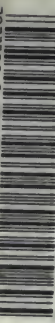


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THE LATIN LANGUAGE

W. M. LINDSAY

Hy Coulter

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THE
LATIN LANGUAGE

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

LATIN SOUNDS, STEMS, AND FLEXIONS

BY

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FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD

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PREFACE



SINCE Corssen's great work (last edition, Leipzig, 1868-70), there has been no book devoted to a separate investigation by Comparative Philological methods of the Latin Language, its declensions, its conjugations, its formation of the various parts of speech, and the changes of its pronunciation and orthography, if we except the short summary (last edition, Nördlingen, 1889) written by Professor Stolz for the Iwan Müller Series of Handbooks of Classical Antiquity. And yet the additions to our knowledge of the subject since Corssen's time have been very great. Not only has the whole Science of Comparative Philology been, by the help of men like Johannes Schmidt, Osthoff, and Brugmann¹, set on a sounder basis, but a vast amount has been added to our knowledge of the Early Latin authors, especially Plautus, of the Umbrian, Oscan, and other dialects of ancient Italy, of Romance, and above all of the Celtic family of languages, a family closely united with the Italic group. The time has surely come for a new treatment of the subject, such as I venture to offer in the ten chapters of this volume.

I should have liked to have added to them a fuller discussion of the relation of Latin to the other languages of Italy. But I had already exceeded the generous limits

¹ I take this opportunity of acknowledging to the fullest extent possible my indebtedness to Brugmann, *Grundriss der Vergleichenden Grammatik* in chaps. iv-viii, and to Seelmann, *Aussprache des Latein* in chap. ii.

allowed by the Delegates of the Press, and it seemed to me that until more evidence is forthcoming in the shape of dialectal inscriptions certainty can hardly be attained. It is much to be desired that some of the money which is being raised every year for excavations should be devoted to this field of research. The records of peoples like the Samnites, who fought so gallantly with Rome for the rule of Italy, and whose religion and manners so greatly influenced the ruling race, should not be allowed to lie neglected. And yet, while the Latin, Greek, and Etruscan inscriptions of Italy are carefully sought after year by year, there has been practically no organized search for the remains of Oscan, Umbrian, Pelignian, and the rest. I trust that some step may be taken ere long in this direction.

It remains for me to acknowledge with gratitude the kind help which I have had from numerous correspondents, both in this country and abroad, as well as from my Oxford friends, such as my colleague, Mr. E. R. Wharton. My special thanks are due to Mr. Sweet for looking through the proof-sheets of my chapter on Latin Pronunciation, and to Professors Mommsen, Bormann, Huelsen, and Dressel for giving me access to the advance-sheets of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*. My friend, Mr. J. A. Smith, Fellow of Balliol College, has been good enough to go over the whole book in proof, and to give me many valuable suggestions, especially on one of the most difficult problems of the language, the formation of the Perfect Tense.

OXFORD, August, 1894.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



- A. L. L. = Archiv f. lat. Lexikographie u. Grammatik, ed. Wölfflin. Leipz. 1884 sqq.
- Amer. Journ. Phil. = American Journal of Philology.
- Anecd. Helv. = Anecdota Helvetica, ed. Hagen (a Supplement to the *Grammatici Latini*, ed. Keil).
- Ann. Épigr. = Cagnat, *L'année épigraphique*. Paris, 1889 sqq.
- Ann. Inst. = Annali dell' Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica. Rome, 1829 sqq.
- Arch. Glottol., Arch. Glott. Ital. = Archivio Glottologico Italiano. Rome, 1873 sqq.
- 'Αθην. = 'Αθηναίων σύγγραμμα περιοδικόν. Athens, 1872-82.
- B. B. = Beiträge z. Kunde d. Indog. Sprachen, ed. Bezenberger. Göttingen, 1877 sqq.
- B. P. W., Berl. Phil. Woch. = Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. Berl. 1881 sqq.
- Brit. Mus. = The Collection of Ancient Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum, ed. Sir Ch. Newton. Oxf. 1874 sqq.
- Büch. *Umb.* = Bücheler, *Umbria*. Bonn, 1883.
- Bull. = Bullettino dell' Instituto di corrispondenza archeologica. Rome, 1829 sqq.
- Burs. Jahresber. = Jahresbericht über d. Fortschritte d. Classischen Alterthumswissenschaft, ed. Bursian. Berl. 1875 sqq.
- C. G. L. = Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum, ed. Goetz und Gundermann. Leipz.
- C. I. A. = Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. Berl. 1873 sqq.
- C. I. G. = Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum, ed. Boeckh. Berl. 1828 sqq.
- C. I. L. = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. Berl. 1863 sqq.
- Class. Rev. = Classical Review.
- Comm. Lud. Saec. = Commentaria Ludorum Saecularium, ed. Mommsen, in vol. viii of the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* (also published in the *Monumenti Antichi*, vol. i, part 3).
- Comm. Ribbeck. = Commentationes Philologiae . . . Ottoni Ribbeckio. Leipz. 1888.
- Comm. Schweizer-Sidler = Philologische Abhandlungen Heinrich Schweizer-Sidler . . . gewidmet. Zürich, 1891.
- Comm. Woelffl. = Commentationes Woelffliniana. Leipz. 1891.
- Eckinger = Eckinger, *Die Orthographie lateinischer Wörter in griechischen Inschriften*. Munich.

- Edict. Diocl. = the Edict of Diocletian (contained in the Supplement to vol. iii of the *Corpus Inscr. Lat.*).
- Eph. Epigr. = Ephemeris Epigraphica. Berl. 1872 sqq. (A Supplement to the *Corpus Inscr. Lat.*).
- Études G. Paris = Études romanes dédiées à Gaston Paris. Paris, 1891.
- Etym. Lat. = Etyma Latina, by E. R. Wharton. Lond. 1890.
- Fabr. = Fabretti, *Corpus Inscr. Italicarum antiquioris aevi*. Turin, 1867.
- Fleck. Jahrb. = Jahrbücher f. classische Philologie, ed. Fleckeisen. Leipz. 1855 sqq.
- Gl. Cyrill., Gl. Philox., Gl. Plac. = the Cyrillus, Philoxenus, and Placidus Glossaries (contained in vols. ii and v of the *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum*. ed. Goetz und Gundermann).
- Harv. Stud. = Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Boston, 1900 sqq.
- Herm. = Hermes. Zeitschrift f. classische Philologie. Berl. 1866 sqq.
- I. F. = Indogermanische Forschungen, ed. Brugmann und Streitberg. Strassburg, 1891 sqq.
- I. I. S. = Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae, ed. Kaibel. Berl. 1890.
- I. N., I. R. N. = Inscriptiones Regni Neapolitani Latinae, ed. Mommsen. Leipz. 1852.
- Journ. Hell. Stud. = Journal of Hellenic Studies.
- Journ. Phil. = Journal of Philology.
- K. Z. = Zeitschrift f. vergleichende Sprachforschung, ed. Kuhn. Berl. 1872 sqq.
- Lex. Agr. = Lex Agraria (No. 200 in vol. i of the *Corpus Inscr. Lat.*).
- Lex Repet. = Lex Repetundarum (No. 198 in the same vol.).
- Lib. Gloss. = Liber Glossarum (selections from which are contained in vol. v of the *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum*).
- Mél. Arch. = Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Paris, 1884 sqq. (The publication of the École française de Rome.)
- Mem. Ist. Lombard. = Memorie dell' I. R. istituto Lombardo di scienze, lettere ed arti. Milan, 1843 sqq.
- Mém. Soc. Ling., M. S. L. = Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris. Paris, 1868 sqq.
- Meyer-Lübke = Meyer-Lübke, *Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen*. Leipz. 1890 sqq.
- Mith. = Mittheilungen d. kaiserlich deutschen archäologischen Instituts. Athens, 1876 sqq.
- Mith. (röm.) = ditto (römische Abtheilung).
- Mon. Anc. = Res Gestae Divi Augusti: ex monumentis Ancyranis et Apolloniensi, ed. Mommsen. Berl.² 1883.
- Mon. Antichi = Monumenti Antichi pubblicati per cura della Reale Accademia dei Lincei. Milan, 1890 sqq.
- Morph. Unt., M. U. = Morphologische Untersuchungen, by Osthoff and Brugmann. Leipz. 1878 sqq.
- M. S. L. (see Mém. Soc. Ling.).
- Mur. = Muratori, *Novus thesaurus veterum inscriptionum*. Milan, 1739-42.
- Neue = Neue, *Formenlehre d. lateinischen Sprache*. Berl. 1866 sqq.
- Not. Scav. = Notizie degli Scavi di antichità (Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei). Rome, 1876 sqq.
- Or., Or. Henz. = Orelli, *Inscriptionum Latinarum Collectio*, vols. i-ii, Zürich, 1828, vol. iii (Suppl.), ed. Henzen. Zürich, 1856.

- Osthoff, *Dunkles u. helles l* (see Transactions of American Philological Association 1893, vol. xxiv, pp 50 sqq.).
- P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge z. Geschichte d. deutschen Sprache u. Literatur, ed. Paul und Braune. Halle, 1874 sqq.
- Philol. = Philologus: Zeitschrift f. d. klassische Alterthum. Göttingen, 1846 sqq.
- Phil. Soc. Trans. = Transactions of the Philological Society.
- Phonet. Stud. = Phonetische Studien: Zeitschrift f. wissenschaftliche u. praktische Phonetik. Marburg, 1887 sqq.
- Probi App. = Probi Appendix (contained in vol. iv of the *Grammatici Latini*, ed. Keil).
- Rev. Phil. = Revue de Philologie. Paris, 1877 sqq.
- Rhein. Mus. = Rheinisches Museum f. Philologie. Frankf. am Main, 1842 sqq.
- Riv. Filolog. = Rivista di Filologia. Rome, 1873 sqq.
- Rossi = De Rossi, *Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae*, 2 vols. Rome, 1861-1888.
- S. C. Bacch. = Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus (No. 196 in vol. i of the *Corpus Inscr. Lat.*).
- Stud. Ital. = Studi Italiani di filologia classica. Florence, 1893 sqq.
- Studem. Stud. = Studien auf d. Gebiete d. Archaischen Lateins, ed. Studemund. Berl. 1873 sqq.
- Suppl. Arch. Glott. = Supplementi Periodici all' Archivio Glottologico Italiano, vol. i. Turin, 1891.
- Tab. Bant. = Tabula Bantina (No. 197 in vol. i of the *Corpus Inscr. Lat.*).
- Versamml. Philolog. = Verhandlungen d. Versammlungen deutscher Philologen u. Schulmänner.
- Von Planta = Von Planta, *Grammatik d. Oskisch-Umbrischen Dialekte*, vol. i. Strassburg, 1893.
- Wien. Stud. = Wiener Studien: Zeitschrift f. class. Philologie. Vienna, 1879 sqq.
- Wilm. = Wilmanns, *Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum*, 2 vols. Berl. 1873.
- Zv. I. I. I., Zvet. = Zvetaieff, *Inscriptiones Italiae Inferioris Dialecticae*. Moscow, 1886.

In the transcription of the various I.-Eur. languages the system of Brugmann, *Grundriss d. vergleichenden Grammatik*, Strassburg, 1886 sqq. (Engl. trans.; London, 1888 sqq.) is in the main followed, though in 'I.-Eur.' forms Gutturals Proper are denoted by k, g, &c. (not as in Brugmann by q, g, &c.), and y, w often replace Brugmann's \dot{y} , \dot{w} , while in O. Engl. (Brugmann's 'Anglo-Saxon') words the orthography of Sweet, *History of English Sounds*, is preferred. I follow Brugmann in distinguishing the Oscan and Umbrian inscriptions written in the Roman alphabet from those written in the native alphabets by printing the former in italics, a type reserved in this book for Latin words, stems, suffixes, and sounds. (On the use of k, g, gh see p. 290.)

THE LATIN LANGUAGE



CHAPTER I.

THE ALPHABET¹.

§ 1. IF an alphabet is to express the sounds of a language properly, each nation must construct one for itself. But this ideal was not realized by the ancient languages of Italy. The Oscan and Umbrian stocks borrowed for the expression of their language the alphabet used by the Etruscans, who had themselves borrowed it at an earlier period from the Greeks; and so neither Oscans nor Umbrians were at first able to express in writing some common sounds of their language, such as *d* and *o*, which were wanting in the Etruscan speech (von Planta, *Osk.-Umbr. Dial.* i., p. 44). The Latin Alphabet, consisting in the later Republic of twenty-one letters, ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTVX, was borrowed from some Chalcidian colony (e.g. Cumae), to judge from the form of the letters, which more nearly resemble those of the Chalcidian inscriptions than of any other Greek stock. So few Latin inscriptions earlier than the second Punic War have been preserved, that it is difficult to trace each separate stage in the process of adapting the Greek alphabet to the exigencies of the Latin language. The symbols for the Greek aspirate mutes, Θ (the *th*-sound of our 'ant-heap'), Φ (as in

¹ Hübner's article in Müller's *Handbuch d. Klass. Alterthumswissenschaft*, vol. i. pp. 492 sqq. 1886, gives a summary of what is known and a list of the authorities.

‘uphill’), Ψ (the symbol for the *kh*-sound of our ‘inkhorn’ in the Chalcidian alphabet, while X was the symbol for the *ks*-sound, Attic Ξ), were found superfluous by the Latins, in whose language these sounds were unknown, and were retained as symbols for numbers merely, Θ for 100 (later modified to C, the initial of *centum*), Ψ (later L) for 50, Φ for 1000 (later M, the initial of *mille*), while the right-hand half of the symbol, viz. D, was used for the half of 1000, *i.e.* 500, just as V, for 5, seems to have been the upper half of X (used probably in the Etruscan adaptation of the Greek alphabet for 10) (Ritschl, *Opusc.* iv. 704 and 722; Mommsen in *Hermes* xxii. 598). For the *f*-sound, the bilabial spirant, a sound which in Quintilian’s time was quite unknown in Greek (Quint. xii. 10. 29), the nations of Italy seem to have taken the Greek combination of symbols FH (digamma with aspiration), a combination found in a few of the earliest Greek inscriptions to express a sound which seems to have been a development of an original *sw*- (e.g. *Ἑκαδάμοε*, in the proper name Hecademus, on an inscription of Tanagra (Röhl, *Inscr. Graec.* 131), and which may have been at that time some adumbration of the *f*-sound. This double letter FH, which we find in a very old Latin inscription on a brooch found at Praeneste with FHEFHAKED (= *fecit*) (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4123), in the earliest Etruscan inscriptions, e.g. vhuλχenas (the proper name *Fulcinius*) (Fabr. *Suppl.* iii. 306), and in the inscriptions of the Veneti, an Illyrian tribe of N.E. Italy (Pauli, *Altitalische Forschungen* iii. p. 97 sqq.), was in the Etruscan alphabet reduced to a symbol like the figure 8 (a modification of H, the F being dropt), while in the Latin alphabet the second element of the compound was discarded, and F alone was used. The exact course of events which led to the use of the Greek symbol for the *g*-sound (in Chalcidian inscriptions written C not Γ), to express the Latin *k*-sound as well as the Latin *g*-sound, and in time to the almost total disuse of the symbol K, cannot, with the evidence at present forthcoming, be determined (for a conjecture, see ch. ii. § 75). On the very old Dvenos inscription, for example (*Annali dell’ Inst.* 1880), we find FEKED (or FEKED corrected into FECED), (*fecit*), PAKARI, COSMIS (*cōmis*), VIRCO (*virgo?*) side by side. The inconvenience of this practice led in time to the use

of a modified form of the symbol C to express the *g*-sound, the earliest example of which is found on the *as libralis* of Luceria (between 300 and 250 B.C. according to Mommsen), with *Ga. f.* (*Gai filius*) (Édon, *Écriture et Prononciation*, p. 145 sqq.). It was received into the Roman alphabet at the time possibly of Appius Claudius Caecus, censor 312 B.C., and took the place of Z, the symbol apparently for soft or voiced *s*, a sound which had by this time passed into the *r*-sound (see ch. iv. § 148). The symbols of the Greek vowels *ι* and *υ* were used not only for the Latin vowels *i* and *u*, but also for the *y*- and *w*-sounds of words like *jam*, *vos*, a confusion frequently remarked on by the grammarians (e.g. Quint. i. 4. 10 'iam' sicut 'etiam' scribitur, et 'uos' ut 'tuos'), which persisted till very late times; though on Inscriptions from the beginning of the Empire onwards we often find a tall form of I used for the *y*-sound (Christiansen, *de Apicibus et I longis*, p. 29); and the Emperor Claudius tried without success to introduce a new symbol, an inverted digamma, for the *w*-sound.

The third guttural symbol of the Greek Alphabet, Koppa, was retained for the *g*-sound of Latin, a sound at first expressed by Q, e.g. QOI (*qui*) on the Dvenos inscription, then by QV.

In the second century B.C. the cultivation of literature at Rome, in particular possibly the imitation of the quantitative verse of Greece, led to two usages, perhaps borrowed, the one from the Greek, the other (if not both) from the Oscan alphabet, viz. the doubling of a consonant to express the repeated or lengthened sound (see ii. 127), the doubling of a vowel (*a*, *e*, *u*, and *o*?) to express the long quantity¹. The earliest example of the former is the Decree of Aemilius Paulus, 189 B.C. (*C. I. L.* ii. 5041), with POSSIDERE, &c., beside POSIDISENT, &c., for all the older inscriptions² write the consonant single in such cases; of the latter, the Miliarium Popillianum, 132 B.C. with PAASTORES. Ennius is mentioned as the introducer of the double consonant, while the practice of doubling the vowel is ascribed

¹ In Oscan this is normally confined to long vowels in the first syllable. (But *tristaamentud*, 'testamento').

