ja-t | s-i-t | es-ja-nt | s-i-nt |

### Imperfect.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. es-a-i-m | es-(s)-e-m | es-a-i-mus | es-(s)-e-mus |
| 2. es-a-i-s | es-(s)-e-s | es-a-i-tis | es-(s)-e-tis |
| 3. es-a-i-t | es-(s)-e-t | es-a-i-nt | es-(s)-e-nt |

### Perfect.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. fu-i-sim | fu-e-rim | fu-i-simus | fu-e-rimus |
| 2. fu-i-sis | fu-e-ris | fu-i-sitis | fu-e-ritis |
| 3. fu-i-sit | fu-e-rit | fu-i-sint | fu-e-rint |

### Pluperfect.

| | Singular. | | Plural. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Probable Primitive. | Later Derivative. | Probable Primitive. | Later Derivative. |
| 1. | **fu-i-sem** | **fu-i-(s)-sem** | **fu-i-semus** | **fu-i-(s)-semus** |
| 2. | **fu-i-ses** | **fu-i-(s)-ses** | **fu-i-setis** | **fu-i-(s)-setis** |
| 3. | **fu-i-set** | **fu-i-(s)-set** | **fu-i-sent** | **fu-i-(s)-sent** |

### IMPERATIVE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | **es-ti**, or **es-to** | **es-**, or **es-to** | **es-te**, or **es-to-te** | **es-te**, or **es-to-te** |
| 3. | **es-to** | **es-to** | **es-anto** | **s-unto** |

### INFINITIVE.

| Present. | | Perfect. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **es-e** | **es-(s)-e** | **fu-i-se** | **fu-i-(s)-se** |

Future. **futurus esse.**

### PARTICIPLE.

| Present. | | Future. |
|---|---|---|
| **es-e-nt-s** | **s-e-n-s.** | **fu-turu-s.** |

### Remarks on Esse.

**129.** Indicative. *Present.* The comparison of such forms as the Sanskrit **as-mi**, Zend **ah-mi**, Greek (Doric) **em-mi** (for **es-mi**), Lithuanian **es-mi**, points to the existence of an original Latin **es-mi**, the final vowel of which is the attenuated representative of the old **a** of the pronominal root **ma**. On the disappearance of the vowel, the consonant was appended in the use of a connective **u**, which connective appears also in the first person plural, **s-u-mus** for **s-mus** (conf. **vol-u-mus** for **vol-mus**). A comparison of the same languages renders probable also an original **es-si** in the second singular. In this person, however, after the disappearance of the final vowel, the verb preferred the sacrifice of a consonant to the insertion of a connective, and thus reduced the intermediate **es-s** (possible only in theory), to the

later **e-s**. We prefer to regard the syncopation as removing the **s** of the root rather than of the affix, as of the two consonants of an impossible combination the syncopation usually falls upon the first.

**130**. *Imperfect.* This tense inserts a connective **a** throughout, and makes the usual change of **s** to **r** between two vowels.

**131**. *Future.* The future **es-io-m** (or **es-io —**, later **es-o**) **es-i-s, es-i-t,** &c., is formed from the root **es** in the use of the same affix **ja**, by which **b-io** (later **b-o**) **b-i-s, b-i-t** is produced from the radical **b** (vid. **73**). It requires to be noticed that while the verb, in its simple form, retains in the third plural the latter of the two vowels **iu**, when compounded with the base of the perfect to form the future perfect, the former only is preserved. Hence **fu-er-iu-nt** becomes, not **fu-er-u-nt**, but **fu-er-i-nt**; **am-a-v-er-iu-nt** gives, not **am-a-v-er-u-nt**, but **am-a-v-er-i-nt**.

**132**. Subjunctive. *Present.* This form of **esse** is optative, and affixes as its modal sign **ja**, which becomes by the usual conversion **ia**, and by attenuation **ie**. Hence the earlier forms **s-ie-m, s-ie-s, s-ie-t,** &c. In later Latin **ie** are contracted into long **ī**. Thus, **s-ī-mus, s-ī-tis**. In explanation of the short **i** of **s-ĭ-m** and **s-ĭ-t**, vid. **17**. The present subjunctive **fuam, fuas,** &c., is to be explained as an old conjunctive form, based upon the root **fu**, and appending the conjunctive modal affix **a**; hence, **fu-a-m, fu-a-s**.

**133**. *Imperfect.* This tense is optative, and is formed from **es-a**, the base of the imperfect indicative, by affixing **i** of the modal sign **ia**. Hence, **es-a-i-tis, es-a-i-nt,** &c., which, by the union of **ai** to form **e**, become respectively **es-e-tis, es-e-nt**, forms of actual occurrence in earlier authors. For the derivation of **es(s)-e-m,** &c., from the earlier **es-e-m**, conf. **90**. The forms **es-e-m, es-e-s,** &c., with the aphæresis of the vowel, constitute the affix of the several conjugations in the imperfect subjunctive; e.g., **am-a-rem, reg-e-rem** for **am-a-sem, reg-e-sem**. **Forem**, probably a corruption of **fu-rem**, is to be explained as a union of the same ending **rem** (for **sem**) with the root **fu**.

**134**. Infinitive. *Present.* The present infinitive adds to the root, **es**, the case sign of the dative, **e**. This form **es-e**, which occurs in earlier Latin, developed by the reduplication of its consonant into the later **es(s)-e**. **Fore**, another form of the same tense, with however, in general, a future signification, stands

for **fure**, and this for **fu-se**; i.e., the sign of the dative infinitive added to the root **fu**.

**135.** PARTICIPLE. *Present.* This participle appears only in composition, and then with the aphæresis of **e**. Hence, nominative **ab-sens** (for **ab-s-e-nt-s**), genitive **ab-s-e-nt-is**. The compounds **absens** and **præsens** have been commonly resolved thus: **abs-ens, præs-ens**. The **s** belongs, however, in each case, to the second element, and represents the old root **es**.

# TABLE II.

## Conjugation of **Amo.**

### Active Voice.

| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. Early. | Conj. Af. Late. | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Pers. Affix. | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ANALYTIC. | | | | | |
| Present Indicative. | S. 1. | am | (aa)* | ao | — | — | — | amo. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | s | amās. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ă† | — | — | t | amăt. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | mus | amāmus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | tis | amātis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | nt | amant. |
| Imperfect Indicative. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | ba | — | m | amābam. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | ba | — | s | amābas. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | ba | — | t | amābat. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | ba | — | mus | amābamus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | ba | — | tis | amābatis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | ba | — | nt | amābant. |
| Future Indicative. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | bo | — | — | amābo. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | bi | — | s | amābis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | bi | — | t | amābit. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | bi | — | mus | amābimus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | bi | — | tis | amābitis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | bu | — | nt | amābunt. |
| Perfect Indicative. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | — | amāvi. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | (s)‡ ti | amāvisti. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | t | amāvit. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | mus | amāvimus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | (s)‡ tis | amāvistis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | nt | amāverunt.§ |
| Pluperfect Indicative. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v-era | — | m | amāveram. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v-era | — | s | amāveras. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v-era | — | t | amāverat. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v-era | — | mus | amāveramus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v-era | — | tis | amāveratis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v-era | — | nt | amāverant. |
| Future Perfect Indicative. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v-ero | — | — | amāvero. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | s | amāveris. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | t | amāverit. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | mus | amāverimus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | tis | amāveritis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | nt | amāverint. |

* In this conjugation we carry back the conjugational affix no farther than to **aa**, the form resulting from **aja** by the syncopation of **j**.

† Shortened from ā long by the influence of the following **t** final (Vid. **17**).

‡ Vid. **113** and **118**. § Vid. **122**.

| ANALYTIC. | | | | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. Early | Conj. Af. Late. | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Pers. Affix. | |
| Present Subjunctive. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | i(a)* | — | m | amem. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | i(a) | — | s | ames. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | i(a) | — | t | amet. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | i(a) | — | mus | amemus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | i(a) | — | tis | ametis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | i(a) | — | nt | ament. |
| Imperfect Subjunctive. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | re | — | m | amārem. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | re | — | s | amāres. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | re | — | t | amāret. |
| | P. 1 | am | (aa) | ā | re | — | mus | amāremus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | re | — | tis | amāretis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | re | — | nt | amārent. |
| Perfect Subjunctive. | S. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | m | amāverim. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | s | amāveris. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | t | amāverit. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | —. | mus | amāverimus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | tis | amāveritis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v-eri | — | nt | amāverint. |
| Pluperfect Subjunctive. | | | | | | | { Mod. and Temp. } | |
| | S. 1. | am | (aa) | a | v | i | sse m | amāvissem. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | a | v | i | sse s | amāvisses. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | sse t | amāvisset. |
| | P. 1. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | sse mus | amāvissemus. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | sse tis | amāvissetis. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | a | v | i | sse nt | amavissent. |
| Imperative. | S. 2. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | — | amā. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | to | amāto. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | to | amāto. |
| | P. 2. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | te | amāte. |
| | 2. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | tote | amātote. |
| | 3. | am | (aa) | ā | — | — | nto | amanto. |
| Mood and Tense. | | | | | | | Case Affix. | |
| Pres. Inf. | | am | (aa) | ā | r | — | e † (Dat.) | amāre. |
| Perf. Inf. | | am | (aa) | ā | v | i | { (ss M. Af.) e (Dat.) } | amāvisse. |
| Former Supine. | | am | (aa) | ā | tŭ | — | m (Acc.) | amātŭm. |
| Latter Supine. | | am | (aa) | ā | tŭ | — | ŭ (Abl.) | amātū. |
| Pres. Part. | | am | (aa) | ā | n(t) | — | s (Nom.) | amans. |
| Gerund. | | am | (aa) | ā | nd | — | i (Gen.) | amandi. |
| Fut. Part. (Pas.) | | am | (aa) | ā | ndu | — | s (Nom.) | amandus. |
| Perf. Part. (Pas.) | | am | (aa) | ā | tu | — | s (Nom.) | amātus. |
| Fut. Part. | | am | (aa) | ā | turu | — | s (Nom.) | amāturus. |
| Fut. Inf. ‡ | | | | | | | | |

* Brackets are here used to enclose that element of the modal affix which does not appear in the synthetic form.