² As do the oldest Oscan inscriptions and all the Umbrian inscriptions written in the native alphabet.

by the Roman tradition to the poet Accius, another of whose spelling reforms was the use of *gg* for the velar nasal followed by *g* (see ch. ii. § 63). The practice of doubling the consonant remained to the latest times, in spite of a temporary resort in the reign of Augustus to the use of the *sicilicus*, a sickle-shaped mark placed above the single consonant, to express its repeated or lengthened sound; but the double vowel was soon discarded in favour of the *apex*, a mark placed above the single vowel, to express length, originally of a shape like a sickle, or like the figure 7, later of the form of the acute accent. The apex was much in fashion till about 130 A. D., when it came to be used at random over short and long vowels alike, but never attained so universal use as the doubled consonant. Long *i* was indicated by the tall form of I¹, a form likewise employed to denote the *y*-sound, and often also for initial *i* (Christiansen, *de Apicibus et I longis*).

In the last century of the Republic, when Greek Grammar, and even Greek Phonetics, came to be studied at Rome, the necessity was felt for the more exact expression of the sound of Greek loan words, which were more and more entering into the language especially of the upper classes. For the Greek aspirates, which had hitherto been represented by the Latin tenues T, P, C, compound symbols TH, PH, CH were introduced; and the mispronunciation of these sounds was considered as great a fault in polite society as the dropping of *h* is with us (see ch. ii. § 60). The Greek *v* (earlier represented by Latin V), which had by this time the *ü*-sound (see ch. ii. § 14), was now expressed by the Greek letter itself in its Attic form Υ, just as we use Spanish *ñ* in loan words like 'cañon,' while for Greek ζ (formerly denoted by *s*-, *-ss*-, e. g. SETVS, for *Zethus*, C. I. L. i. 1047, *patrisso*, &c., Plaut.), the old symbol Z was revived. The reforms proposed by the Emperor Claudius, the use of the Greek symbol of the rough breathing for the *ü*-sound (see ch. ii. § 14), of the reversed C for the *ps*-sound of *scripsi*, *urbs*, &c. (see ch. ii. § 78), of the inverted digamma for the *w*-sound of *vos*, &c., did not survive his own reign (see Bücheler, *de Ti. Claudio Caesare grammatico*).

¹ Was this too borrowed from an Oscan inscription earlier than Oscan? We have fliet, 'fient,' on 211 B. C. (*Rhein. Mus.* 1888, p. 557).

§ 2. **The Alphabet of twenty-one letters.** Cicero (*Deor. Nat.* ii. 37. 93) argues against the Atomic Theory by showing the improbability of any chance combinations of the twenty-one letters of the alphabet ever producing a single line, much less an entire poem, of Ennius: 'hoc qui existimet fieri, non intellego cur non idem putet, si innumerabiles unius et viginti formae litterarum, vel aureae vel quaelibet, aliquo coiciantur, posse ex iis excussis annales Enni, ut deinceps legi possint, effici; quod nescio an ne in uno quidem versu possit tantum valere fortuna.' This Alphabet, A to X, is often found on coins of the last century of the Republic (e. g. *C. I. L.* i. 374, c. 100 B. C.); and Quintilian (first cent. A. D.) speaks of *x* as the last letter of the alphabet (*nostrarum ultima*, i. 4. 9). But Y and Z are added on some coins (e. g. *C. I. L.* i. 393, 454, both with YZ; 417 with Y—all belonging to the last century of the Republic).

§ 3. **The letter F.** That early Greek *Fh*, a development of I.-Eur. *sw-*, had some kind of *f*-sound is made not improbable by the analogy of other languages. In Old Irish, where I.-Eur. *sr* between two vowels became (like *sr-* in Greek *ῥεῖμα*, *ῥυρός*), *hw*, *rh*, (e. g. a 'his' prefixed to *sruth*, 'stream,' is pronounced *a rhoo*), I.-Eur. *sw-* when preceded by a vowel became *f*, e. g. a *fiur*, 'his sister' (I.-Eur. **esyo sucesor*), which points to a connexion between *hw* (*wh*), and the *f*-sound. It must however be added that I.-Eur. *w-* in Irish regularly becomes *f*, e. g. *fáith*, 'a prophet' (cf. Lat. *vātēs*). A still better analogy is furnished by the Aberdeenshire dialect of Scotch, where the *wh-* or *hw-*sound of Scotch 'what,' 'when,' &c., appears as *f*, 'fat,' 'fan.'

§ 4. **X.** *x*, the last letter of the alphabet (*Quint.* i. 4. 9: *x nostrarum* (*litterarum*) *ultima*, qua tam carere potuimus quam psi non quaerimus), was also written *xs* from early times (e. g. *EXSTRAD* for *extra*, on the S. C. de Baechanalibus, 186 B. C. *C. I. L.* i. 196), especially at the period of the poet and grammarian, Accius (e. g. *SAXSVM* on an epitaph of one of the Scipios, c. 130 B. C., i. 34; *PROXSVMIS* for *proximis*, *EXSIGITO*, *LEXS* on the Lex Bantina, bet. 133 and 118 B. C., i. 197), and is common in the Augustan age and in plebeian inscriptions of a later epoch (for examples, see *Index* to *C. I. L.* viii. &c.; *exsemplo* *Comm. Lud. Saec. A.* 26; and for instances in *Virgil MSS.*, see *Ribbeck, Ind.* p. 445). Terentius Scaurus, second cent. A. D., condemns the spelling 'nuxs,' 'truxs,' 'feroxs' as an unnecessary repetition of the sibilant element of the *x*-sound. The guttural element is repeated in the spelling *cx*, e. g. *vcxor* for *uxor* (a misspelling which has led to the corruption *voxor* in *MSS.* of Plautus, *Class. Rev.* v. 293), *VICXIT* (*C. I. L.* v. 5735). (For examples in *Virgil MSS.*, see *Ribbeck, Ind.* p. 391). We also find *xc*, e. g. *IVXCTA* (*C. I. L.* vi. 14614), and *sx*, e. g. *VISXIT* (viii. 67), all various ways of expressing the same sound (a *c*-sound followed by an *s*-sound), for which we also find a more accurate expression, namely *cs*, e. g. *VICSIT* (vii. 5723). This last combination was used to express the sound in the Etruscan alphabet, the symbol X being retained only as a numerical symbol, for the number 10.

§ 5. **Z.** If we are to believe Velius Longus (7. 51 K), this symbol was found in the *Carmen Saliare*; though whether the mysterious jumble of letters which the *MSS.* of Varro, *L. L.* vii. 26, offer as a fragment from this hymn, *cozeulodorieso*, &c., can be fairly quoted as an instance of Old Latin *z* is doubtful, for the reading suggests *O zeu* (Greek *ὦ Ζεῦ*) more than anything else; and Varro quotes the passage as exemplifying the old use of *s*

(not *z*) for later *r*. It is found on coins of Cosa [*C. I. L. i. 14* COZANO (after 273 B. C.), where the letter should have the ordinary *z*-form and not the form printed in the Corpus (see Ritschl. *Opusc. iv. 721 n*)]. The *dzenoine* of the Dvenos inscription is too doubtful to quote; for the letters may read not only *dze noine*, 'on the ninth day,' but also *die noine*, or even *Dvenoi ne*. This old Latin *z* seems to have expressed the sound of soft or voiced *s* (but see ch. ii. § 121, the sound in our verb 'to use'; while our noun 'use' has the hard or unvoiced *s*. Between vowels in Latin *s* had once this soft sound, and was presumably written *z*; but this sound passed at an early time into the *r*-sound (c. 350 B. C., to judge from the remark of Cicero, *Fam. ix. 21. 2*, that L. Papirius Crassus, dictator 415 A. U. C. (= 339 B. C.), was the first of his family to change the name from *Papisius* to *Papirius*; in the Digests (i. 2. 2. 36) Appius Claudius is mentioned as the author of the change: R litteram invenit ut pro Valesiis Valerii essent, et pro Fusiis Furii). Martianus Capella tells us that the letter was removed from the alphabet by Appius Claudius Caecus, the famous censor of 312 B. C., adding the curious reason that in pronouncing it the teeth assumed the appearance of the teeth of a grinning skull (Mart. Cap. iii. 261: *z* vero ideo Appius Claudius detestatur, quod dentes mortui, dum exprimitur, imitatur). In the Oscan language this soft *s*-sound was retained without passing into *r*. The native Oscan alphabet (derived from the Etruscan), expresses it by the letter *s*, which is also used for the hard *s*-sound, while the *z*-symbol denotes the *ts*-sound; but in the later inscriptions, which are written in Latin characters, *z* is used (e.g. *eizazunc egmazum* (in Latin, *earum rerum*), on the Bantia tablet, c. 130 B. C.). (On the question whether the *z* Latin character) of Osc. *zicolo*-, 'dieculus,' represents the soft *s*-sound or the *ts*-sound of the letter written in the Oscan alphabet like a capital I with top and bottom strokes prolonged, and in the Umbrian alphabet with the same strokes slanting instead of horizontal, and on the occasional use of the native letter for the *s*-sound, e.g. Umbr. *zefef*, 'sedens,' see von Planta, *Osk.-Umbr. Dial. p. 71*.)

§ 6. **The Guttural-symbols.** A special symbol for the *g*-sound, made by adding a small stroke to the symbol C, is said by Plutarch (*Quaest. Rom. 54* and 59; cf. Ter. Scaur. 7. 15 K.) to have been the invention of Sp. Carvilius Ruga c. 293 B. C., presumably because he was the first to write his name *Ruga* with the new symbol, as L. Papirius Crassus, dictator 339 B. C., was the first to conform the spelling of the family-name *Papisius* to the new pronunciation *Papirius*. The remark, however, of Martianus Capella about the action of the censor of 312 B. C., Appius Claudius Caecus, with regard to the letter Z, whose position in the Latin alphabet was occupied by the new symbol G, suggests that the differentiation of the C and G symbols was the work rather of that many-sided reformer. The exclusive use of the symbol C for the *k*-sound led to the disuse of the symbol K, which however, thanks to the conservative instinct of the Roman nation, was still retained as abbreviation for the proper name *Kaeso*, and in a few words before the vowel *a*, e.g. *Kalendae*, a common spelling on inscriptions (see *C. I. L. i. Index, p. 583*), *interkalaris*, *kaput*, *kalumnia*. Terentius Scaurus, second cent. A. D. (p. 15 K.) tells us that the letter K was called *ka*, while the name of C was *ce*, and that these letters themselves had been before his time used to indicate the syllables represented by their names, e.g. *krus* (for *ka-rus*), *cra* (for *cera*). Velius Longus, first cent. A. D., speaks of some sticklers for old usages in his own age, who in their corre-

spendence always spelt *karissime* with *k* not *c* (p. 53 K.) (see also Quint. i. 7. 10; Prise. i. 12. 5 H.; Diom. 424. 29 K.; Cledonius 28. 5 K.; Maximus Victorinus 195. 19 K.; Probus 10. 23 K.; Serv. in Don. p. 422 K.; Donatus, p. 368 K. For spellings with *ka* in Virgil MSS., see Ribbeck, *Index*, p. 429; and for similar spellings elsewhere, Georges, *Lex. Lat. Wortf.* s. vv. *Carthago, caput, carus, &c.*, and Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* p. 208.) The symbol C was similarly retained in its old use for the *g*-sound in the abbreviations of proper names, C. for *Gaius*, Cn. for *Gnaeus*; just as an old five-stroked form of the symbol M seems to be the original of the abbreviation for the name *Manius*, later written M with apostrophe. That it persisted in other words also to the beginning of the literary period, we see from the fact that a large number of archaic words, quoted by the grammarians from the early literature, are spelt with *c* not *g*, e. g. *acclare* for *agilare* (Paul. Fest. 17. 30 Th.). The proper spelling of these obsolete words was occasionally a subject of discussion, e. g. whether PACVNT in the XII Tables, NI ITA PACVNT, stood for *pagunt* (cf. *pepigi, pangō*), or for *pacunt* (cf. *paciscor*), (Quint. i. 6. 10-11; Ter. Seaur. 7. 15 K.; cf. Fest. 330. 23 Th.); and probably the μεταχαρακτηρισμός of early C to *c* and *g* was almost as fruitful a source of error as that of E to *ε, η, ει*, of O to *ο, ω, ου* in the Homeric text. Thus *frico*, not *frigo*, may be the proper form of the Old Latin verb, used by Accius *frigit saetas* (of a boar) *Trag.* 443 R., &c. (cf. Greek φρίσσω for φρικ-γω); *dēcere* (cf. δέκομαι, προσδοκάω) of Old Latin *degere*, 'expectare' (Paul. Fest. 51. 32 Th.). (On the use of C for the *g*-sound see also Mar. Victorin. p. 12 K. who quotes *Cabino, lece, acna*; Fest. 242 and 284 Th., &c. : C is invariably used for *g* on the Columna Rostrata (C. I. L. i. 195), an Imperial restoration which probably followed with some fidelity the spelling of the old inscription.) The letter Q often takes before *u* the place of classical Latin *c*, especially in inscriptions of the time of the Gracchi, e. g. PEQVNIA, OQVFARE, QVRA (for a list of the instances, see Bersu, *Die Gutturalen*, p. 49); though whether Ritschl (*Opusc.* iv. 492 n, 687), is right in his suggestion that one of the grammatical reforms of the poet Accius may have been the restriction of *k* to the *c*-sound before *a*, and of *q* to the *c*-sound before *u*, is quite uncertain. (For Accius' use of *gg* for *ng* in *agglus*, &c., *gc* for *nc* in *ageps*, &c., in imitation of the Greek use of *γ* for the nasal guttural, see below). Marius Victorinus says (12. 19 K.): Q et fuisse apud Graecos, et quare desiderat fungi vice litterae, cognoscere potestis, si pontificum libros legeritis.

§ 7. **Y- and W-Sounds** :—*j* and *v* were not distinguished in Latin MSS. nor indeed in the earlier printed editions. In Italian some writers keep up the old Latin habit of using *i* for *j*, e. g. Gennaio for Gennajo (Lat. *Jānuārius*); others use *j* for *-ii*, e. g. vizj, 'vices.' Even now we generally print the texts of the older Latin writers, Plautus, Terence, &c., with *i, u*, not *j, v*, partly to give their language an archaic appearance, but mainly because a large number of words which in the Classical period, or the Empire, had the *y*- and *w*-sounds, had in earlier times the sound of the vowels (sometimes of the half-vowels); *lārua*, for example, is a trisyllable in Plautus, never a dissyllable. The minuscule forms *v* and *u* are developments of the V, of Capital, and the U of Uncial writing. The use of the tall I form on Inscriptions for the *y*-sound has already been mentioned, as well as its use for initial *i*, and for long *i*. How far the I-symbol (in ordinary form or tall form) might be employed for *-yi-*, or V for *-wu-*, *-uuv-* is very doubtful. Sittl, in *Burs. Jahresber.* 1891, p. 250, quotes *abicere* for *abyic-* (?), *vesvius* for *Vesuv-* (?): cf. Brambach, *Orth.* p. 94.

On the Monumentum Ancyranum we have *IVENTVTIS* (3. 5 M.), and in Virgil MSS. *iuenis, fluius, exuia*, &c. (Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 448). Equally doubtful is the occasional usage in the earlier history of the Latin alphabet of the Greek digamma-symbol (whether in the F-form or in the Etruscan form, viz. an E wanting the middle horizontal line) for the *w*-sound. Cornutus (ap. Cassiodor. 148. 8 K.: itaque in prima syllaba digamma et vocalem oportuit poni, 'Fotum,' 'Firgo,' quod et Aeoles fecerunt et antiqui nostri, sicut scriptura in quibusdam libellis declarat) implies merely that some of his grammatical predecessors made a hobby of writing F for *v* (cf. Prisc. i. 35. 17 H.). The second symbol in the phrase *dænoine* on the Dvenos tablet may be a variety of this symbol in the later form *Drenoī ne*, but it may also be *z*, *dænoīne* or (most likely) a form of *i*. (See above.)

Cicero wrote *ii* to express the sound of the second element of an *i*-diphthong before a vowel (see ch. ii. § 55), e.g. *aiio, Maiia, Aiiax* (Quint. i. 4. 11; Vel. Long. 7. 54 K.: et in plerisque Cicero videtur auditu emensus scriptionem, qui et 'Aiiacem' et 'Maiiam' per duo i scribenda existimavit. He mentions also *Troīia*, and with three *i*'s, *coīicit*. Cf. Prisc. i. 303 and i. 14 H., who ascribes the spelling *Pompeīi* to Julius Caesar).

On inscriptions we find *eiIvs* (see Weissbrodt in *Philologus*, xliii. pp. 444 sqq.), and in MSS. like the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus, *eīius, aiīunt*, &c. for examples in MSS. of Plautus and Virgil, see Studemund's *Apograph*, *Ind.* p. 509; Ribbeck, *Prol.* p. 138).

In the Umbro-Oscan alphabets, which are derived from the Etruscan, the *w*-sound is expressed by the digamma, in the form of a capital E wanting the middle horizontal stroke, while V expresses both the *u*- and the *o*-vowels (the Oscan alphabet came in time to discriminate the *o* sound by inserting a dot between the two arms of V). On the question whether Osc. *ii* and *i* correspond to L.-Eur. *iy* and *y* in words like Osc. *heriīad* and *heriam*, see ch. iv. § 63.