† Vid. **101.**

‡ The future infinitive combines the future participle with **esse.**

# TABLE III.

## Conjugation of **Moneo.**

### Active Voice. Present System.

| | | ANALYTIC. | | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. | | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Pers. Affix. | |
| | | | Early. | Late. | | | | |
| Present Indicative. | S. 1. | mon | (ea)* | eo | — | — | — | moneo. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | s | mones. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | t | monet. |
| | P. 1. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | mus | monemus. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | tis | monetis. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | nt | monent. |
| Imperfect Indicative. | S. 1. | mon | (ea) | e | ba | — | m | monebam. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | ba | — | s | monebas. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | ba | — | t | monebat. |
| | P. 1. | mon | (ea) | e | ba | — | mus | monebamus. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | ba | — | tis | monebatis. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | ba | — | nt | monebant. |
| Future Indicative. | S. 1. | mon | (ea) | e | bo | — | — | monebo. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | bi | — | s | monebis. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | bi | — | t | monebit. |
| | P. 1. | mon | (ea) | e | bi | — | mus | monebimus. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | bi | — | tis | monebitis. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | bu | — | nt | monebunt. |
| Present Subjunctive. | S. 1. | mon | (ea) | ea | a | — | m | moneăm. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | ea | a | — | s | moneās. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | ea | a | — | t | moneăt. |
| | P. 1. | mon | (ea) | ea | a | — | mus | moneāmus. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | ea | a | — | tis | moneātis. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | ea | a | — | nt | moneant. |
| Imperfect Subjunctive. | S. 1. | mon | (ea) | e | re | — | m | monerem. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | re | — | s | moneres. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | re | — | t | moneret. |
| | P. 1. | mon | (ea) | e | re | — | mus | moneremus. |
| | 2 | mon | (ea) | e | re | — | tis | moneretis. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | re | — | nt | monerent. |
| Imperative. | S. 2. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | — | mone. |
| | 2 | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | to | moneto. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | to | moneto. |
| | P. 2. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | te | monete. |
| | 2. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | tote | monetote. |
| | 3. | mon | (ea) | e | — | — | nto | monento. |

* In this conjugation the conjugational affix is carried back no farther than to **ea,** the form resulting from **aja** by the conversion of **j** into **i,** and its combination with initial **a** to form **e.**

| ANALYTIC. | | | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Root. | Conj. Af. | | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Con. Vow. | Case Affix. | |
| | | Early. | Late. | | | | |
| Pres. Inf. | mon | (ea) | e | r | — | e (Dat.) | monere. |
| Pres. Part. | mon | (ea) | e | n(t) | — | s (Nom.) | monens. |
| Gerund. | mon | (ea) | e | nd | — | i (Gen.) | monendi. |
| Fut. Part. (Pas.) | mon | (ea) | e | ndu | — | s (Nom.) | monendus. |

# TABLE IV.

## Conjugation of **Audio.**

### Active Voice. Present System.

| ANALYTIC. | | | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. | | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Pers. Affix. | |
| | | | Early. | Late. | | | |
| Present Indicative. | S. 1. | aud | (ia)* | io | — | — | audio. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | s | audīs. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ĭ | — | t | audĭt. |
| | P. 1. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | mus | audīmus. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | tis | audītis. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | iu | — | nt | audiunt. |
| Imperfect Indicative. | S. 1. | aud | (ia) | ie | ba | m | audiebam. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ie | ba | s | audiebas. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ie | ba | t | audiebat. |
| | P. 1. | aud | (ia) | ie | ba | mus | audiebamus. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ie | ba | tis | audiebatis. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ie | ba | nt | audiebant. |
| Future Indicative. | S. 1. | aud | (ia) | ia | a | m | audiăm. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ia | i(a) | s | audies. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ia | i(a) | t | audiet. |
| | P. 1. | aud | (ia) | ia | i(a) | mus | audiemus. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ia | i(a) | tis | audietis. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ia | i(a) | nt | audient. |
| Present Subjunctive | S. 1. | aud | (ia) | ia | a | m | audiăm. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ia | a | s | audiās. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ia | a | t | audiăt. |
| | P. 1. | aud | (ia) | ia | a | mus | audiāmus. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ia | a | tis | audiātis. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ia | a | nt | audiant. |

* In this conjugation the conjugational affix is carried back to **īa**, the form resulting from **aja** by the conversion of the initial vowel into **i**, and its union with **j** (also converted to **i**), to form **ī** long.

| ANALYTIC. | | | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. Early. | Conj. Af. Late. | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Pers. Affix. | |
| Imperfect Subjunctive. | S. 1. | aud | (ia) | ī | re | m | audīrem. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | re | s | audīres. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ī | re | t | audīret. |
| | P. 1. | aud | (ia) | ī | re | mus | audīremus. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | re | tis | audīretis. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ī | re | nt | audirent. |
| Imperative. | S. 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | — | audī. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | to | audīto. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | to | audīto. |
| | P. 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | te | audīte. |
| | 2. | aud | (ia) | ī | — | tote | audītote. |
| | 3. | aud | (ia) | iu | — | nto | audiunto. |
| Mood and Tense. | | | | | | Case Affix. | |
| Pres. Inf. | | aud | (ia) | ī | r | e (Dat.) | audīre. |
| Pres. Part. | | aud | (ia) | ie | n(t) | s (Nom.) | audiens. |
| Gerund. | | aud | (ia) | ie | nd | i (Gen.) | audiendi. |
| Fut. Part. (Pas.) | | aud | (ia) | ie | ndu | s (Nom.) | audiendus. |

# TABLE V.

## Conjugation of Rego.

### Active Voice. Present System.

| ANALYTIC. | | | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. Early. | Conj. Af. Late. | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Pers. Affix. | |
| Present Indicative. | S. 1. | reg | (a) | o | — | — | rego. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | i | — | s | regis. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | i | — | t | regit. |
| | P. 1. | reg | (a) | i | — | mus | regimus. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | i | — | tis | regitis. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | u | — | nt | regunt. |
| Imperfect Indicative. | S. 1. | reg | (a) | e | ba | m | regebam. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | e | ba | s | regebas. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | e | ba | t | regebat. |
| | P. 1. | reg | (a) | e | ba | mus | regebamus. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | e | ba | tis | regebatis. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | e | ba | nt | regebant. |
| Future Indicative. | S. 1. | reg | (a) | a | a | m | regam. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | a | i(a) | s | reges. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | a | i(a) | t | reget. |
| | P. 1. | reg | (a) | a | i(a) | mus | regemus. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | a | i(a) | tis | regetis. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | a | i(a) | nt | regent. |

| | | ANALYTIC. | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. Early. | Conj. Af. Late. | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Pers. Affix. | |
| Present Subjunctive. | S. 1. | reg | (a) | a | a | m | regam. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | a | a | s | regas. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | a | a | t | regat. |
| | P. 1. | reg | (a) | a | a | mus | regamus. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | a | a | tis | regatis. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | a | a | nt | regant. |
| Imperfect Subjunctive. | S. 1. | reg | (a) | e | re | m | regerem. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | e | re | s | regeres. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | e | re | t | regeret. |
| | P. 1. | reg | (a) | e | re | mus | regeremus. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | e | re | tis | regeretis. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | e | re | nt | regerent. |
| Imperative. | S. 2. | reg | (a) | e | — | — | rege. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | i | — | to | regito. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | i | — | to | regito. |
| | P. 2. | reg | (a) | i | — | te | regite. |
| | 2. | reg | (a) | i | — | tote | regitote. |
| | 3. | reg | (a) | u | — | nto | regunto. |
| Mood and Tense. | | | | | | Case Affix. | |
| Pres. Inf. | | reg | (a) | e | r | e (Dat.) | regere. |
| Pres. Part. | | reg | (a) | e | n(t) | s (Nom.) | regens. |
| Gerund. | | reg | (a) | e | nd | i (Gen.) | regendi. |
| Fut. Part. (Pas.) | | reg | (a) | e | ndu | s (Nom.) | regendus. |

# TABLE VI.

## Conjugation of **Capio.**

### Active Voice. Present System.

| | | ANALYTIC. | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. Early. | Conj. Af. Late. | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Pers. Affix. | |
| Present Indicative. | S. 1. | cap | (ia)* | io | — | — | capio. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | i | — | s | capis. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | i | — | t | capit. |
| | P. 1. | cap | (ia) | i | — | mus | capimus. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | i | — | tis | capitis. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | iu | — | nt | capiunt. |

* In this table we carry the conjugational affix as far as to **ia**, the form derived from **ja**, by the conversion of **j** into its vowel.

| ANALYTIC. | | | | | | | SYNTHETIC. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mood and Tense. | Pers. | Root. | Conj. Af. | | Mod. and Temp. Af. | Pers. Affix. | |
| | | | Early. | Late. | | | |
| Imperfect Indicative. | S. 1. | cap | (ia) | ie | ba | m | capiebam. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | ie | ba | s | capiebas. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | ie | ba | t | capiebat. |
| | P. 1. | cap | (ia) | ie | ba | mus | capiebamus. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | ie | ba | tis | capiebatis. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | ie | ba | nt | capiebant. |
| Future Indicative. | S. 1. | cap | (ia) | ia | a | m | capiam. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | ia | i(a) | s | capies. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | ia | i(a) | t | capiet. |
| | P. 1. | cap | (ia) | ia | i(a) | mus | capiemus. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | ia | i(a) | tis | capietis. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | ia | i(a) | nt | capient. |
| Present Subjunctive. | S. 1. | cap | (ia) | ia | a | m | capiam. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | ia | a | s | capias. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | ia | a | t | capiat. |
| | P. 1. | cap | (ia) | ia | a | mus | capiamus. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | ia | a | tis | capiatis. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | ia | a | nt | capiant. |
| Imperfect Subjunctive. | S. 1. | cap | (ia) | e | re | m | caperem. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | e | re | s | caperes. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | e | re | t | caperet. |
| | P. 1. | cap | (ia) | e | re | mus | caperemus. |
| | 2 | cap | (ia) | e | re | tis | caperetis. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | e | re | nt | caperent. |
| Imperative. | S. 2. | cap | (ia) | e | — | — | cape. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | i | — | to | capito. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | i | — | to | capito. |
| | P. 2. | cap | (ia) | i | — | te | capite. |
| | 2. | cap | (ia) | i | — | tote | capitote. |
| | 3. | cap | (ia) | iu | — | nto | capiunto. |
| Mood and Tense. | | | | | | Case Affix. | |
| Pres. Inf. | | cap | (ia) | e | r | e (Dat.) | capere. |
| Pres. Part. | | cap | (ia) | ie | n(t) | s (Nom.) | capiens. |
| Gerund. | | cap | (ia) | ie | nd | i (Gen.) | capiendi. |
| Fut. Part. (Pas.) | | cap | (ia) | ie | ndu | s (Nom.) | capiendus. |