§ 8. Double Consonant. Festus in his discussion of the word *solitaurilia* (p. 412 Th.), which he derives from *taurus*, in the sense of *κοχάνη*, and the Oscan *sollo-* (in Latin *totus*), declares the doubling of the consonant to have been a practice introduced by the poet Ennius (239-169 B.C.) into Latin orthography in imitation of the Greek usage (per unum l enuntiari non est mirum, quia nulla tunc geminabatur littera in scribendo. quam consuetudinem Ennius mutavisse fertur, utpote Graecus Graeco more usus). The Roman tradition, which ascribes this spelling reform to Ennius, as well as the doubling of the long vowel to Accius, is supported by the dates at which these spellings are first found on inscriptions (double consonant 189 B.C., double vowel 132 B.C.); though it is quite possible that Ennius followed, not the Greeks, but the Oscans, who used double consonants much earlier than the Romans, and to whose nationality he belonged quite as much as to the Greek. We do indeed find a double consonant before 189 B.C. in the spelling *HINNAD* (the town of Enna in Sicily), 211 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 530), which is a mere reproduction of the Greek spelling found on coins, e.g. *HENNAION* (Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 119); but even after 189 B.C. the double consonant-sound is often written with the single letter till the time of the Gracchi, when the double letter became the established spelling (see Ritschl, *Opusc.* iv. 165 sqq.).

The *sicīlicus* is only found on a few inscriptions of Augustus' time: *Mumiaes*

Sabelio *C. I. L.* v. 1361. osa x. 3743. Marius Victorinus, fourth cent. A.D., states that it was often to be seen in old MSS. (sicut apparet in multis adhuc veteribus ita scriptis libris (p. 8 K. Cf. Isidor. *Orig.* i. 26. 29).

§ 9. Signs for long vowels. No instance of *oo* for *ō* is found on the extant Latin inscriptions, though we have *uootum* on an inscription in the Faliscan dialect, whose orthography was very like the Latin: *pretod de zenatuo sententiaal uootum dedet* (in Latin, 'praetor de senatus sententia votum dedit'), (Zvetaieff, *Inscr. Ital. Inf.* 70). For *ī* Accius wrote *ei* (Mar. Victorinus 8. 14 K.), either because the diphthong *ei* had by this time become identical with the *i*-sound, or in imitation of the Greek orthography (§ 12); for Greek *ε* had taken the same course as Latin *ei*, and expressed the same sound as original long *i* (Blass. *Griech. Aussprache*³, p. 51). Lucilius prescribed rules for the use of *ei* and '*i* longa'; but instead of keeping *ei* for the original diphthong, and the single letter for the original long vowel, he used foolish distinctions¹, if we are to believe Velius Longus (56. 7 K.) such as that the double symbol was suitable for a plural, e.g. *puerei* Nom. Pl., the single symbol for a singular, e.g. *pueri* Gen. Sg. (alii vero, quorum est item Lucilius, varie scriptitaverunt, siquidem in iis, quae producerentur, alia per *e* longam, alia per *e* et *i* notaverunt, velut differentia quadam separantes, ut cum diceremus '*virī*,' si essent plures, per *e* et *i* scriberemus, si vero esset unus *virī*, per *i* notaremus, et Lucilius in nono :—

'iam puerei uenere;' *e* postremo facito atque *i*,
 ut puerei plures fiant. *i* si facis solum,
 'pupilli,' 'pueri,' 'Lucili,' hoc unius fiet;

item

'hoc illi factum est uni;' tenue hoc facies *i*:
 'haec ille fecere;' adde *e* ut pinguius fiat.)

The same absurd reason seems to be assigned for the differentiation of *meille*, *meillia* and *miles*, *militia*; of *pilum*, a mortar (Sing.) and *peila*, javelins (Plur.) in another fragment of Lucilius (9. 21-24 M.).

'meille hominum,' 'duo meillia;' item huc *E* utroque opus; '*miles*,'
 '*militiam*;' tenues *i*, '*pilam*,' qua ludimus, '*pilum*,'
 quae pisunt, tenues. si plura haec feceris *pila*,
 quae iacimus, addes *e*, '*peila*,' ut plenius fiat.

Another fragment (or rather two fragments), of more doubtful reading, seems to prescribe single *i* in the Gen. Sg. of IO-stems, but *ei* in the Voc. Sg. (9. 17-20 M.) :—

- (1) porro hoc '*filius Luci*;' *i*
 feceris *i* solum, ut '*Corneli*,' '*Cornificique*.'
- (2) '*mendaci*,' '*Furique*.' addes *e* cum dare, '*Furei*,'
*i*usseris

(unless we read '*dare*, '*Furei*,' and make the *ei*-form Voc. Plur.).

Whether the persistent use of *-i* in the Gen. Sg. of O-stems on inscriptions is due to the rule which Lucilius supports, or whether it is to be otherwise explained, is hard to say (see ch. vi. § 20). Varro, while disapproving of Lucilius' arguments, seems to have followed his practice, for Ter. Scaurus (p.

¹ Or should we call them mnemonic, as opposed to scientific, distinctions, meant to impress the orthographic

rules on the memory of the common people for whom Lucilius wrote his book? (see Lucil. 26. 1 M.).

19 K.), after quoting the passage from Lucilius beginning 'meille hominum,' goes on to say : quam inconstantiam Varro arguens in eundem errore diversa via delabitur, dicens in plurali quidem numero debere litterae i e (om. MSS.) praeponi, in singulari vero minime. But in general the spelling *ei* on Inscriptions seems to occur for any *i*-sound (see the Index to *C. I. L. i.*, and cf. below, ch. iv. § 34). From the time of Sulla the symbol in use is the tall I (Christiansen, p. 28), though EI shows itself even later, while from c. 130 A.D. the tall I is used at random for the short and long vowel alike (Christiansen, p. 29). This tall I may be indicated by Lucilius' phrase 'i longa,' and even by Plautus' allusion to the 'littera longa' in *Aul.* 77, where the miser's old serving-woman in a fit of despondency thinks of hanging herself:—

neque quicquam meliust mihi,

Ut opinor, quam ex me ut unam faciam litteram Longam.

(Cf. Ausonius 'iota longum,' of a hanging body, *Epigr.* cxxviii. 11.) But the absence of the long form from the Inscriptions till Sulla's time makes this doubtful, especially in the case of Plautus. The remark in the *Rudens* (v. 1305) that *mendicus* has 'one letter more' than *medicus* shows that the long *i* of the first word was not expressed by *ei*.

The reason which induced Accius to use EI, and not II, for the long *i*-sound was probably the fear of confusion with a common symbol for E, viz. II, in which a long vertical stroke is substituted for the three horizontal strokes. There was a similar symbol for F, viz. I^l, with a short vertical stroke; both these by-forms of F and E being probably more used in writing than on inscriptions, though they are common enough in plebeian inscriptions of later times, along with a by-form of M with four horizontal strokes IIII. (See Hübner, *Exempla Scripturae Lat. Epigr.*.)

In Greek inscriptions a double vowel is found perhaps only in the name *Marcus* and its cognates. In the second century B.C. the spelling *Μααρκελλος*, *Μααρκιος*, *Μααρκος* is the rule, and it is common till 50 B.C. But the *aa* is not found in derivatives where the Greek accent does not fall on this vowel, e.g. *Μαρκιανος*, *Μαρκελλεινος*, &c. (Eckinger, p. 8).

In the first century A.D. the use of *uu* for *ū* seems to have been affected for a time, for the spelling *nuulli* occurs on wax tablets found at Pompeii (*Notizie degli Scavi*, October, 1887), and *uu* is often found for *ū* of fourth decl. nouns in Virgil MSS. (see Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 449), e.g. *metuus*, *curruus*; also *suus* for *sūs* (cf. Probi Appendix, p. 202. 27 K.). In the Bamberg MS. of the elder Pliny *uus* is the regular spelling in the Gen. Sg. and (Nom. and) Acc. Pl. of fourth decl. nouns (see preface to Sillig's edition), so that this must have been Pliny's own practice (Probus, *Inst. Art.* 116. 33 K., refers to this spelling). Lucilius seems to have objected to Accius' rule of doubling the vowels, at least in the case of A, which, he points out, has the same quality when short and when long (see ch. ii. § 1); hence *ā* and *ā*, he argues, should be written in the same way, like Greek *ᾶ* and *ᾶ* (9. 4-7 M.):—

a primum longa, et brevis syllaba. nos tamen unum
hoc faciemus, et uno eodemque ut dicimus pacto
scribemus 'pacem,' 'placide,' 'Ianum,' 'aridum,' 'acetum,'
ᾶρες, ᾶρες Graeci ut faciunt.

(On *vehemens* for *vēmens*, see ch. ii. § 56.)

§ 10. **gg** for **ng**. The guttural nasal of English 'sing' (ch. ii. § 61) was ex-

pressed before a Guttural by γ in Greek, e.g. ἄγγελος, ἀγκάλη, and was called by Greek grammarians the 'Agma.' Accius proposed to follow the example of the Greeks, and express this sound in Latin by g instead of n , e.g. 'aggulus' for *angŭlus*, 'aggens' for *angens*, 'iggerunt' for *ingērunt*, 'ageps' for *anceps*. (Varro ap. Prisc. i. p. 30 H. : ut Ion scribit, quinta vicesima est litera, quam vocant agma, cuius forma nulla est, et vox communis est Graecis et Latinis, ut his verbis : 'aggulus,' 'aggens,' 'agguila,' 'iggerunt.' in eiusmodi Graeci et Accius noster bina g scribunt, alii n et g , quod in hoc veritate videre facile non est. Similiter 'ageps,' 'ageora.')

The Inscriptions offer no example of this spelling (cf. *Eph. Epigr.* vii. 928); but a trace of its existence is perhaps found in the spelling 'ager' for *agger*, which the MSS. offer with singular persistence for a line of Lucilius (26. 81 M.; cf. 11. 5 M.). If Lucilius and his contemporaries used *gg* for *ng*, they would be forced to use the single letter in words like *agger*, *aggero*, &c.

§ 11. New Letters for Greek Sounds : Y, Z, CH, PH, TH, RH. Our name for y , viz. 'wy,' comes from the Latin name for the letter which was 'ui' (*Mém. Soc. Ling.* vi. 79). Greek υ is often represented by Latin *ui*, and vice versa, e.g. *quini* for *κινικοί*, and *Ἀκύλας* for *Aquila* (ibid. viii. 188; Eckinger, p. 123). Before the introduction of the Greek letter, Latin *u* was used in loan-words like *tumba*, &c., while at a later time *i* was employed, e.g. *cignus*; and the Romance forms of these earlier and later-loan words indicate that these spellings represented the pronunciation of the time (see ch. ii. § 28). Y was not allowed in native Roman words (Caper vii. 105. 17 K.), though it sometimes gained a footing through a mistaken idea that a word was borrowed from the Greek, e.g. *sylva* supposed to be the Greek ὕλη, *lympha* identified with Greek νύμφη, &c. (see ch. ii. § 28). Greek ζ, if we are to believe the grammarians, was expressed in earlier times by *d* also (Prisc. i. p. 36 : y et z in Graecis tantummodo ponuntur dictionibus, quamvis in multis veteres haec quoque mutasse inveniantur, et pro v u, pro ζ vero . . . s vel ss vel d posuisse, ut . . . 'Saguntum,' 'massa' pro Ζάκυνθος, μᾶζα, . . . 'Sethus' pro Ζῆθος dicentes, et 'Medentius' pro Mezentius) (see ch. ii. § 120).

The earlier expression of Greek θ , ϕ , χ by *t*, *p*, *c* (e.g. *adelpus*, *Metradati* on an inser. of 81 B. C. (?), *Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 110) remains in words like *tus*, Greek $\theta\upsilon\sigma$, *Poeni* for *Φοίνικες*, *calx*, Greek $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\xi$ (cf. Quint. i. 5. 20 diu deinde servatum ne consonantibus (veteres) adspirarent, ut in 'triumpis'). We find *b* for ϕ in Old Latin *Bruges* for *Φρύγες*, and in *ballaena* for *βάλλαίνα*, the former of which was used by Ennius, and was still to be found in copies of his poems in Cicero's time (Cic. *Orat.* xlvi. 160 Ennius . . . 'ui patefecerunt Bruges,' non Phryges, ipsius antiqui declarant libri), while the latter remained in current use. (*F* was not regularly used for ϕ till the middle of the fourth century A. D. (*Hermes* xiv. p. 70), though it is often found on plebeian inscriptions from Severus' time, and even on Pompeian graffiti we have, e.g. *Dafne*, *C. I. L.* vi. 680). But as early as 146 B. C. we find *th*, *ph*, *ch* in the dedicatory inscriptions¹ of the Graecizing L. Mummius (*C. I. L.* i. 546 CORINTHO (?), 146 B. C.; i. 541 in Saturnians :

ACHAIA CAPTA CORINTO DELETO
ROMAM REDIEIT TRIVMPHANS).

The importance attached in polite society at Rome to the correct pronunciation

¹ They may be later restorations.

of these aspirated consonants in Greek loan-words led to their wrong use in native Latin words (ch. ii. § 60), e. g. *pulcher*, referred to Greek *πολύχρους*, a spelling found as early as 104 B. C. on a denarius of Claudius Pulcher (*C. I. L.* i. 380), much in the same way as 'antem' (O. Engl. antefn from Gk *ἀντιφανή* through Low Lat.) has come to be written with th, 'anthem.' For Greek initial *β*, and for *-β-*, the older spelling was *r*, *rr*, e. g. *Regium*, *Burrus* (the invariable form of the name Πύρρος in Ennius, according to Cic. *Orat.* xlviii. 160). The use of *rh* for initial *β* was not approved by Varro, who preferred to write 'Rodus,' 'retor' (Varro, *L. L.* iii. fr. 57. p. 182 Wilm.).

In Oscan inscriptions similarly Greek aspirates are usually expressed by tenues, e. g. *Arkiia* (for *Ἀρχίας*), *Meeilikiis* (for *Μελιχίου* Gen.), and so Pelignian *Perseponas*, 'Proserpinae.' Gen., but we have also Ose. thesavrei, 'in thesauro,' Loc., &c.

§ 12. **Influence of Greek Orthography.**—The use of *g* for the guttural nasal, advocated without success by Accius (see above), was clearly borrowed from the Greeks. The spelling *ei* for the long *i*-sound, and the employment of double consonants, may possibly, as we have seen, have come from the same source. But however natural it may appear for the Romans to have adopted Greek spelling along with Greek terminology in matters of Grammar and Phonetics, there is hardly a single instance of the practice that can be established by proof (see Zarneke's attempt in *Comm. Ribbeck*, 1888).

§ 13. **Syllabic Writing.**—The remark of Ter. Scaurus (p. 15 K.) quoted above, that *k* had been employed to denote the syllable *ka*, *c* the syllable *ce*, suggests (unless indeed he is merely alluding to the common practice of abbreviating words by writing only the initial letter of each syllable), that spellings on early inscriptions like LVBS for *lubēs* on a Marso-Latin inscription (*C. I. L.* i. 183), may be not really evidences of syncopated pronunciation, but rather traces of an old custom of syllabic writing (see ch. iii. § 14). The syllabaries found on Etruscan inscriptions (e. g. Fabretti 2403 and 450), as well as the use of a dot (like the Sanscrit virama), to indicate those consonants which are not followed by a vowel, in the inscriptions of the Veneti, an Illyrian tribe of N.E. Italy, are perhaps other indications that syllabic writing prevailed at an early period in the Italian peninsula.

CHAPTER II.

PRONUNCIATION¹.

§ 1. **A.** IN the words 'man,' 'father,' the vowels which we are in the habit of classing roughly as 'short *a*' and 'long *a*,' are really very different from each other, and would be phonetically expressed by two distinct symbols. In Sweet's *Handbook of Phonetics*, while the second is written *a*, the first is denoted by a combination of the letters *a* and *e*, viz. *æ*, a symbol which implies that the vowel has something of the nature of an E-sound. If we compare our pronunciation of the words 'man,' 'hat,' with the German of 'Mann,' 'er hat,' we see that the German vowel is the same as the *a* of English 'father' or German 'Vater,' while we might say that our 'man,' 'hat,' 'bat,' have in them something of the sound of 'men,' 'bet.' Seelmann, who classifies the varieties of A as 'normal *a*,' '*a* inclined to an E-sound,' and '*a* inclined to an O-sound' (this last being something not quite so definitely an O-sound as the vowel of our words 'all,' 'awe'), is of opinion that the Latin *a* had a leaning to *e* rather than to *o*, and goes so far as to give to Latin *a* of the Imperial age the *æ*-sound of English 'man.' This however is not the sound of modern Italian *a*, e.g. padre, which Sweet now judges to be identical in quality with the *a* of English 'father,' though, owing

¹ Seelmann, *Aussprache des Latein*, Heilbronn, 1885, is the chief book on Latin Pronunciation.

to our smaller use of lip-action in utterance, the vowel has with us what he terms a more 'muffled' sound. And the evidence at our disposal is not at all strong enough to allow us to determine with precision under which class of A-sounds Latin *a* should be placed, nor yet how far its quality was altered by the consonants which accompanied it, nor even whether it had to some extent a different quality as a long and as a short vowel. On this last point indeed we have some evidence of weight. We can be sure that Latin *ǎ* and *ā*, if they differed at all in quality, did not differ so markedly as Latin *ě* and *ē*, *ǝ* and *ī*, *ǝ* and *ī*. For Lucilius (ix. fr. 4 M), in criticizing the proposal of the poet and grammarian Accius to write a single vowel for a short, a double for a long vowel (thus *a* for *ǎ*, *aa* for *ā*), says that the vowel *a* has the same sound in pronunciation when long as when short, and should be written in the same way, e.g. *pācem*, *plācīde*, &c., just as the Greeks write *ǎ* and *ā* in the same way, e.g. ^α*Απε*s and ^α*Απε*s (the passage is quoted on p. 10).