## ANOMALOUS FORMATIONS.

The following list comprises verbs which, in some or all of their parts, are inexplicable by the more general rules of conjugation.

**Accumbo** = **ad** + **cubo**. The nasal prefixed (by **37**) to the labial characteristic takes the form of **m** (by **41**, *b*).

**Apiscor**. Root **ap** (conf. **ap-tum**), which is strengthened in the present system by the addition of **sc** with **i** connective. This same root probably appears also in **coepi** (for **co-api**); possibly also in **capio** (for **c'-apio**, i.e., **con-apio**); which see.

**Bibo**, formed from the root **bo**, by reduplication. The identity of **bo** with **po** (conf. **po-tum**, *a draught*) rests upon the interchange of the surd and sonant labial.

**Cædo**. The perfect **ce-cīdi** contains in its reduplicate syllable the second element of the diphthong **æ**. The long vowel of its radical syllable represents the weight of the diphthongal root.

**Capio**. Root **cap**: by reduplication, **ca-cap**; by syncopation and attenuation, **ca-ip**; by union of vowels, **cep**. If, however (vid. **apiscor**), **capio** is for **conapio**, the base **cep** is obtained without syncopation; thus, **c'-ap**, **c'-a-ap**, **c'-a-ip**, **c'-ep**.

**Cedo**, *say*. This defective verb (occurring only in the imperative) employs no conjugational affix, and hence the concurrent consonants of root and affix require to be accommodated, as follows: **ced** + **to** = (by **41**, *a*) **ced** + **do** = **ce-do** by syncopation. With reference to the question whether the syncopated letter was radical or terminational, conf. the closing remark of **129**. The plural accommodates the sonant to the surd, instead of the converse, and makes **ced** + **te** = **cet-te**.

**Censeo**. The supine when formed without a connective becomes successively **cens-tum**, **cens-sum**, **cen-sum**.

**Cerno**. Root **cre** (conf. **cre-vi**, **cre-tum**). **Cre** becomes by metathesis **cer**; and by **37**, **cern**.

**Cœpi** = **co** + **epi** = **con** + **epi** (vid. **apiscor**). For the method of obtaining **epi** from **ap**, vid. **capio**. For similarity of formation, conf. **co-epi**, from **con-ap**, with **co-egi**, from **con-ag**.

**Comminiscor** = **cum** + **miniscor**; **minisc** the base = **min** + **i** + **sc**. For the root **min**, vid. **memini**.

**Conniveo** = **cum** + obsolete **niveo**. **Niv** + **si** = **nic** + **si** = **nixi** (vid. **26**, and conf. **nic-to**, *to wink*).

**Curro.** **Curr** + **sum** = **cur-sum**, by the law that before an affix beginning with a consonant a doubled letter becomes single.

**Disco.** Root **dic**: conf. perfect **di-dic-i**. The present **disco** therefore stands for **dic-sc-o**. Conf. for identity of root, **doc-eo**; and for identity of root and similarity of formation, the Greek **di-dasco**, for **di-dac-sc-o**.

**Do.** Root **dă**. This is commonly classed as a verb of the first conjugation. It is such, however, only in appearance, the **a** being not a conjugational affix corrupted from **aja**, but simply an element of the root, to which, without an intervening affix of conjugation, the other endings are directly appended; e.g., **dă-mus**, **dă-ba-m**, **dă-re**. This serves to explain the nonconformity of **do** with verbs of the first conjugation in respect to the quantity of its first increment. The Sanskrit has two roots, **da** and **dha**, similar in form yet distinct in origin. Of these the former signifies *to give*, and is represented by the Greek **dŏ**. The latter signifies *to place*, and appears in the Greek **thĕ**. Both of these roots are represented in Latin by a single form **dă**, which however, in the sense of *to place*, occurs only in composition. In the following compounds this element is employed in the sense of *to give:* **de-do**, **inter-do**, **red-do**, **tra-do** (for **trans-do**); probably also **di-do** and **pro-do**. With the sense of *to place*, it occurs in the compounds, **ad-do**, **ab-do**, **circum-do**, **con-do**, **in-do**, **ob-do**, **per-do**, **sub-do**, **super-do**; probably **e-do**. To these are to be added, also, **vendo** or **venundo** (= **venum** + **do**), **pessundo** (= **pessum** + **do**), and **credo** (= Sanskrit root **śrat**, *faith*, + **do**). In the first person singular, present indicative active, the radical **a** becomes **o** by the same change that the conjugational affix **a** becomes **o** in the same part of verbs like **reg-o** (for **reg-a**). For the irregular forms of subjunctive made by this verb and its compounds, vid. **84** and **86**.

**Edo**, *to eat* (vid. **60**). Those parts of the verb which employ no connective attach the ending to the root in accordance with the rule, that before **t** or **s** the radical **d** is changed to **s**. *Exception.* In the second singular indicative and imperative **d** is dropped. Observe that in the imperfect subjunctive and present infinitive, the **s** of the affix has been retained, under the protection of the preceding consonant (conf. **87**).

**Eo.** Root **i**: this root is not preserved in all the forms of the verb, but is extended (1) to **eo**, in the first singular, present indic-

ative; (2) to **ea** in the present subjunctive; (3) to **eu** before **n** followed by **d** or **t**. While it is impossible to explain these various modifications other than by general reference to the influence of the consonants, with which, by inflection, the original **i** became associated, it is of interest to notice in this connection that precisely the same methods of extension have also been employed by the pronominal root **i**, of the pronoun **i-s**, **i-d**, &c. Thus,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abl. Sing. | **eo.** | 2. Nom. Sing. | **ea.** |
| | Gen. Plur. | **eo-rum.** | Acc. Sing. | **ea-m.** |
| | Acc. Plur. | **eo-s.** | Abl. Sing. | **ea.** |
| | | | N. & Acc. Plur. | **ea.** |
| 3. | Acc. Sing. | **eu-m.** | Gen. Plur. | **ea-rum.** |

In the present subjunctive, the modal affix **a** combines with the final vowel of **ea** to form **ā** long; e.g., **eā-mus**, **eā-tis**. **I-ns**, the unmodified form of the participle, would become, by **16**, **e-ns**. The requirements of euphony have, however, been satisfied, and the radical **i** retained, by the insertion of an **e** inorganic, **i-e-ns**.

**Facio.** This verb will be best considered in connection with **fio**. The Sanskrit root **bhu**, *to be*, becomes, by the addition of the passive affix **ja**, **bhu-ja**, or, syncopating **u**, and representing **bh** by the Latin equivalent **f**, **f-ja**. In the same mannner as from the original **cap-ja**, we have seen (at **57**) developed the forms **cap-io**, **cap-i-s**, **cap-i-t**, &c.; so, from **f-ja** is derived the Latin **f-io**, **f-i-s**, **fi-t**.

This same root **bhu** appears also in the strengthened form **bhav**. Now, the affix **aja** is, in general, employed in Sanskrit with a causal signification: e.g., **bodh-a-ti** = *he knows* (vid. **50**); but **bodh-aja-ti** = *he informs*, i.e., *he causes to know*. As then **bhu**, or **bhav**, means *to be*, **bhav-aja** means *to cause to be*, i.e., *to make*. It has been already seen that in some cases **v** is hardened to a palatal; e.g., **fluc-si** for **fluv-si**, from **flu-o**. Substituting in the Sanskrit **bhav-aja f** for **bh**, as above, and **c** for **v**, there would result the form **fac-aja**, whose development in the first plural, for example, into **fac-ĭ-mus**, differs from the development of **sop-aja** into **sop-ī-mus** (vid. **54**) only in the quantity of its vowel. Admitting the correctness of this explanation. **facio** must then be

considered as radically identical with **fio**, and standing to it in the relation of causal to primitive. The perfect **feci** contains a concealed reduplication (vid. **46**); **fa-fac, fa-fic, fa-ic, fec.**

**Fero.** This verb originally formed its parts without the use of a conjugational affix. Traces of this method of conjugation are still retained, — (1) in the second and third person singular of the present indicative; **fer-s, fer-t: ferr-is** (by assimilation for **fers-is**), **fert-ur**; (2) in the second plural, indicative active, **fertis**; (3) throughout the imperfect subjunctive, **fer-rem**, &c.; and (4) in the present infinitive, **fer-re.** In the subjunctive and imperative, we might have expected that under the protection of the preceding consonant, the **s** of the original affix would be retained. Its conversion to **r** results, in this instance, from assimilation. Compare, in this respect, **vel-lem** for **vel-sem.** In the parts not specified above, the verb is inflected after the analogy of the third conjugation; i.e., in the use of the affix **a.** The root **fer** occurs only in the present system. For the bases **tul** and **la** of the perfect and supine, see **tollo.**

**Ferveo.** In the perfect **ferb-ui** (for **ferv-ui**), the radical **v** is represented by its associate cognate sonant.