And his remark is borne out by the evidence of the Romance languages. In them there are no means of tracing the quantity of a Latin vowel, unless the long and the short vowel differed in quality as well as in quantity. This difference did exist in the case of other vowels, e.g. *ǝ* and *ī*; and so in the Romance languages Latin *ǝ* appears as close *e*, Latin *ī* as close *i* (e.g. Ital. *misi* for Lat. *mīsī*; Ital. *beve* for Lat. *bībīt*). Latin *ǎ* and *ā*, however, show no divergence in any Romance language; and, when we are in doubt whether a Latin *a* was long or short, in a syllable long by position for example, we have to refer to some other family of languages, which happens to have borrowed the word at an early period from the Latin. A word like *saccus* is shown by its Welsh and Breton forms, *sach*, not to speak of Gothic *sakkus*, O. H. G. *sac*, O. Engl. *sæcc*, to have had a short *a*; but this could not have been told from its Romance forms, Ital. *sacco*, Span. *saco*. Long *a* appears in a different guise in Welsh and Breton (e.g. *poc*, a kiss, representing Latin *pācem* in the formula of the priest at absolution, *pacem do tibi*), but not in Romance, e.g. Ital. *pace*, Span. *paz*.

The accounts of the pronunciation of *a*, given by the Latin writers on phonetics, do not much help us to determine the shade

or shades of the A-sound, which the Latin vowel expressed, nor are any of their descriptions free from the suspicion of Greek bias. The evidence to be drawn from the phenomena of the language itself is equally indecisive. It is true that *a* becomes *e* in the unaccented syllable (long by position), as *aurifex* from *aurum* and *facis*, and in Early Latin in open syllables too, e.g. *ābēgit*, classical *ābīgit*, from *āb* and *āgo*, an *e* retained in classical Latin before *r*, e.g. *impēro* from *pāro*. But this was the fate of every short vowel in the unaccented syllable, and not of *a* alone, so that *e* was the natural sound which any short Latin post-tonic vowel tended to assume, unless attracted by a following Labial to an O-, U- or Ü-sound, e.g. *occūpo* from *ob* and *cāpio*, *testūmōnium* (*C. I. L.* i. 197, 3) from stem *testi-* (see iii. 18). Varieties in the spelling of foreign names like *Sardīca* and *Serdīca*, *Delmātia* and *Dalmātia* prove nothing for Latin *a*. More important is the fact that *jā-*, *jaj-* seem to have tended to the pronunciation *jē-*, *jej-*, with open *e*. Thus *Jānuārius* became *Jēnuārius*; *jajūnus* is the Plautine form of the classical *jejūnus*. Here the change of *a* to *e* was due to the influence of the palatal *j* (our *y*) preceding, just as the *ū* of *jūnīperus* was changed to *i* by the same palatal in Vulgar Latin *jinipirus* (*Probi* Appendix, 199. 8 K.) (*Ital.* *ginepro*, *Fr.* *genièvre*, *Span.* *enebro*). No such influence is at work in the mispronunciation *stetim* for *stātim*, a Roman cockneyism like London 'keb' for 'cab,' mentioned by a grammarian of the fifth (?) century A. D. (*Consentius*, p. 392, 16 K. : *per* *immutationem* *fiunt* *barbarismi* *sic* : *litterae*, *ut* *siquis* *dicat* 'bobis' *pro* *vobis*, 'peres' *pro* *pedes*, 'stetim' *pro* *statim*, *quod* *vitium* *plebem* *Romanam* *quadam* *deliciosa* *novitatis* *affectione* *corrumpit*). This is quoted by Seelmann as a strong argument for his assertion that Latin *a* had in Imperial times the sound of English *a* in 'man'; though on the other hand we might argue for an A-sound more inclining to *o* from Vulg. Lat. **nōtare*, a by-form of *nātare*, to swim, which ousted the *a*-form in Vulgar Latin about 100 B. C. In Plautus' time and later *vācare* was pronounced like *vocare*; the *o*-sound apparently having been produced by the influence of the labial *v* (our *w*) (cf. *Κωδρατος*, *Κοδρατος* for *Quadrātus* on Gk. inscriptions), as *e* was by the palatal *j* (our *y*) in *Jēnuārius*. In one of Phaedrus' fables (*App.* 21) a man

mistakes the caw of a crow for *ave! ave!* It is worth mentioning that Oscan *ú*, the representative of Ind.-Eur. *O, Ō*, and, when at the end of a word, of Ind.-Eur. *Ā*, which must have had a sound something like our *a* in 'all,' 'awe,' and which is in those inscriptions which are written in Latin characters expressed by *o* (e.g. *totto*, 'state,' 'community, Nom. Sing. of *Ā*-stem; *petiro-pert*, 'four times,' Acc. Pl. Neut.), rarely by *u* (e.g. *petiru-pert*), as in Greek characters by *o* (e.g. $\tau\omega\text{F}\tau\omicron$), is yet written by Festus and by Paulus, his epitomator, with *a*. Festus, when he mentions the Oscan word for 'four,' writes it *petora* (p. 250, l. 33 Th.); and Paulus gives *veia*, not *veio*, as the word for 'cart' (p. 560, l. 17 Th.); though Lucilius, if Festus (p. 426, l. 7 Th.) quotes him accurately, makes *ō* the Latin equivalent of the Oscan Neut. Pl. suffix in *sollō* (Lat. *tota*),

uasa quoque omnino dirimit non sollo dupundi.

The evidence then of the Latin language itself points to Latin *a* having had a sound which was liable to influence in the direction of *o* as well as of *e*. Into the modifications of Latin *a* in each several Romance language, it is hardly necessary to enter, for they are as likely to be due to the vocal peculiarities of the nations conquered by the Romans, as to the nuances of sound in the language of the conquering race. French is the language where Latin *a* has been most widely replaced by *e* (e.g. *chef*, Lat. *cāpūt*, while in *champ*, Lat. *campus*, though *e* is not written, the preceding guttural has been palatalized); and in Portuguese it is something between the *a* of 'father' and the *a* of 'man,' though before *l* the sound is more guttural. But in Italy *a* has what may be called the normal *A*-sound, that of English *a* in 'father,' not that of *a* in 'man.' It is only in two districts, Emilia (i.e. the Po-valley), and the coast of Apulia, that it has an *E*-sound, while in some parts of Italy it tends to an *O*-sound (Meyer-Lübke, *Ital. Gram.* §§ 18-21). Speaking generally, we may say that the influence of a palatal or *r* often changes *a* into an *E*-sound in the Romance languages (e.g. Corsican *berba*), whereas an *O*-sound is produced under the influence of such letters as *l, v, b* (e.g. *oltro* for Latin *alter* in some dialects of N. Italy), while before *n* Latin *a* is in some

places changed to *e*, in others to *o*. So that the evidence, taken as a whole, is rather more in favour of attributing to Latin *a* a sound which varied to some extent in character, according to the consonant which accompanied it, than of giving it definitely the E-character of our *a* in 'man.' And in the absence of more definite proof, it will be best, for practical purposes, to use in reading Latin the sound which the vowel bears in the language of the direct descendants of the Roman people, the normal A-sound of Italian padre.

§ 2. Descriptions of the A-sound by Latin phoneticians. The formation of the (Greek or Latin?) sound is described very cleverly by Terentianus Maurus (second cent. A.D.) (p. 328 of Keil's edition), in spite of the limitations of the difficult Sotadean metre (— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪):—

a prima locum littera sic ab ore sumit:
 immunia rictu patulo tenere labra,
 linguamque necesse est ita pendulam reduci,
 ut nisis in illam valeat subire vocis,
 nec partibus ullis aliquos ferire dentes.

Marius Victorinus (fourth cent. A.D.) (p. 32 of Keil's edition) compresses the same description, in his usual way: a littera rictu patulo suspensa, neque impressa dentibus lingua enuntiat. It is still further compressed by Martianus Capella (fourth or fifth cent. A.D.) (iii. 261, p. 63 of Eyssenhardt's edition in the Teubner series): A sub hiatu oris congruo solo spiritu memoramus.

§ 3. Interchange of *a* and *e*. *Delmätia* and *Dalmätia*: Vel. Longus, p. 73 K. placet etiam Delmatiam quoque, non 'Dalmatiam' pronuntiemus, quoniam a Delmino maxima ejusdem provinciae civitate tractum nomen existimat. On Inscriptions, we have sometimes *a*, e.g. *Dalmat.* (C. I. L. vi. 1607), sometimes *e*, e.g. *Delmatia* (C. I. L. iii. p. 280) (see Georges, *Lex. Lat. Wortf.* s. v.). *Jē-*, *jej-* for *jā-*, *jaj-*:—The Vulg. Lat. name of the month was *Jenuarius* (C. I. L. vi. 1708, of 311-314 A.D., and other inscriptions) [see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 185]. So in Greek inscrr. *Ἰενοβάρων* C. I. G. 9486 (Catana); *Ἰεναρίων* I. I. S. 62 (Syracuse)], which has developed into the Italian Gennajo (cf. Span. Enero), with open *e*. *Jejünus* (with *ë* according to Ter. Maur. 343 K.), *jejentaculum* supplanted the older *jajünus*, *jajentaculum*, the Plautine forms (*A. L. L.* 7. 528). *Jēnuā*, for *jānuā*, is indicated by Sardinian *enna*, *genna*, and is sometimes found in MSS. (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 185). *Jajünus* reappears in late Latin (in the Itala, e.g. *Luc.* iii. 20), and in Span. *ayunar*, while the shortened forms *jantäcūlum*, *jantäre* are found in MSS. along with the usual *jentäcūlum*, *jentäre* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.); and *jantäre* is indicated by Old Span. *yantar*, Port. *yantar*. On Vulg. Lat. *jecto* for *jacto* (Ital. *gettare*, Fr. *jeter*), see *I. F.* ii. Anz. p. 35; and for other examples of *a-e*, Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *Sarapis*, *serracum*, *Serdica*, *metaxa*, *Sabadius*, and *Dict.* s. v. *Serranus*.

§ 4. Interchange of *a* and *o*. *Nätäre* is the form reflected in the languages of those countries which were earliest colonized (Sard. *nadare*, Span. *nadar*, Port.

nadar, Prov. nadar), while **nōtāre* appears in O. Fr. noer, Raet. nudar, Roum. innotá, Ital. nuotare, which shows that **notare* did not find its way into Vulgar Latin till about 100 B. C. **Vōcītus* is the Vulg. Lat. original of Ital. voto, O. Fr. voit, 'empty,' and *vōcare*, *vōc(u)s* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.*) of Sard. bogare, Span. hueco. *Vocatio* for *vācātio* is found on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-2 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 198. 77 : *militiaeque eis uocatio esto*), and is the spelling of Julius Caesar in his Lex Municipalis of 45 B. C. (i. 206. 93 and 103 : *vocatio rei militaris*). Plautus puns on *vōcare*, 'to be empty,' and *vōcare* 'to call,' in *Cas.* 527 : *Fac habeant linguam tuae aedes. Quid ita? Quom ueniam, uocent.* *Marmor* (Greek *μάμαρος*) follows the analogy of Nouns in -or. (For other examples of *a-o*, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 177 sqq., and Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein* s. v. *Tanyris*, and cf. below, ch. iv. § 55.)

§ 5. **Anomalies in Romance.** Accented Latin *a* sometimes shows *o*, sometimes *e* in Romance from a variety of causes. Thus Ital. *chivo*, from Lat. *clāvus*, shows *o* by influence of *v*; Ital. (dialectal) *opre* for *apre*, Fr. *ouvrir*, hardly point to Vulg. Lat. **operio* for *āpērio*, but are rather influenced by *co(o)pērio*, Fr. *couvrir*, Ital. *coprire*; Ital. *monco* from Lat. *mancus* is due to the synonym tronco from Lat. *truncus*. Vulg. Lat. **grēvis* (Ital. *greve* and *grave*) may have adapted itself to *lēvis*; *mēlum*, not *mālum*, the original of the Romance words for apple (Ital. *melo*, &c.), seems to be the Greek form *μῆλον*, and is indicated by the pun in Petronius, chap. lvi. (p. 37. 19 Büch.) *contumelia . . . contus cum malo* (*leg.* *melo*). The appearance of *e* for *a* in the unaccented syllable, e. g. Vulg. Lat. *alecer* (with stem *alecro-*) for *ālācri-* (Ital. *allegro*, Span. *alegre*), *ceresio-* (*ceresium* and *cerasium* in Marc. Emp.) from **ceresus* for *cērāsus* (Greek *κεράσος*) in the Romance words for cherry (Ital. *ciriegio*, &c.) is due to the same law which produced *consecro* from *sacro* (ch. iii). The mispronunciations *fētigo* Prob. 212. 4, *secratum* Mar. Viet. x. 6, are to be similarly explained. (On the variation of Italian *ā* with I.-Eur. *ē* in words like Lat. *pāteo* (Osc. *pateo*) besides Gk. *περάννυμι*, see ch. iv. § 61.)

§ 6. **E.** The evidence for the pronunciation of Latin *e* is much stronger than the evidence at our disposal for Latin *a*. In the Romance languages we have clear proof that short and long *e* had in the parent-speech a different quality, *ĕ* being an open E-sound like Engl. 'men,' *ē* a close E-sound like Fr. *été*. (Our 'fail,' 'fate' have a diphthong of this close *e* combined with an I-sound.) These sounds are retained without a change in Italian at the present day in such words as *bello* (Lat. *bēllus*) with open *e*, *stella* (Lat. *stēlla*) with close *e*, though in open syllables in many Romance languages open *e* has developed to *ie* (Ital. *criepa*, Span. *crieba*, from Lat. *crēpat*) (cf. Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 328). All this harmonizes so wonderfully with the evidence we can draw from the Latin language itself, and from the statements of the Latin grammarians, as to leave little room for doubt. According to the grammarians long *e* is 'an E inclining to an I-sound,'

precisely what phoneticians nowadays call ‘close *e*’ (open *e* would be ‘an E inclining to an A-sound’), while short *e* approaches the sound of the Latin diphthong *æ*, which in the Romance languages is undistinguishable from Latin *ĕ* (e. g. Ital. cielo, Span. cielo, from Lat. *caelum*, exactly as Ital. criepa, Span. crieba, from Lat. *crĕpat*). Latin *ē* and *ĭ* are merged in the same way in Romance (Ital. fendo from Lat. *fĭndo*, like vendo from Lat. *vĕndo*; messo from Lat. *mĭssus*, like mesa from Lat. *mĕ(n)sa*; all with close *e*), being distinguished only in the oldest Romance dialect, viz. Sardinian (Sard. veru from Lat. *vĕrus*, but pira from Lat. **pĭra*, *pĭrum*, for which the Italian words are vero, pera), so that the two sounds must have become very like one another in quality at an early period of Vulgar Latin. They were not however identical, for they are clearly distinguished in Latin loanwords in other languages (e. g. Lat. *fĭdes*, *cĕra*, loanwords of the second to the fourth cent. A.D., are in Welsh ffydd, cwyr). And so the probable history of the change of *ĕ* to *ĭ* in unaccented syllables (e. g. *eligo* from *lego*), is that the open *e* first became close *e*, and then passed into *ĭ*. Italian *e* in unaccented syllables is similarly close *e*, for example, the final *e* of diece, ‘ten’; and English speakers of Italian often fail to give this sound correctly. It is only in the unaccented syllable that we find *i* substituted for *e* in the mispronunciations censured by the grammarians, *pinaria* for *penaria*, *pidato* for *pedatu*, *decim* for *decem*, &c., though on plebeian epitaphs, and the like, we find instances of *i* for accented *e*, some of which may be a mere graver’s mistake of dropping a stroke of II, a common way of writing E. Before another vowel *ĕ* seems to have approached the sound of *ĭ*, to judge from the frequent confusion of suffixes like *-eus* and *-ius*, *-colus* and *-iolus*. Before *ī*, older *ei*, the *ĭ*-sound was recognized as the correct pronunciation, or at least the correct spelling, e. g. *mīeis*, *mīis*, contracted to *mīs*; *dīi*, *dīs*, contracted to *dī*, *dīs*; *īi*, *īs*, contracted to *i*, *is* in Plautus, &c. The contrary tendency, to substitute *ĕ* for *ĭ* before a vowel, was a feature of rustic Latin; and some of these ‘rustic’ forms, especially in names of agricultural implements and the like, have found their way into ordinary Latin, e. g. *mateola* for **matiola* (Sanser. matyàm). Another dialectal change was to replace *ĕ* by *i* before

re, e. g. *stircus* for *stercus*. The remark of Quintilian (i. 4. 8) that some new letter was required to express the sound of the final vowel of *heri*, *here* (in 'here' neque e plane neque i auditur), is discussed in § 16.

In Oscan, as we shall see (§ 14), the short and long E-sounds seem to have corresponded to Latin *ĕ*, *ē*, in being the one open, the other close. A short E-vowel, however, when lengthened by 'compensation' or any other cause, appears to have retained the open sound; for it is expressed by doubling the symbol of the short vowel (e. g. *eestint*, Lat. *exstant*; *keenzstur*, Lat. *censor*, *censōres*), and not by the symbol of the long vowel. For Latin nevertheless the evidence points to *ĕ*- for *ĕx*, *-ĕ(n)s*- for *-ĕns*- having had the close sound; for *ĕvitat* is the instance given by a grammarian (see below) of the close E-sound of ordinary Latin *ē*, and the Romance and Celtic forms of Lat. *mensa*, *mĕ(n)sa* (Ital. *mesa*, Welsh *mwys*, &c.) point to the ordinary *ĕ*-vowel. But Vulg. Latin *Jĕnuarius* (for *Jānuarius*) is shown by Italian *Gennajo* (with open *e*) to have had the E-sound which is most near *a*, that is, the open sound. (On *ens* see § 144.)

§ 7. Descriptions of the E-sound by Latin phoneticians, &c. Terentianus Maurus in his account (329. 116 K.):—

e quae sequitur vocula dissona est priori,
quia deprimit altum modico tenore rictum,
et lingua remotos premit hinc et hinc molares,

curiously omits all reference to the difference between short and long *e*. There must, however, have been such a reference in some part of his writings, for Pompeius, as we shall see, quotes him as an authority on this very point. Marius Victorinus, whose account always closely corresponds with his, after describing *e* as follows (33. 1 K.): *e quae sequitur, depresso modice rictu oris reductisque introrsum labiis effertur, goes on to say: o, ut e, geminum vocis sonum pro condicione temporis promit. Martianus Capella (iii. 261) has: E spiritus facit lingua paululum pressiore. More valuable are the remarks of those grammarians who give practical hints on the correct pronunciation of actual Latin words. Servius (fourth cent. A. D.) (in *Don.* 421. 17 K.) is very clear: *vocales sunt quinque, a e i o u. ex his duae, e et o, aliter sonant productae, aliter correptae . . . e quando producit vicinum est ad sonum i litterae, ut 'meta'; quando autem correptum, vicinum est ad sonum diphthongi, ut 'equus.'* (By the 'diphthong' he means *ae* of *aequus*, &c.) Cautions against the confusion of 'equus' and 'aequus' occur more than once in the writings of the grammarians. Thus Pompeius (fifth cent. A. D.) says the one vowel-sound is short, the other long (285. 6 K.): *plerumque male pronuntiamus et facimus vitium, ut brevis syllaba longo tractu sonet . . . siqui**

velit dicere 'aequus' pro eo quod est equus, in pronuntiatione hoc fit (cf. Alcuin 295. 4 K. : 'aequitas,' 'aequus,' id est justus, . . . per ae diphthongon scribenda sunt ; 'equus,' si animal significat, per simplicem e) (see § 41). Pompeius, in another passage (102. 4 K.), ascribes the comparison of the long *ē*-to the *i*-sound to Terentianus Maurus : e aliter longa, aliter brevis sonat . . . dicit ita Terentianus 'quotienscumque e longam volumus proferri, vicina sit ad i litteram,' ipse sonus sic debet sonare, quomodo sonat i littera. quando dicis 'evitat,' vicina debet esse, sic pressa, sic angusta, ut vicina sit ad i litteram. quando vis dicere brevem e, simpliciter sonat. And 'Sergius' (*in Don.* 520. 27 K.) gives much the same account as Servius : vocales sunt quinque. hae non omnes varios habent sonos, sed tantum duae, e et o. nam quando e correptum est, sic sonat, quasi diphthongus, 'aequus ;' quando productum est, sic sonat, quasi i, ut 'demens.'

§ 8. *i* for unaccented *ē*. Caper (first cent. A. D.) (93. 3 K.) : cella penaria, non 'pinaria,' dicendum ; *ibid.* 100. 23 K. primo pedatu, non 'pidato,' dicendum ; Velius Longus (first cent. A. D.) (76. 9 K.) : 'comprimo' quoque per i malo scribi, quamvis 'compressus' dicatur ; et e contrario 'decem' audacius dixerim, quamvis inde 'decies' trahatur, quoniam, ut supra dixi, sono usitatior gaudet auditus, referring to the form 'decim,' which is found now and then on inscriptions. (For other examples, see ch. iii. § 22.)

§ 9. *i* for *ē* in hiatus. The Appendix Probi censures *vinia* (198. 3 K.), *cavia* (198. 5), *brattia* (198. 6), *coctia* and *coctiarium* (198. 6), *lancia* (198. 8), *solia* (198. 10), *calcicus* (198. 10), *tinia* (198. 19), *baltius* (198. 23), *lintium* (198. 31), *palliarium* (198. 9), *fassiolus* (198. 26). *Ariam* (e. g. *C. I. L.* vi. 541, of 88 A. D.), *horriorum* (e. g. vi. 8680, of 68 A. D.), are frequent spellings on inscriptions. Cf. Greek *ῥρῖα*, *ῥρα* from the end of the first cent. A. D. ; *πελιον* in the Edict of Diocletian, 301 A. D. ; *Ποπιολοι*, *Ποπιωλοι*. Vulg. Lat. **mia* for *mea*, &c., is shown by Sard. *mia*, O. Fr. *moie*, Roum. *mea*. Velius Longus (first cent. A. D.) says (77. 16 K.) : nostris auribus¹ placet . . . 'miis' per *i*, non 'meis' per *e*, ut Terentius :—

at enim istoc nihil est māgis, Syre, miis nūptiis aduērsum.

Our MSS. of Terence have not preserved the old spelling in this passage (*Heaut.* 699) ; but that it was a spelling current in the older period we see from *miéis* on one of the Scipio Epitaphs (*C. I. L.* i. 38, of 130 B. C.). In the Lex Parieti Faciendo (*C. I. L.* i. 577), a copy of an inscription of 105 B. C., we find the Abl. Pl. *ābiegnieis*, *aesculnieis*, distinguished in spelling from Acc. Pl. *ābiegnea* (*K. Z.* xxx. 500). Similarly *dii*, *diis* represented the pronunciation, although spelt *dei*, *deis* to agree with the other cases, as we learn from Caper (first cent. A. D.) (109. 6 K.) : *dei* non 'dii' ; nam et deabus Cicero dixit : igitur *deis* ratio, *diis* consuetudo ; and the same must hold of *ii*, *iis* (*ieis*, *C. I. L.* vi. 877, time of Augustus ; *ieis*, *iei*, but *eos*, &c., on the Regulations for the Ludi Saeculares of 17 B. C. (*Monumenti Antichi* i. iii)) ; cf. Caper 106. 11 K. *eam* (MSS. *iam*) semper dicendum, quia nihil est 'iam.' item non 'iamus,' sed *eamus*. (On the spelling of the Plur. of *is* and *deus* see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.) By-

¹ But the use of *i* may have been a mere usage of orthography to avoid the awkward collocation -ei-, which might be misread as the symbol for

the long *i*-sound (i. 9), or -eei-, which might suggest the *ē*-sound (*ibid.*) followed by *i*.

forms in *-ea* and *-ia* are sometimes differentiated by the subtlety of grammarians, a practice very properly censured by Cornutus (ap. Cassiod. 150. 18 K.): vineas per e quidam scribendas tradiderunt, si hae significarentur, quas in agris videmus; at contra per i, vinias, illas sub quibus latere miles solet, quod discrimen stultissimum est. nam neque aliunde vineae castrenses dictae sunt, quam quod vineis illis agrestibus similes sunt. (For other examples of *-ea*, *-eus* varying with *-ia*, *-ius*, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 424; Brambach *Orth.* p. 133; and consult Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *glarea*, *linea*, *janeus*, *mustaceus*, *virgineus*, *vitreus*, *gallinaceus*, *cavea*, *urceolus*, *adorea*, *lancea*, *oreae*, *ostrea*, *parusea*, *labea*, *luteo*, *phaseolus*, *nauseo*, *coprea*, *cochlea*, *hordearius*; and Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein* s. vv. *balteus*, *solea*, *tinea*, *bractea*.) They have been explained by that tendency to change *i* and *e* in hiatus into consonantal *i* (*y*), which turned *tilium* &c. into 'lilyum,' *area* &c. into 'arya,' so that *-eus*, *-eum*, *-ius*, *ium* were merged in the same sound (see ch. iv. § 63). But they are more easily explained by the tendency to give a vowel in hiatus the close sound (§ 18).

§ 10. 'Rustic' *e* for *i* in hiatus. Varro (*R. R.* i. 2. 14): rustici . . . viam 'veliam' appellat. (The Oscan word is *via*-, the Umbr. *vea*- and *via*-); *-eo* for *-io* is common in inserr. of Etruria, Praeneste, &c. (Sittl, *Lok. Versch.* p. 10), e. g. Praenestine *fileai* (*C. I. L.* i. 54); the Praenestine form of *cicōnia* is given by the MSS. of Plautus, *Truc.* 690, as *conea* not 'conia': ut Praenestini conea est ciconia; in Plaut. *Most.* 48 the MSS. read *ālēto* 'on garlic.' Charisius (70. 27 K.) censures the pronunciation of 'alii disertī' *aleum*, *doleum*, *palleum*; the Appendix Probi rejects *aleum* (198. 18 K.), *lileum* (198. 19), *laneo* (197. 29), *osteum* (198. 5). [For other exx. see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *alium*, *ascia*, *dolium*, *folium*, *lanio*, *ostium*, *pallium*, *soltium*, *spotium*; and Brambach, *Hilfsb.* s. vv. *feriae*, *lilium*, *sobrius*. Both *spongia* and *spongea* were used, the latter being, for example, the normal spelling in the MSS. of Martial (see Georges, s. v. and Friedländer's edition, i. p. 118). Schuchardt (*Vok.* ii. p. 37) gives a number of misspellings of the kind from MSS. and inscriptions.]

§ 11. *i* for *ē*. Schuchardt (*Vok.* i. p. 227) quotes a large number of spellings from inserr. of the fourth cent., and later in which an *i* appears for *ē*. It is not easy to decide how many represent a pronunciation of *i* for *ē* [thus *Aurilius* (third cent.), *Cornilius* seem to represent that change of *ē* to *i* before a syll. with *i* (*y*) in hiatus, which appears in *filius*, with the ordinary Latin long *i*-sound (close *i*, § 14), to judge from its Romance descendants, Ital. *figlio*, Span. *hijo*, &c.; on this possible change of *ē* to *i*, see ch. iv. § 7], how many a pronunciation of *i* for *ē* (e. g. *fliciter*?), how many are dialectal (the equivalent of Lat. *ē* is an *i*-sound in several of the Italian dialects, e. g. Osc. *ligud* 'lege' ch. iv. § 5), and how many are mere mistakes. In Greek inserr. *i* for Lat. *ē* is late, probably dating from the time when Greek *η* came to take the *i*-sound; but *Αύριλος* (-αλλος) is found beside *Αύρηλος* in the second cent. (Eckinger, p. 24). The rare spelling *decreiuit* for *dēcrevit* on an inser. of 189 B. C. from Spain (*C. I. L.* ii. 5041) cannot be quoted as an example of the transition of *ē* to *i*. The use of *ei* for *ē* in the unaccented syll. in the word *impeīrator* (for *impērātor*) on the same inser. suggests that *ei* in *decreiuit* may have been meant to indicate the close *e*-sound [cf. *leigibus* xiv. 2892 (Praeneste), *pleib.* (*Eph. Epigr.* i. 3)]. *Delūrus* and *dēlūrus* are rightly explained by Velius Longus (73. 2 K.), who follows Varro: *dēlūrus* is the proper form, derived from *tūra* a furrow, while the form *delūrus* is due to a fanciful connexion of the word with Gk. *ληρείν*.

(On the comparative prevalence of the two spellings see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v., and cf. App. Probi 198. 19: *delirus* non 'delerus'; *torpido* beside *torpēdo* (Caper 106. 8 K.) is merely the substitution of a more familiar for a less familiar suffix (cf. *grāvīdo* for *grāvēdo*; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), and the same is true of Vulg. Lat. **vēnūm* (Fr. *venin*), *Bizacīnus* for *Byzacēnus* (App. Probi, 198. 1), **pergamīnum* (Ital. *pergamino*, Fr. *parcheinin*), **pullicīnum* (Ital. *pulcino*, Fr. *poussin*) (*-ēnus*, *-ēnum* have been in fact supplanted by *-īno-* in Romance languages, e.g. Ital. *Saracino*, *Messina*, &c., Fr. *serin*, a canary, if from *Sūrēn*), **racīmus* (Ital. *racimolo*, Fr. *raisin*), **vervīcem* (Ital. *berbice*, Fr. *brebis*), **mantīle* (Ital. *mantile*), &c. (See also Georges, s. vv. *crūmēna*, *sēsānum*, *sēricus*; cf. App. Probi 199. 6: *hermeneumata* non 'erminomata.')

§ 12. **ĭ for accented ě** (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 329 sqq.). *Bipīnnis* for *bipennīs*, censured in App. Probi 199. 6 K. (cf. Quint. i. 4. 12), is due to confusion of *pīnna* with *penna* (cf. Caper 100. 17 K.); *carīctum* beside *cārectum* (*de Dub. Nom.* v. 573. 2 K. Virgilius in bucolicis 'tu sub carecta latebas,' nunc caricta), may follow the analogy of *sālīctus*, &c., but it is more likely that the true reading here is *carīcea*, Plur. of *carīceum* (Nonius 21. 24 M. ?), the original of Span. *carrizo*. On *vīgeo* and *vēgeo*, *fīlix* and *fēlix*, *fīber* and *fēber*, *pīnna* and *penna*, see ch. iv. § 11; and on *bēnēvōlus* and *bēnīvōlus*, *bēnēfīcus* and *bēnīfīcus*, &c., ch. iii. § 37. *Scīda*, *schīda* for *schēda* (see Georges, s. v.) seems to follow the analogy of *scīndo*; *spīcio*, *sīco*, &c., of *prospīcio*, *prōsīco*, &c. The use of *ĭ* for *ī* is discussed in § 17. Before *ng* every Latin *ĭ* became by a phonetic law of the language *i* (see ch. iv. § 8), e.g. *tīngo*, *confīngo*, *atīngo*; and other consonant-combinations may have influenced *ĭ* towards the close *e*-sound or the *ī*-sound (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *Vergīlius*, *vergīliae*, *Vergīnius*, *hernīa*, *segmentum*, *Porsenna*, and cf. § 144); *dīgnus* has been explained as **dec-nus* from *dīcet*, and spellings like *frumīntum* (Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 354) may point to a modification of *ĭ* like that of *ō* (ch. iv. § 20) before *nt*.

§ 13. **ā for ě**. Before *rc* we find *a* for *e* in the mispronunciation *novarca* (for *nōverca*) mentioned in the Appendix Probi (198. 34 K.); but forms like *ansar* (ib. 198. 22 and 23), *passar* (ib. 198. 33), *carcar* in the Acts of the Arval Brothers. &c. (cf. App. Prob. 197. 32), are better explained as cases of assimilation to the vowel of the accented syllable (see ch. iii. § 33); and *calandae*, the Vulg. Lat. form of *cālendae* [in Greek always *καλανδαι* (cf. Eekinger), Welsh *calan*, New Year's Day, Mod. Gk. *κάλαντα*], may be a 1 Conj. Gerundive form. (Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 206 sqq., has collected a list of examples of doubtful validity.)

§ 14. **I.** The Romance languages show us that Latin *ĭ*, *ī* differed in quality, like Latin *ĕ*, *ē*. Latin *ĭ*, as we have seen, they merge in Latin *ē*, while Latin *ī* remains *i*, e.g. Ital. *beve*, from Latin *bībēt*, *misi* from Latin *mīsī*. This *i* from Latin *ī* is, of all Romance vowels, the least liable to change. In almost every Romance language it preserves its character unaltered, and resists every influence of neighbouring consonants, so that there is great likelihood that it has remained the same on Italian soil from Roman times till now. Italian *sì* will then exactly repre-

sent the vowel sound of Latin *sic*, finito of Lat. *finitus*. This Italian *i* has the close I-sound, like French *si*, *fini*, Germ. *sie*, our 'see' being rather a diphthong, while our *i* in 'bit,' 'fish,' 'kin,' is an open I-sound, but, according to Sweet, 'nearer *e* of "men" than *i* of German Kind, bitten.' The Latin grammarians similarly speak of the sound of *i* as fuller (*plenior*) than that of *ĩ*, while the latter is 'a sound between *e* and *i*.' They add a third I-sound, which in the Romance languages is not distinguished from ordinary Latin *ĩ*, viz. the *ĩ* of *optimus* older *optumus*, &c., which they style 'a sound between *i* and *u*.' The natural inference is that Latin *ĩ* and *ĩ* differed as Latin *ě* and *ē*, the short vowel being open, the long close, while *ĩ* before a labial, in words like *optimus*, had some sound like that of German *ü* in *schützen*, *Hütte*. This *ü* is the same sound as Germ. *i* of 'Kind,' 'bitten,' modified by labialization, or as it is usually called, 'rounding,' i. e. lateral compression of the cheek passage, and narrowing of the lip-aperture (Sweet, *Handbook*, p. 13).