**Figo.** In the supine, contrary to rule, the **t** of **tum** is converted to **s** after the palatal. Hence, **fig-tum, fic-tum, fic-sum, fixum.**

**Findo.** Root **fid.** In explanation of the perfect **fīdi**, vid. **47.**

**Fio.** Vid. **facio.**

**Fluo.** A secondary form of the root **flu**, occurring in the second and third systems, is **fluv** (vid. **10**). Thus, **fluxi** for **fluc-si**, and this for **fluv-si** (by **26**). Supine, **fluv + tum = fluc + tum = fluc + sum = fluxum.**

**Frango.** Root **frag.** Full form of the perfect made by reduplication, **fra-fragi**, which became successively **fra-frigi, fra-igi, fregi.**

**Frendeo.** Root probably **fred.**

**Fruor**, root **fru** or (by **10**) **fruv**; from the latter, **fructus** for **fruvtus.** This verb is also explained by supposing the present to have syncopated a radical palatal, — **fruor** for **frugor.**

**Gaudeo. Gaud + tus = gaud + sus = gau + sus.** In the union of the affix with the base, the verb assumes long **i** after the analogy of the fourth conjugation, necessarily accompanying this insertion with the conversion of **u** into **v**; hence, **gav-ī-sus.**

**Gigno.** Vid. **49.**

**Gnosco.** Root **gno** (later, **no**). When in composition with **ad** or **con**, the root attenuates its **o** to **i** in the forms of the third system; e.g., **ag-nĭ-tum** (for **ag-gnĭ-tum**).

**Hæreo.** This verb is exceptional to **35**, in that it converts the **t** of the supine into **s**, and syncopates the characteristic.

**Haurio.** For **hausum**, vid. **haesum** from **haereo.**

**Inquam**, i.e., **in** + **quam**: early root (retained only in the first singular of the present indicative), **qua**; later form, **qui.** Though a pure verb, it employs a conjugational affix, — viz., **a**, — limiting its use, however, to precisely those forms in which the **a** of **ia** (**ja**) is retained in verbs like **capio**, and subjecting it to the same euphonic changes. Though coinciding thus in appearance with verbs in **io**, of conjugation third, the resemblance is purely accidental; for while in them the **i** is derived from the **j** of **ja**, in the verb we are considering it is an element of the root.

**Jacio.** Root **jac.** Perfect, **ja-jaci, ja-jici, ja-ici, jeci.**

**Jubeo.** In this verb the **t** of the supine is converted into **s**, and both in the perfect and supine the radical labial assimilated. Hence **jus-si** and **jus-sum**, for the regular **jup-si** and **jup-tum** (vid. **25** and **31**).

**Jungo.** Root **jug.** Although appearing in all the forms of the verb, the nasal is not to be considered as radical. Conf. **jug-um, con-jug-is.**

**Labor.** Participle **lap-sus**, for the regular **lap-tus.**

**La-tum.** Vid. **tollo.**

**Lavo.** Of the three forms of supine **lav-a-tum, lau-tum, lo-tum**, the first is regular. The second converts **v** into **u** (**lau-tum** for **lav-tum**), the third combines **au** of the second into **o**, by **8.**

**Linquo.** Root **liqu.** Conf. **liqu-i, lic-tum** (in **re-lictum**).

**Malo.** Vid. **volo.**

**Memini.** Root **man**, *to think.* This is a perfect formed by reduplication accompanied with the usual attenuation. Compare, in the latter respect, **ce-cidi** from root **cad.** The same root with the attenuation of its vowel appears in **com-min-iscor**, and **re-min-iscor**, also in **mon-eo** (Sanskrit **man-aja**; vid. **53**), in which **eo** is the corruption of the causal affix **aja.** **Mon-eo** therefore signifies *to cause to think*, i.e., *to advise.*

**Metior.** Root **ma** (conf. **mo-dus**); later form, **met.** The

participle **men-sus** is for **ment-sus**, the **n** being a euphonic insertion, and the **t** disappearing according to rule. As regards the euphonic nasal, compare the Latin **mensis** formed from the same root **ma**.

**Misceo.** Root **mig**. **Mig** + **sc** = (by syncopation) **misc**, the base of the present and perfect. The full form of the supine, including root, inchoative sign, and modal affix, would be **mig-sc-tum**. This is corrupted to the form **mix-tum**, by the syncopation of the second palatal, **c**; and to **mis-tum**, by the sacrifice of both **c** and **g**.

**Morior.** The perfect participle passive is regularly formed in the use of **tu**. Forms in **tuu** (for **tvu**) seem also to have occurred. Conf. **fa-tuu-s** from root **fa**. To this class is to be referred the perfect participle **mor-tuu-s**, root **mor**.

**Nanciscor.** Root **nac**. The root inserts in the first system (and optionally in the third) a euphonic **n**, and adds the affix **sc**.

**Nitor.** Of the two forms of participle **nisus** and **nixus**, the first is regular. In explanation of the second, which contains a palatal, I conjecture a connection with **nicto**, *to strive*.

**Nolo.** Vid. **Volo**.

**Pango.** Root **pag**. The perfect **pegi** is for **paigi** and that for **pa-pigi**.

**Pello.** Root **pal**; hence **pe-pul-i**, **pul-sum**. This seems originally to have been conjugated as a verb in **io** of the third conjugation, and to have assimilated the **i**; **pello** for **pel-io**.

**Percello** = **per** + obsolete **cello**. The perfect **per-cŭli** is for **per-ce-cŭl-i**; and the present **cel-lo** for **cel-io**. Conf. **pello**.