The relation of the E- and I-sounds in Oscan seems to offer a close parallel to that in Latin. I.-Eur. *ě* is in the Oscan alphabet *e*, e. g. *edum* (Lat. *edere, esse* 'to eat'), *estud* (Lat. *esto*); *ĩ* is *i*, e. g. *bivus* (Lat. *vivi*, Nom. Pl.). For *ē* and *ĩ* they have the same sign (except that for *ē* it is often written double to indicate length), a modification of this last, which we conventionally write *í*, e. g. *ffísnam*, a temple, Acc. Sg. (cf. Lat. *fēstus*), *píd* (Lat. *quíd*). In Greek characters the three signs are ϵ , ι , $\epsilon\iota$; in Latin characters *e*, *i*, *i*. Everything points to their *e* having been, like Latin *ě*, an open E-sound, their *i* the close I-sound of Latin *ĩ*, while like the Romance languages they have merged close *e* and open *i* in one sound *í*. Whether the *iũ* of Oscan *últiumam* (Lat. *ultimam*) indicates the Latin *ü*-sound is, with the scarcity of material at our disposal, uncertain (see ch. iv. § 23).

In rustic Latin, as we saw (§ 10), *ĩ* before a vowel was replaced by *e*, e. g. *mateola* for **matiola*, while in the ordinary language accented *ĩ* before a vowel, e. g. *dies*, seems to have had the quality of long *i*. It had possibly the same quality in words like *audit*, where the *i*, originally long (e. g. *audit*, Plaut.), has been shortened owing to the difficulty felt by the Romans in pronouncing a long vowel before final *t* (see ch. iii. § 49). Rustic Latin

\bar{e} for \bar{i} in *specā*, &c., is probably a development of the old diphthong *ei*. Similarly \check{e} , the old vowel of the open unaccented syllable, e.g. O. Lat. *ābēgit* for *ābigit*, was retained in rustic Latin.

§ 15. Descriptions of the I-sound by Latin phoneticians. The phoneticians describe only the \bar{i} -sound. Terent. Maur. (329. 119 K.) :—

i porrigit ictum genuinos prope ad ipsos,
minimumque renidet supero tenus labello ;

Mar. Victor. (33. 2 K.) : i semiclusō ore impressaque sensim lingua dentibus vocem dabit ; Mart. Cap. (iii. 261) : I spiritus (facit) prope dentibus pressis.

§ 16. by Grammarians. The \bar{u} -sound attracted a good deal of attention from Latin grammarians, and had the honour of being noticed by various rulers of the Roman Empire. Julius Caesar effected the adoption of the spelling *optimus maximus*, and the like, on State inscriptions ; his successor Augustus, we are told, reverted in these forms to the old spelling with *u* ; the Emperor Claudius took a course different from both of his illustrious predecessors, and tried to introduce into the Latin alphabet a new letter to express this particular sound. The statements of the Latin grammarians about the various sounds of Latin *i* are not always perfectly clear, and must be examined in detail. Quintilian (middle of first cent. A. D.), speaking of the letters wanting to the Latin alphabet says (i. 4. 8) that some special sign is required for the sound between *i* and *u* in words like *optimus*, and similarly for the sound between *e* and *i* in words like *hēre* (older *hēri*), *sibi*, *quāsi* (older *sibe*, *quāse*) [cf. *nise*, *ūbe* in Virgil MSS., Ribbeck, *Index*, pp. 436, 451, *nise* in Lex Rubria of 49 B. C. (C. I. L. i. 205), and (with *ube*, *sebe*, &c.) on late inscr. (see Georges). In the Appendix Probi (199. 16 K.) we have : nescio ubi non ‘nesciocube’] : medius est quidam u et i litterae sonus ; non enim ‘optumum’ dicimus aut ‘optimum¹,’ et in ‘here’ neque e plane neque i auditur. In another passage he tells us that the change in spelling, *optimus*, &c., from *optumus*, &c., was made by the influence of Julius Caesar, a statement repeated by Velius Longus in the passage quoted below, and first uttered, according to Cornutus (ap. Cassiodor. 150. 11 K.) by Varro : Quint. i. 7. 21 : iam ‘optimus maximus,’ ut mediam i litteram, quae veteribus u fuerat, acciperent, Gai primum Caesaris inscriptione traditur factum. ‘here’ nunc e littera terminamus ; at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio ‘heri ad me venit,’ quod idem in epistulis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit, aut emendavit, reprehenditur . . . ‘sibe’ et ‘quase’ scriptum in multorum libris est, sed an hoc voluerint auctores nescio ; T. Livium ita his usum ex Pediano comperi, qui et ipse eum sequebatur ; haec nos i littera finimus. This example, *here* and *heri*, has given rise to some doubt ; for we are accustomed to regard *herē* and *herī* as differing in quantity, like *rure* and *ruri*, *Tibure* and *Tiburī* (the *-e* being the Cons.-stem Locative suffix *-i*, the *-ī* being the I-stem Abl. suffix *-īd*,

¹ V. l. non enim sic ‘optumum’ dicimus ut ‘optimum.’ Perhaps, non enim sincere . . . aut. The reading

of one MS., *optimum* for *optimum*, is certainly wrong. Cf. Quint. i. 7. 21, 22.

ch. iv). We have *herē*, for example, in Martial i. 44 *est positum nobis nil here praeter aprum*, but *herī* in Terence, Eun. 169 *herī minas pro amōbus uiginti dedi*, often shortened by the peculiar metrical law of the comedians by which *āē* was scanned as *āēē*, *cāē* as *cāēē*, &c. (see ch. iii), as in the line, *Hec. 329 herī nēmo uoluit Sōstratam intro admittere*. Some have been led by this into the mistaken idea that what Quintilian is referring to, is that interchange of *ē* and *ī*, which we see on old inscriptions in rendering the diphthong *ei*, e. g. *plourime* for *plourimeī*, later *plurimi*, on an epitaph of one of the Scipios (*C. I. L.* i. 32). But, as we shall see from the passages quoted from other grammarians, the phrase ‘a sound between *e* and *i*’ is the designation for Latin *ī* in such a word as *hominem*; and we may be sure that in Quintilian’s time the word *herī*, as well as *here*, would invariably have in the utterance of everyday speech a short final syllable. He tells us expressly of the word *ave* (*have*) that, although it ought by right to have a long final vowel, being an Imperative of a verb of the second conjugation, like *splendē*, *audē*, it was never, except by precisians, pronounced otherwise than *havē* (i. 6. 21). (A fuller account of this shortening is given in ch. iii. § 40.) Velius Longus, who like Quintilian belonged to the first cent. A. D., talks of the ‘*exilis sonus*’ of the Latin vowel *ī* and, in some cases, of *ī*, e. g. in 3 Sg. Pres. Ind. of verbs of the fourth conjugation, *audīt*, &c. (In Plautus and the oldest literature this *ī* is long. *audīt*, the shortening having been effected by the influence of the final *t*, just as with us the vowel of ‘note’ is shorter than the vowel of ‘node.’ See ch. iii. § 49.) Ordinary *ī*, as in 3 Sg. Pres. Ind. of the third conjugation, *ponīt*, &c., he calls the ‘*latus sonus*,’ while the *i* of *optimus* is ‘*pinguis*.’ Of this last sound he says that the spelling and pronunciation of *u* for *i* in *optimus*, *manubiae*, &c., was regarded in his time as old-fashioned and countrified (49 K.): *i vero littera interdum exilis est, interdum pinguis, ut in eo quod est ‘prodit’ ‘vincit’ ‘condit’ exilius volo sonare in eo vero quod significatur prodire vincere condire usque pinguescit ut jam in ambiguitatem cadat utrum per i quaedam debeant dici an per u ut est ‘optumus maxumus.’ in quibus adnotandum antiquum sermonem plenioris soni fuisse et, ut ait Cicero, rusticanum, atque illis fere placuisse per u talia scribere et enuntiare. erravere autem grammatici qui putaverunt superlativa per u enuntiare. ut enim concedamus illis in ‘optimo,’ in ‘maximo,’ in ‘pulcherrimo,’ in ‘justissimo,’ quid facient in his nominibus, in quibus aequae manet eadem quaestio superlative sublata, ‘manubiae’ an ‘manubiae,’ ‘libido,’ an ‘lubido’? nos vero, postquam exilitas sermonis delectare coepit, usque i littera castigavimus illam pinguitudinem, non tamen ut plene i litteram enuntiares. et concedamus talia nomina per u scribere iis qui antiquorum voluntates sequuntur, ne tamen sic enuntient, quo modo scribunt; and again (67 K.): *varie etiam scriptitatum est ‘mancupium’ ‘acupium’ ‘manubiae,’ siquidem C. Caesar per i scripsit, ut apparet ex titulis ipsius, at Augustus per u, ut testes sunt ejus inscriptiones¹. . . relinquitur igitur electio, utrumne per antiquum sonum, qui est pinguissimus et u litteram occupabat, velit quis enuntiare, an per hunc, qui jam videtur elegantior, exilius, id est per i litteram, has proferat voces; and a little further on (68. 6 K.): *mihi videtur nimis rusticana enuntiatio futura, si per u extulerimus. ita tamen existimo enuntiaandum, ut nec nimis i littera exilis***

¹ But the *Comm. Lud. Saec.* has *optimus maximus*.

sit, nec, u litteram si scripseris, enuntiationis sono nimis plena. Here his account of the 'sound between *i* and *u*' is perfectly clear. *Optumus* had in old times been written and pronounced with a U-sound; but such pronunciation was old fashioned and countrified in his own time; the sound used in polite circles being something between a normal U-sound and a normal I-sound. But the beginning of the first passage, where he discusses the other two kinds of I-sound, is not so intelligible. His examples are evidently carefully chosen synonyms of the third and fourth conjugations; and one cannot but suppose that he meant to contrast the *i* of *prodit* (from *prodo*), *vincit* (from *vinco*), *condit* (from *condo*), with that of the third person singular of *prodire*, *vincire*, *condire*. Keil supplies a sentence between the words *sonare* and *in eo*, and reads: *exilius volo sonare, si dico ab eo quod est prodere, vincere, condere; in eo vero quod significat prodire, &c.* He refers the 'pinguescit' to the sound of *ī*, not to the *i* of *optimus*, &c., understanding *Vellius Longus* to distinguish *ī* from *ī* as 'exilis sonus' and 'pinguis sonus.' These words, 'exilis,' 'latus,' 'pinguis,' unfortunately lack the precision of the terminology of modern phoneticians. They remind us of *Lucilius*' use of 'tenuare' and 'plenius facere' some two centuries earlier, in a passage not less obscure (9. 14 M.):—

'pilam' qua ludimus, 'pilum'
quo pisunt, tenues, si plura haec feceris pila
quae iacimus, addes e, 'peila,' ut plenius fiat;

whereas a later grammarian, *Pompeius* (fifth cent. A.D.), uses 'tenuis' and 'pinguis' to distinguish vocalic from consonantal *i* and *u* (103 K.): *ecce adverte, quomodo sonat u, 'unus,' ecce u vides quam tenuiter sonat. junge illam ad aliam litteram, et vide quia non sic sonat, sed pinguis sonat, 'vulnus,' 'vanus.' numquid sic sonat 'unus' quando u sola est? non, sed tenuiter sonat. 'vanus' quando dico pinguior sonus est. numquid dicis 'u-a-nus'? ergo vides quia, si ponantur solae, tenuem sonum habent, si jungantur ad alias litteras, pingues sonant. similiter et i sic patitur. 'itur,' ecce tenuius sonat; si dicas 'Titius,' pinguis sonat, et perdit sonum suum, et accipit sibilum. (t palatalized.) This confusion of terms must be borne in mind in reading the passage we now quote from *Consentius* (fifth cent. A.D.), a passage interesting from its account of the Gaulish and Greek mispronunciations of Latin *i* (394. 11 K.): *iotacismum dicunt vitium quod per i litteram vel pinguius vel exilius prolatum fit. Galli pinguius hanc utuntur, ut cum dicunt 'ite,' non expresse ipsam proferentes, sed inter e et i pinguiorem sonum nescioquem ponentes. Graeci exilius hanc proferunt, adeo expressioni ejus tenui studentes, ut, si dicant 'jus,' aliquantulum de priori littera sic proferant, ut videas disyllabum esse factum. Romanae linguae in hoc erit moderatio, ut exilis ejus sonus sit, ubi ab ea verbum incipit, ut 'ite,' aut pinguior, ubi in ea desinit verbum, ut 'habui,' 'tenui'; medium quandam sonum inter e et i habet, ubi in medio sermone est, ut 'hominem.' mihi tamen videtur, quando producta est, plenior vel acutior esse; quando autem brevis est, medium sonum exhibere debet, sicut eadem exempla, quae posita sunt, possunt declarare. Consentius hère uses 'pinguis' and 'tenuis' or 'exilis' like *Pompeius*, not like *Vellius Longus*, while he distinguishes long *i* as 'plenior vel acutior,' short *i* in *hominem* as 'a sound between e and i.' What he means by saying that in *habui, tenui, i* had the 'pinguis sonus,' must**

be that the words were pronounced in his time 'habuyi,' 'tenuyi.' (Seelmann gives quite a different explanation.)

These three accounts of Latin \bar{i} , \bar{i} , taken in connexion with the evidence supplied by the Romance languages, where Latin \bar{i} has become a close E-sound, while Latin \bar{i} is invariably close I, give us the right to suppose that the usual Latin \bar{i} was different in quality from Latin \bar{i} , being an open I, like Engl. 'bit' or Germ. Kind, while \bar{i} was the ordinary close I of Italian and other languages; though they suggest the further possibility of there having been a short variety of this latter \bar{i} in such words as the 3 Sing. Pres. Ind. Act. of the fourth conjugation, *prodit, audit, condit*, where the \bar{i} , long in the time of Plautus, was shortened through the difficulty felt by the Romans in pronouncing a long vowel before final *-t*. Seelmann is of opinion that this short variety of close \bar{i} came gradually to replace open \bar{i} in the language of the educated classes at Rome in the first centuries of the Empire (postquam exilitas sermonis delectare coepit, Vel. Long.), and so explains the strange statement of the fourth century commentators on Donatus, quoted in our discussion of the sound of e (§ 7), that \bar{i} , \bar{i} , with \bar{u} , \bar{u} , were not distinguished like \bar{e} , \bar{e} , \bar{o} , \bar{o} ; though Consentius a century later enlarges on this very distinction in the case of \bar{i} . It is more probable that these commentators, though they refer to some Latin instances (*mēta, dēmens, ēquus*), are really quoting remarks of Greek phoneticians on the sounds of Greek vowels, designed to explain the presence of separate signs for long and short e and o in the Greek alphabet (ϵ , η , o , ω); and, if this be so, it cannot but suggest the alarming suspicion that their phrase, ' \bar{e} is like the diphthong, \bar{e} like \bar{i} ,' may really mean that Greek ϵ had the sound of a (as was the case in Attic Greek by the second cent. A. D.), η of i (the itacism of modern Greek. Blass ascribes the change of η to i to the fifth cent. A. D.).

To pass to the \bar{u} -sound of *optimus*, which in the Romance languages is merged in ordinary Latin \bar{i} . The statements of the grammarians we have quoted, particularly that of Velius Longus (49 K.), show us clearly that in the first century A. D. the vowel had a sound between u and i , having had at an earlier period a U-sound. Still earlier it was an o (see ch. iii. § 18), and we may regard it as the sound which \bar{u} (whether originally o or u or a , &c.) took in open syllables after the accent, when influenced by the presence of a labial; whereas accented \bar{u} remained, e. g. *cūbo*. The passage which we now quote from Velius Longus extends the same sound to \bar{i} in accented syllables influenced by the labial sibilant v , as in *vir, virtus* (75 K.): 'aurifex' melius per \bar{i} sonat quam per u . at 'aucupare' [et aucupium] mihi rursus melius videtur sonare per u quam per \bar{i} ; et idem tamen 'aucipis' malo quam 'aucupis,' quia scio sermonem et decori servire et aurium voluptati. unde fit ut saepe aliud scribamus, aliud enuntiemus, sicut supra locutus sum de 'viro' et 'virtute,' ubi \bar{i} scribitur et paene u enuntiatur. unde Ti. Claudius novam quandam litteram excogitavit similem ei notae quam pro adspiratione Graeci ponunt, per quam scriberentur eae voces, quae neque secundum exilitatem \bar{i} litterae, neque secundum pinguitudinem u litterae sonarent, ut in 'viro' et 'virtute,' neque rursus secundum latum litterae sonum enuntiaretur, ut in eo quod est legere, scribere. In the last words he seems to refer to \bar{i} of the third conjugation, *legit, legimus, legitis*, &c., the sound of which he calls 'latus' as opposed to the 'exilis sonus' of \bar{i} , and the 'pinguis sonus' of \bar{i}/u ; and this confirms our view that in the passage first quoted from him, the same threefold distinction was

explained between *prodit* of third conj. with 'latus sonus,' *prodit* of fourth conj. with 'exilis sonus,' and *optimus* with 'pinguis sonus.' There are a large number of references by other grammarians to this *i/u* sound (see Seelmann, p. 205). Of these we need only quote two; one from Marius Victorinus (fourth cent.), who points out that this vowel is really the Greek *v* (Latin *y*) (see § 28); and one from Priscian, who, like Velius Longus, gives this sound of Greek *v* to accented *ī* influenced by a preceding *v*. Mar. Victor. 19. 22 K. sunt qui inter u quoque et i litteras supputant deesse nobis vocem, sed pinguius quam i, exilius quam u. sed et pace eorum dixerim, non vident y litteram desiderari: sic enim 'gylam,' 'myserum,' 'Syllam' (MSS. syllabam), 'proximum' dicebant antiqui. sed nunc consuetudo paucorum hominum ita loquentium evanuit. ideoque voces istas per u (vel per i) scribite. The spelling *myserum*, which is found on some inscriptions, may be explained by Greek *μυσαρός*, just as *silva* was spelt *sylva* through a fanciful connexion with *ύλη*, and so *Sylla* for **Syrula* (cf. App. Probi 197. 26 *crista non 'crysta'*); but it is difficult to explain *gyla* (for *gūla*) in the same way. All the Romance languages point to *gūla* as the Vulgar Latin form (Ital. Span. *gola*, Fr. *gueule*). The 'antiqui' alluded to are merely former grammarians, whose innovation in spelling met with little favour, to judge from the instances found on inscriptions (Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 197 sqq., 218 sqq.). Priscian i. 6 i et u vocales, quando mediae sunt, alternos inter se sonos videntur confundere, teste Donato, ut 'vir,' 'optimus,' 'quis'; et i quidem quando post consonantem loco digamma functam Aeolici ponitur brevis, sequente d vel m vel r vel t vel x, sonum y Graecae videtur habere, ut 'video,' 'vim,' 'virtus,' 'vitium,' 'vix.' Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 221, gives a few examples of *vy-* for *vi-* in late inscriptions; and in the Appendix Probi (198. 20 K.) we have: *vir non 'vyr,' virgo non 'vyrgo,' virga non 'vyrga,'* so that the existence of this tendency to pronounce accented *i* as *ū* after *v* can hardly be doubted. (The Latin name for *y*, Greek *v*, was 'ui.' See below.) But Greek *v* does not represent Latin *i* in this position on Greek inscriptions. Other examples of accented *i/u* are *simus*, written for *sūmus* by some purists of the Augustan age (Mar. Victor. 9. 5 K. Messala, Brutus, Agrippa pro sumus 'simus' scripserunt), and by Augustus himself (Suet. *Aug.* 87) (cf. *C. I. L.* ix. 3473. 14); *libet* and *libet*; *chupeus* and *clipeus* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.); though two of these, *simus* and *libet*, might be explained as enclitic words and so wanting the accent, e. g. *amati-sumus, lubet-īre, quōdlubet*, &c. (see iii. 12). (See also Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *Bruttii, cliens* (earlier *cluens*), *linter, scripulus*. The Romance forms point to both *sūmus* (e. g. Fr. *sommes*) and *simus* (e. g. Ital. *siamo* from **semo*, O. Roum. *semo*). *Supparum*, with byform *siparum* (see Georges s. v.) seems to be an Oscan word (Varro, *L. L.* v. 131), and the mispronunciations 'imbilicus' (Prob. App. 198. 4 K.; cf. Ir. *imbliu*), 'scorisiscus' (ib. 198. 32 K.), 'arisplex' (Vel. Long. 73. 9 K.) have been variously explained.) (On the *ū*-sound, see Parodi in *Studi Italiani*, i. 385.)

§ 17. Interchange of *i* and *e*. The misspellings on inscriptions testify abundantly to the close relation between *ī* and *e* (close *e*), e. g. *karessemo merentessemo* (*C. I. L.* ii. 2997) (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 1-67); but *ī* is rarely written *e* except in Gaul and Britain, where *ō* too appears as *u*. In rustic Latin indeed such words as *spīca* were pronounced *spēca* (Varro, *R. R.* i. 48. 2); but it is not clear whether this was not confined to words which originally had the diphthong *ei* (cf. *vella*, Varro, *R. R.* i. 2. 14). If so, the *e* is that dialectal *e* for

I.-Eur. *ei* which is found in the Umbrian language, e.g. *prevo-* (Lat. *prævus*, *prævatus*; Osc. *preivato-*), and in various parts of Italy. *Demidius* for *dîmidîus* (App. Prob. 198. 27 K.) is due to confusion of *dē* with *dî-* (*dîs*) [cf. *demedi*, *C. I. L.* vii. 140; x. 3428, and in MSS. (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. 71)]. *Fr. demi*; *Serena* for *Sîrēna* (App. Prob. 199. 10) to confusion with *sērēnus* (cf. *Fr. serin*, canary?). On *dētirus* and *dētirus*, see ch. iii. The vowel of the open unaccented syllable was in Old Latin *ē*, not *ī* (see iii. 18; and this ancient sound remained in Rustic Latin. So that *ē* for *ī* of *hōmīnem*, &c., as well as *ē* for *ī* of *spīca*, &c., and *ē* for *ī* in hiatus of *via*, &c., characterized the pronunciation of the country districts. Cicero often alludes to the 'rustic' substitution of the *e-* for the *i*-sound in the utterance of his friend L. Aurelius Cotta, the author of the famous jury-law, the *Lex Aurelia Judiciaria* of 70 B. C.: *quare Cotta noster, cujus tu illa lata, Sulpicii, nonnunquam imitaris, ut iota litteram tollas et e plenissimum dicas, non mihi oratores antiquos, sed messores videtur imitari* (*de Orat.* iii. 12. 46. Cf. iii. 11. 42; *Brut.* xxxvi. 137; lxxiv. 259; and Quintilian xi. 3. 10).

The frequent occurrence on Greek inscriptions of *ε* for Lat. *ī* (e.g. *Τεβριος*, *λεντιον*) may point to Greek *ε* having had (unlike Latin *ē*) the close E-sound (see Blass, *Aussprache des Griechischen*², p. 23). But it may often be merely a retention of the early Latin spelling, of the form in which the word was first borrowed by the Greeks. This *ε* for *ī* is the usual spelling in *κομετιον* at all periods, while *Καικελιος* is replaced by *Καικιλιος* after 50 B. C., *Καπετωλιον* by *Καπιτωλιον* in the first cent. A. D.; *Λεπεδος* is the form of the Republican, *Λεπιδος* of the Imperial Age. (For other examples see Eckinger, p. 29 sqq., and for examples of *ī* *e* in Latin, Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.vv. *gillo*, *hibiscum*, *minus*, *minister*, *sinus*, *sine*, *sinapi*, *vindico*, *comissor*, *solidus*. On the late Lat. *emitari*, see Schuch. *Vok.* ii. 20, and cf. Prob. App. 199. 2, and 198. 22 K.)

§ 18. *i* in hiatus. The Romance forms of the word for day (Ital. *di*, Sard. *die*, Span. *dia*, O. Fr. *di*) have all *i*, which is the normal representative of Latin *ī*; and on inscriptions we have sometimes the lengthened form of the letter, which usually denotes long *i*, e.g. *DIES* (*C. I. L.* vi. 7527); *DIĒ* (10239, also *PIVSQVAM*). (On *PIVS* see § 143.)

§ 19. *Anomalies in Romance.* Ital. *freddo*, Fr. *froid*, from Lat. *frīgīdus*, point to **frīddus*, from *frig(i)us* (cf. App. Probi 198. 3 K. *frigida non frigda*), where the *ī* has been referred to the analogy of *rīgīdus* (but see § 127); **glērem* replaces *glīrem* in Celtic countries (Fr. *loir*, O. Prov. *gles*), but not elsewhere (Ital. *ghiro*); Vulg. Lat. **sūbīlo*, **sūfīlo*, beside *sībīlo*, **sīfīlo*, to whistle (e.g. Ital. *sufilare*, *subillare*, *sibilare*, O. Fr. *subler*, *siffler*), have been explained by reference to *sufflare*, or to *sūbulo*, the Etruscan word for a fluteplayer; Greek *ī* in *χρῖσμα* is treated like Latin *ī* in Fr. *chrême*, Ital. *crema*.

§ 20. *O.* Having discovered that Latin *ē* is open E, Latin *ē* close E, we are almost entitled to infer that Latin *ō* will be open O, Latin *ō* close O. For each language has what phoneticians call a 'basis of articulation,' according to which all its sounds are regulated; and if one set of sounds is treated in a particular way, any set of corresponding sounds is likely to

receive a similar treatment. The Teutonic languages, for example, changed the I.-Eur. Aspirate Mediae to voiced Spirants (*dh* to *ð*, the sound of our *th* in 'this,' &c.). They correspondingly moved the Tenues to unvoiced Spirants (*t* to *th* of 'thin,' &c.); and similarly the Mediae to Tenues (*d* to *t*, &c.), a movement or gradation of sounds first discovered by Grimm, and known as 'Grimm's Law.' From detecting one sound in a language, we are thus often able to guess what other sounds will be; and we could in the absence of other evidence infer the quality of the O-sounds in Latin from that of the E-sounds. Evidence, however, is not wanting. The Romance languages, for example, show Latin *o* as open O, Latin *ō* (with which Latin *ŏ* is merged) as close O. This open O is in many languages developed in open syllables to *uo* (e. g. Ital. *ruota*, from Lat. *rōta*), as open E to *ie* (§ 6), while in Spanish *uo* has further developed to *ue* (e. g. *ruede*), a change that reminds us of the substitution of *ve-* for *vo-* in Latin words like *verto*, older *vorto*. In Italian we have *molle* (with open O) for Latin *mōllis*, *sole* (with close O) for Latin *sōl*, *sōlem*, the open O having the O-sound of German *voll*, *Stock*, the close that of German *so*, Fr. *chaud*. Our 'short *o*' in 'stock,' 'folly,' is a 'lower' sound, formed with the tongue lower in the mouth, than the open O of German (our O-sound in 'oar' is nearer this), while our 'long *o*' in 'so' is a diphthong.

In unaccented syllables in Latin open O, before a Labial or *l*, seems, like open E before other consonants, to have become close, and then to have passed into a U-sound, as *e* into an I-sound, e. g. *sēdūlō* from *sē dōlō*, *consūlo* (Early Lat. *cosol-*). In Italian, *o*, like *ě*, takes the close sound in syllables after the accent. This *u*, as we saw (§ 14), might sink to *ü*, e. g. *consilium*; but as a rule *o* is retained in the spelling of compounds more persistently than *e*, e. g. *accōlo*, *agrīcōla* (*agricola*, Schuch. ii. 133). Even when accented, *o* seems to have had the close sound before certain groups of consonants, such as *l* with another consonant (not *ll*), *m* or *n* with another consonant, *rn*, &c., to judge from such varieties of spelling as Old Latin *Culcides* for *Colchides* (Quint. i. 4. 16), Old Latin and Rustic Latin *frundes* for *frōndes*, Vulg. Lat. *turnus* for *tornus*; and this is confirmed by the misspellings on plebeian inscriptions, and the like (collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 114,

&c.). In Celtic countries *u* is often found on Latin inscriptions instead of *ō*, e. g. *nepus* (for *nēpōs*). (*C. I. L.* xii. 5336.)

The O-sounds of the Oscan language offer the same analogy to the Latin, as the E-sounds (§ 6). The Oscan alphabet, being borrowed from the Etruscan, had originally no sign for *o*, but only the sign for *u*. This *u*-sign was used for *ō* as well as for *u*, while for *ō* a modification of the sign was used, conventionally written by us *ú*. In Latin characters *u* expresses Oscan *u*, and *o* Oscan *ú*, though in the final syllable before a labial *u* sometimes takes its place [e. g. Osc. *estud*, in Latin writing *estud* (Lat. *estō*, older *estōd*), Osc. *púd*, in Latin writing *pod* (Lat. *quōd*), Osc. *deikum*, in Latin writing *deicum* (Lat. *dicere*, older *deicere*), and *dolom*, *dolum* (Lat. *dōlum*)]. In Greek characters Oscan *u* is *ov*, and sometimes *o*, Oscan *ú* is *o*. This Oscan *ú*, as was noticed before (§ 1), represents I.-Eur. final *Ā* of Nom. Sg. of *Ā*-stems and Acc. Pl. Neut. of *O*-stems, and can hardly have been anything but some form of open *O*.

21. Descriptions of the O-sound by Latin phoneticians. Terentianus Maurus distinguishes short from long *O* (vi. 329. 130-134 K.) :—

igitur sonitum reddere cum voles minori,
retrosus adactam modice teneto linguam,
rictu neque magno, sat erit patere labra.
at longior alto tragicum sub oris antro
molita rotundis acuit sonum labellis.

This 'tragic tone in the mouth-cavern' of *ō* is perhaps more applicable to Greek *ω*, which was open *O* (Blass, *Aussprache des Griechischen*², p. 26), than Latin *ō*, and the whole description is possibly, as we have seen, borrowed from Greek writers on Phonetics. Marius Victorinus (vi. 33. 3-8 K.) summarizes the older account: *o*, ut *e*, geminum vocis sonum pro condicione temporis promit . . . igitur qui correptum enuntiat, nec magno hiatu labra reserabit, et retrorsum actam linguam tenebit. longum autem productis labris, rictu tereti, lingua antro oris pendula sonum tragicum dabit. The commentators on Donatus (Servius, in *Don.* p. 421. 17-19 K.) say the same: *o* productum quando est, ore sublato vox sonat, ut 'Roma'; quando correptum, de labris vox exprimitur, ut 'rosa'; Sergius, in *Don.* p. 520. 30-31 *o* quando longa est, intra palatum sonat; 'Roma,' 'orator'; quando brevis est, primis labris exprimitur: 'opus,' 'rosa.' Martianus Capella (iii. 261) says merely: *O* rotundi oris spiritu comparatur.

§ 22. Close for open *o* in accented syllables before certain consonant-groups. (See Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 114 sqq.) Before *l* and another consonant *ō* became *u* in classical Latin, e. g. *consulto* (early *consolto*, *C. I. L.* i. 548, latter part of second century B. C.); *pulcer* (but *Pole[er]*, *C. I. L.* i. 552 of 131 B. C., cf. Prisc. i. 27. 12 H.); *culpa* (Old Lat. *colpa* Prisc. l. c.). Before *m* or *n* when these nasals are followed by a consonant we see the same tendency.

The classical spelling is *u* in *umbo, lumbus, unguis, uncus* (see ch. iv. § 20). Before *nd* in Vulg. Lat. *u* replaced classical *o* (*K. Z.* xxx. 336), as is shown by the Romance forms (e. g. Ital. *risponde*, with close *o*, Sard. *respundit*); and in Italian we have close *o* in *ponte, fronte, fonte*, which corresponds with Priscian's remark that *funtes, frundes, &c.*, were the older forms retained in Rustic Latin. (Prisc. i. 26. 35 H. *multa praeterea vetustissimi etiam in principalibus mutabant syllabis*; 'gungrum' pro gongrum, 'cunchin' pro conchin, 'huminem' pro hominem proferentes, 'funtes' pro fontes, unde Lucretius in libro . . . tertio :—

atque ea nimirum quaecumque Acherunte profundo,

. . . quae tamen a junioribus repudiata sunt quasi rustico more dicta. Cf. Velius Longus p. 49. 15 K. unde in multis etiam nominibus variae sunt scripturae, ut fontes funtes, frondes frundes; and Charis. p. 130. 29 K.; sic ab Ennio est declinatum annalium libro vii; russescunt frundes, non frondes.) *Rumpia* is the Latin form of *ρομφαία*, the long two-edged sword of the Thracians, quoted from Ennius by Gell. x. 25. 4, and read in the MSS. of Livy xxxi. 39. 11. Before *rn* a close sound of *ö*, and not the long vowel, is perhaps indicated by the apex on the *o* of *ornare* in some inscriptions (e. g. *C. I. L.* x. 6104. 1839. 6009) (a fuller discussion of this point in § 145). Greek *κόθουρος* is *cothurnus*; Greek *τόρνος* was in Vulgar Latin *turnus* (so spelt in the MSS. of Symmachus, *Epp.* v. 10), e. g. Span. *tornar*, Ital. *torno* (with close *o*). The vowel of *tornus* has been referred to the close sound of Greek *o* (while *ω* had the open sound) (*K. Z.* xxx. 336), and the *u* of *amurae* (Greek *ἀμύρη*), and other Greek loanwords in Latin (cf. App. Probi 198. 22 *botruus* not 'butro.' Cf. *Butrio*, *C. I. L.* ii. 668 and Sard. *budrone*), might be explained in the same way. But it is unlikely that the nuances of Greek vowels would be retained in words naturalized in Latin, and the tendency to give *ö* the close sound before these consonant-groups is visible in genuine Latin words. Perhaps *bb* is another group of the kind. *Obba* was in the time of Nonius (fourth cent. A. D.) *ubba* (Non. 146 M. *obba, poculi genus, quod nunc ubba dicitur*).

In Greek Inscriptions we have *Μοντανος* for Lat. *Montānus* (*C. I. A.* iii. 1138, of 174-8 A. D.; but usually *Μοντανος, Βουλκαχιος, Κουρβουλων* (and *Κορβ-*), *Πουστουμος* (see Eckinger, p. 54). For other examples of *o-u* before consonant-groups in the accented syllable, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *conchis, dupundius, formo(n)sus, Corsi, Volscus, proboscis, colostrā, bulbus, furnus, fornix, formax, Fulvius, triumphus, cochlea*; and in the unaccented syllable, s. vv. *volSELLa, to(n)sillae, promunturium*; also Brambach, *Hilfsb.* s. vv. *furcus, formica*. For classical *-uc-* we have O. Lat. *-oc-* in *flocius, clovies* (see Georges s. vv.). *Curium* (for *corium*) on the Edict of Diocletian viii. 6 is a strange variety. The Appendix Probi censures *furmica* (197. 27 K.), *formunsus* (198. 9), *deundo* (199. 1), *purpureticium marmur* (197. 19), as well as *torna* for *turma* (198. 4 and 28). We have *tundunt* on two rustic Calendars (*C. I. L.* i². p. 280) for class. *tondent*. Cf. Sard. *tundere*).