**Pingo.** **n** is probably euphonic. Conf. **pic-tum** and the substantive **pig-mentum**.

**Pinso.** **n** euphonic. Conf. **pis-tum**, and the substantives **pis-tor** and **pis-trinum**.

**Pono** for **pos-n-o**, **n** euphonic.

**Posco.** Root **prac**; whence by attenuation, **prec**; by attenuation and aphæresis, **roc** or **rog**; by attenuation and metathesis, **porc**. These three forms of the root, **prec**, **rog**, **porc**, appear respectively in **prec-or**, **rog-o**, **po-sc-o**, for **porc-sc-o**. For the syncopation of **rc** before the inchoative **sc**, conf. **di-sc-o** for **dic-sc-o**.

**Poto.** Root **pot**, lengthened from **po** (vid. **bibo**). Of the

two supines, **pot-a-tum** and **po-tum**, the first is formed from the longer, the second from the shorter root.

**Premo.** Perfect **pres-si** for **prem-si**. Supine **pres-sum** for **prem-sum**.

**Quæro** (by **36**) for **quæso**, which also occurs.

**Rumpo.** Root **rup**. Vid. **41**.

**Scindo.** Root **scid**. The perfect **scĭdi** probably results from an old reduplicated form by the aphæresis of the repeated syllable.

**Sero**, *to sow;* perfect **se-vi**, supine **sa-tum**. The authorities give no clew to a valid method of reconciling the three forms, **ser, se, sa**, under which the root of the verb appears. I suggest the following. There is no part of a verb from which the original root may be with more confidence deduced, than the supine. Here we find not **sar-tum**, but **sa-tum**. It is more natural, then, to consider **sar** a lengthening of **sa**, than **sa** an abbreviation of **sar**. This view is confirmed by the **se** of the perfect **se-vi**, and still more by the noun of agency, **sa-tor**, which, uniformly with the method by which in general this formation is obtained, we should expect to be compounded of the root in its earliest form and the affix **tor**. How then is **ser** to be derived from **sa**. It must be either by the addition of **r**, or by the addition of some other consonant subsequently converted to **r**. To affirm the original assumption of **r**, is to suppose a case quite exceptional to the general method of Latin formation. Had either of the linguals **t, d, n, l**, been affixed, there could have been nothing in the position between two vowels to occasion its conversion into **r**. Still less ground is there for supposing an original labial or palatal. Only **s** remains, a letter which not only finds a possible representative in **r**, but one which, if standing between two vowels, as in the case under discussion, we *should have expected* to be thus converted, conformably to the almost universal requirements of the language. But what is the explanation of an original addition of **s**? We answer, reduplication. It is true that as the reduplication of **gen** gives **gi-gen** (later **gi-gn**), and that of **bo** gives **bi-b** (vid. **bibo**), we might have expected in place of **se-s, si-s**, and thus in place of **se-r-o, si-r-o**; but the use of **e** instead of **i**, in the present instance, is only in accord with the principle already stated (at **16**), and abundantly illustrated, that the general tendency of **r** is to convert the preceding **i** into **e**.

**Sisto.** Root **sta.** For the formation of the present, vid. **42** and **49.** For the perfect, vid. **sto.**

**Sperno.** Root **spre,** by metathesis **sper**; **n** euphonic.

**Spondeo.** Vid. **44.**

**Sterno.** Conf. **sperno.**

**Sto.** Root **sta.** The perfect of both **sto** and **sisto** is formed by the reduplication of **sta** according to **44.**

**Struo.** Root **stru** or **struv.** Conf. **fluo.**

**Sum.** Vid. "Table I."

**Tango.** Root **tag.** **n** euphonic.

**Temno.** Root **tem.** In the simple verb **p** is never inserted before **s** and **t** (conf. **27** and **33**); but optionally **con-tem-si,** or **con-tem-p-si**; so the supine.

**Tendo.** The supine **ten-tum** is exceptional to **34** in its retention of the affix **t.**

**Tero.** Root **tri**; by metathesis **tir**; by **16 ter.**

**Tollo.** Root **tal.** This root seems to have been conjugated originally as a verb in **io** of conjugation third. Thus **tal-io,** or by attenuation **tol-io**; by assimilation, **tol-lo.** The perfect **tŭli** (appearing in **sus-tŭli**) results from the original **te-tŭli** (used by Plautus), by the aphæresis of the reduplicate syllable. The regular form of supine would be **tal-tum,** or by metathesis **tla-tum.** It is probable that **la-tum** is a corruption from this by aphæresis.

**Tuli.** Vid. **tollo.**

**Tundo.** Root **tud.**

**Volo.** The old root **val** appears under the three attenuated forms, **vul, vol, vel.** In the following parts the verb retains its original method of inflection without a conjugational affix: the present indicative (**u** in **vol-u-mus** is simply connective), except the first person singular, the present and imperfect subjunctive, and present infinitive. The present subjunctive is an optative; **vel-ĭ-m** for **vel-ī-m,** and this for **vel-ja-m** or **vel-ie-m.** The imperfect subjunctive assimilates the **s** of the affix; **vel-lem** for **vel-sem.** So the infinitive **vel-le** for **vel-se.** In other parts the verb employs the affix of conjugation third. Like **volo** is conjugated **malo** (**magis** + **volo**) and **nolo** (**non** + **volo**).

THE END.

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