§ 23. *u* for unaccented *ö*. The mispronunciation *pu lenta* for *pö lenta* (Charis. 96. 13 K.; *Caper* 106. 4 K.) shows this change in the pretonic syllable. Cf. *hulligo* for *lölligo* (Georges s. v), &c. In the post-tonic syllable the change to *u* is normal; see ch. iii. § 18.

§ 24. *u* for *ö*. These two sounds are, as was mentioned above, merged in the Romance languages. In Late Latin inscriptions the expression of *ö* by *u*

is very common, e. g. *patrumus* for *patrōnus*. (Cf. App. Probi 197. 28 *sobrius* non 'suber.'). Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 91 sqq., has collected a large number of instances from Inscriptions and MSS. (cf. *facitūd.* C. I. L. i. 813). Forms like *pūmīlio*, *pōmīlio* belong to a somewhat different category; for the original sound here was *ou* (cf. *pater poumilionom* on an old Praenestine cista, *Eph. Epigr.* i. 20'), and *ō* was a development of *ou*, in the same way that *ē* was of *ei* (see iv. 32). The same *ō* for *ou* seems to appear in the classical forms *rōbustus*, *rōbigo*, for which we have occasional byforms *rubustus*, *rubigo* (see Georges s. v., and cf. Probi Append. 199. 5 K. *robigo* non *rubigo*). (This use of *ō* and *ū* for earlier *ou* is discussed in ch. iv. § 41.) (Cf. *nongentos* non 'nugentos,' Bede 281. 26 K.)

§ 25. Other changes of *ō* and *ō*. *Curtina*, a mispronunciation of *cortīna* (*Dub. Nom.* 575 7 K.), may follow the analogy of *curtus*; *faeneris*, &c., for *faenōris*, &c. (Vel. Long. 72 and 73 K.) are influenced by *gēnēris* and the like; *praestōlor* and *praestūlor* (Curt. Valerian. ap. Cassiodor. 157. 23 K.; Alcuin 306. 12 K.; Bede 286. 19 K.) depend on *praestō* and *praestū*; *ōstium* was in Vulg. Lat. *ūstium* (*ustei* Gen. is found in Marc. Emp. xxviii. 37) (Ital. *uscio*, O. Span. *uzo*, Fr. *huis*); *ōvum*, an egg, was **ōcum* (Ital. *uovo*, Span. *huevo*, O. Fr. *uef*); *cōrallium* and *cūralium* are two different forms (Greek *κοράλλιον* and *κουράλιον*); and the same must be said of *ōpilio* and *ūpilio*. (The note of Servius on Ecl. x. 19 *venit et upilio*, &c., implies these quantities: *propter metrum ait 'upilio,'—nam opilio dicimus—et graeco usus est schemate, sicut illi dicunt οὔνομα pro eo quod est ὄνομα, et οὔρη pro eo quod est ὄρη*. Cf. Caper 112 K. *upilio*, *nunc opilio*.)

§ 26. U, Y. The Latin grammarians do not speak so much about the difference of short and long *u* as they do about *ī* and *ī*, perhaps because the first distinction did not so much appeal to the ear. But in Romance *ū* and *ū* take quite different paths, *ū* being merged in *ō*, and *ū* preserved, as we found *ī* merged in *ē*, and *ī* preserved. Short *ū* and *ō* of Latin are distinguished not only in Sardinian (the only Romance language which distinguishes Latin *ī* and *ē*), but also in Roumanian and in the Latin element of the Albanian language, though in the two latter *ū* may have first become close *o*, and changed back again to *u*. (*A. L. L.* vii. 61.) They are distinguished also in Latin loanwords in Welsh.

Latin *ū* is little altered in Romance, except that in some countries it has taken a *ū*-sound, in France (*lune*, for Latin *lūna*), a Celtic country, and, perhaps by Greek influence, through the south-east coast of Italy. Italian *ū*, which seems to retain the sound of Latin *ū*, as Italian *ī* of Latin *ī*, has the close U-sound of Fr. *sou*, Germ. *gut*, *du*, while our 'two' is a diphthong ending with a *w*-sound. Our short *u*, e. g. 'full,' 'put,' is open U, the German *ū* of *und*, *Lust*, &c. being, according to Sweet (*Handb.* p. 28),

rather closer than the English. The 'obscure vowel' of 'but,' which is sometimes carelessly spoken of as 'short *u*' is an entirely different vowel, not to be called a *U*-sound at all. In Welsh and Breton some Latin loanwords show *ī* for *ū*, e.g. Bret. *dīr* (Lat. *dūrus*), but this is probably due to the Celtic tendency to turn *u*-sounds into *ū*-sounds (see however *K. Z.* xxix. 46). Vulg. Lat. *jīnīpirus* (e.g. Ital. *ginepro*) for *jūnīpērus* (Probi Append. 199. 8 K.) shows the same influence of the palatal spirant *j* (our *y*) as Vulg. Lat. *Jenuarius* for *Jānuarius* (§ 1). But there is little reason to believe that Latin *ū* had naturally a *ū*-sound. Plautus, *Men.* 654, compares the reiterated *tu tu* 'you! you!' to the hooting of an owl:—

Matrona. Tu tu istic inquam. *Peniculus.* Vin adferri noctuam,
Quae 'tu tu' usque dicat tibi? Nam nos iam defessi sumus.

This seems to point to the *oo*-sound of our 'too-whooh,' though such comparisons should never have too much stress laid on them. The palatalization of *c* before *ū* is hardly known in the Romance languages (*K. Z.* xxix. 46). The connexion between *ū* and close *O* is seen in the numerous misspellings of *o* for *ū* in plebeian inscriptions (Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. 149, &c.). In unaccented syllables, as we have seen (§ 14), *ū* tended to the *ū*-sound of *optūmus*, *optimū*, which was written *u* to the time of Julius Caesar, afterwards *i*, and which in the Romance languages is not distinguished from *i*. This was the sound of Greek *υ*, which in older Latin was treated like Latin *u*, but afterwards was with more exactness spelt (and pronounced) with the Greek letter *Υ* (*y*); though in ordinary usage we often find it, like the *ū*-sound of *optimū*, represented by *i*. In Oscan *ū* took after certain letters a *yu*-sound, e.g. *tiurrī* (Lat. *turrim*), *Diumpaīs* (Lat. *lumpis*, *lymphis*), as in the Boeotian dialect *τύχη* was *τιούχα*, or in English 'tune' is pronounced 'tyūn;' but there is no trace of this sound in Latin¹ (see ch. iv. § 7).

§ 27. Descriptions of the *U*-sound by Latin phoneticians. Ter. Maur. vi. 329. 142-145 K. :—

hanc edere vocem quotiens paramus ore
nitamur ut u dicere, sic citetur ortus:
productius autem coeuntibus labellis
natura soni pressior altius meabit.

¹ The confusion of Carthaginian *miuulec* (?) with Lat. *mures* in Plaut. *Poen.* 1009 is no evidence.

Mar. Vict. vi. 33. 8-9 K. u litteram quotiens enuntiamus productis et coeuntibus labris efferemus. Martianus Capella iii. 261 U ore constricto labrisque prominulis exhibetur.

§ 28. Greek *v* in Latin. Ter. Scaurus says (vii. 25. 13 K.) *y* litteram supervacuum latino sermoni putaverunt, quoniam pro illa *u* cederet. sed cum quaedam in nostrum sermonem graeca nomina admissa sint, in quibus evidentem sonus hujus litterae exprimitur, ut 'hyperbaton' et 'hymnus' et 'hyacinthus' et similia, in eisdem hac littera necessario utimur. *Y*, as a Greek letter, was not allowed in Roman words (see ch. i.), for the custom of writing *gyla*, &c., never gained acceptance (Caper vii. 105. 17 K. *y* litteram nulla vox nostra adsciscit. ideo insultabis 'gylam' dicentibus. Cf. Bede vii. 273. 33 K.; Ter. Scaur. vii. 22-23 K.; Vel. Longus vii. 81. 5-8 K.; Mar. Victorin. vi. 33. 11 K.), unless the word was mistaken for a Greek one, e. g. *sylva* referred to Greek ὕλη, *lymp̄ha* to Greek λύμφη¹ (Cf. crista non 'crysta, App. Probi 197. 26 K.). The new letter invented by the Emperor Claudius to express the *ü*-sound of *optūmus*, *optimus* is used for Greek *v* in words like *Nymphius*, *Bathyllus* in the Fasti Antiates written in the reign of Claudius (C. I. L. i². p. 247). But before the use of the Greek letter *Y*, the Greek vowel was written *u* (Cassiod. 153. 11 K. *Y* littera antiqui non semper usi sunt, sed aliquando loco illius *u* ponebant: itaque in illorum quidem libris hanc scripturam observandam censeo, 'Suriam' 'Suracasas' 'sumbola' 'sucophantas,' at in nostris corrumpi non debet; cf. ibid. 160. 16 K.); and the MSS. of Plautus indicate such spellings as *Hilūria* for *Illyria*, &c. *Burrus* and *Bruges* were the forms used by Ennius for *Pyrrhus* and *Phryges* (Cicero, *Orator* xlviii. 160 ipsius antiqui declarant libri). That it was also pronounced like ordinary Latin *u* we see from the Romance forms of these earlier Greek loan-words which make no distinction (e. g. Lat. *tumba* for Greek τύμβος, is in Ital. tomba, in Sard. tumba, in Fr. tombe), not to speak of Plautus' pun on *Lydus* and *lūdus* (*Bacch.* 129), and on *chrīsius* and *crūcisilus* (ib. 362). After the *ü*-sound of *optūmus*, *optimus* came to be spelt with *ÿ*, the same letter was in ordinary usage employed for Greek *v*, e. g. *cignus* (Greek κύκνος), in Ital. cecero, being pronounced probably in the same way as the *i* of *optimus*, which in Romance is not distinguishable from ordinary *ÿ*. *Tondrus* for *Tyndareus* on an old Praenestine cista (C. I. L. xiv. 4109) is perhaps to be explained by the *u*-sound of *o* before *nd* (ch. iv. § 20). Greek *κν* is often spelt *qui*, e. g. Vulg. *quiatus* for *cyathus* (see Schuch. *Vok.* ii. p. 273 sqq. for examples), as Latin *qui* is often expressed by Greek *κν*; e. g. Ἀκυλας for *Áquila*, Κυρειος and Κυρινος for *Quirinus* on Greek inscriptions (see Eckinger, p. 123). *Oe* is found for Greek *ō* in *goerius*, *coloephia*, byforms of *gýrus*, *cōlyphia*, &c. (see Georges s. vv., and Schuch. ii. 278). Latin *ü* is in Greek inscriptions always expressed by *o* till the beginning of the Empire, when *ou* takes its place. We find *v* especially in the suffixes *-ullus*, *-ulus*, *-urius*, &c. (Eckinger, p. 58 sqq.) *Sulla*, *Sylla* for *Sýrula* (§ 16) is always Σύλλας.

(For spellings of Greek *v* and the Latin *ü*-sound with *y*, *u*, *i*, see Schuchardt's examples from inscriptions and MSS., *Vok.* ii. p. 218 sqq., and consult Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *cumba*, *murra*, *myrtetum*, *myrtum*, *lymp̄ha*,

¹ Varro *Men.* 50 B. makes the Gen. phaticus' arrepticus Gl. Sangall. 912; Plur. *lymphon*. In Glossaries we have Ambr. B. 31 supr. *nymphaticus* for *lymphaticus*, e. g. 'nym-

murmillo, *Thynia*, *Syrus*, *serpyllum*, and Brambach, *Hülfsbüchlein* s. vv. *thynnus*, *syllaba*, *stilus*. The Appendix Probi has: *tymum* non 'tumum' (199. 6); *myrta* non 'murta' (199. 7); *Marsyas* non 'Marsuas' (197. 24); *clamys* non 'clamus' (198. 20); *gyrus* non 'girus' (197. 27); *Byzacenus* non 'Bizacinus' (198. 1); *amygdala* non 'amiddula' (198. 26.)

§ 29. *o* for *ū*. The coincidence of Latin *ō* and *ū* in the Romance languages makes it natural that we should find *o* written for *ū* on late inscriptions, and in plebeian forms. Roman tiles, for example, from the *figlina Bucconiana* are in the earlier period marked *Bucconiana*, but from Diocletian's time often *Boconiana* (*C. I. L.* xv. p. 386); and Greek *σῦραξ* appears in late Latin as *storax* (Georges s. v.). [In addition to the large number of instances of *o* for *ū* collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 149 &c., see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *columna*, *urceolus*, *cunnius*, *luxurio*, *verecundus*, and cf. App. Probi 198. 23 *puella* non 'poella'; 198. 12 *cluaca* non 'cloaca'; 197. 25 *columna* non 'colomna' (on the last example, see § 68 and ch. iii. § 33.)]

§ 30. *ō* for *ū*. This interchange, as we have seen (§ 24), is properly confined to words which had originally the diphthong *ou*, which became in Latin a sound expressed variously by *ō* and by *ū* (ch. iv. § 41). Some examples of the interchange have been mentioned in § 24. To them may be added *bocula*, occasionally in MSS. of Virgil for *būcūla* (Ribbeck, *Index*, p. 391), *jocundus* for *jūcundus* (Georges s. v.), and the examples (many of doubtful worth) collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 181 sqq.

§ 31. Other changes of *ū* and *ū*. *Cōlūber* was in Vulg. Lat. *colober*, the *u* being assimilated to the accented *o* (see ch. iii. § 33). Hence Vulg. Lat. *colobra*, with open *o* accented before *br* (cf. ch. iii. § 11). (Sicil. *culovria*, Span. *culebra*, O. Fr. *culuevre*); cf. Append. Probi 199. 2 K. *coluber* non *colober*: so *colober* on inserr. e. g. Mur. 1144. 3, and in MSS. (Schuch. ii. 149); *nūrus* was *norus* (see Georges s. v.) or rather **nora* (cf. App. Probi 198. 34 *nurus* non 'nura'), with open *o* (Ital. *nuora*, Span. *nuera*), perhaps by analogy of *sōror*. *Lūridus* was **lūr(i)us* (Ital. *lorido*, Fr. *lourd*); *pūmex* shows **pūm-*, in Ital. *pomice*, Span. *pomez*, Fr. *ponce*; *nūptiæ* was **noptia* (Ital. *nozze*, Fr. *noces*), explained by analogy of *nova nupta* (?). *Ūpilio* and *ōpilio*, *cūralium* and *cōrallium* were explained in § 25. *Aurūgo* and *aurīgo* are due to interchange of suffixes, not to transition of vowel-sound. (So *grāvīdo* and *grāvēdo*, § 10.)

A curious tendency to interchange *u-i* and *i-u* appears in Vulg. Lat. *stūpīla* (seen in Ital. *stoppia*, O. Fr. *estoble*, Fr. *éteule*, &c.), unless *stup-* and *stip-* are original byforms. (On *mitulus* and *mytilus*, see Brambach, *Hülfsbüchl.* s. v., cf. Gk. *Μυτιλήνη* and *Μιτυλήνη*, Lat. *Ūtica* and Greek *Ἰτύκη*.)

§ 32. *Diphthongs*. We have no reason to doubt that Latin *au*, *ae* were in the classical period, and for some time after, diphthongal sounds. None of the grammarians who discuss these diphthongs suggests that they were anything else. But in various dialects of Italy *au* had been early reduced to a single sound *o*, *ae* to a single sound *e*, a dialectal or 'rustic' pronunciation which shows signs of its presence in the speech of everyday life. The Romance languages indicate that in Vulgar Latin *ae*

had become hardly distinguishable from an open E-sound; and the reiterated warnings of grammarians, from the fourth cent. A. D. onwards, against the confusion of words like *aequus* and *equus* tell the same story. Welsh *praidd* (Latin *praeda*, for **prae-hēda* or **prae-hūda*, from *prehendo*, *prae-hendo*) must have been borrowed before this decay set in; but Varro's use of *ae*, instead of *ē*, to express the sound of Greek η (probably open *e*), in *scaena*, seems to show that the process of development had at least begun before the Imperial Age. On the other hand, *au* has been preserved intact by several of the Romance languages; and in the others (e. g. Italian and French), where it has developed to *o* (Ital. *cosa*, *poco*, &c., with open *o*; Fr. *chose*), this development can be proved to be post-Roman. In Latin loanwords in Welsh we have sometimes *au*, e. g. *aur* (Lat. *aurum*), sometimes close *o*. The pronunciation of these diphthongs must have been a combination of the simple sounds of which they are composed; *au*, an *a* rapidly followed by a *u* (or *o*), something like German *au*; *ae*, an *a* rapidly followed by an *e*, something like Welsh *ae*; but how modified from century to century, it is impossible to say. In (originally) unaccented syllables in compounds, *au* was reduced to *ū* (through *eu*?), e. g. *dēfrūdo*, from *fraudo* (see ch. iii. § 18) (cf. Ital. *udire*, from Lat. *audire*); *ae*, or rather the earlier *ai*, to *ī* (through *ei*?), e. g. *distisum*, from *taedeo* (*ibid.*); but in later Latin the reduction was seldom carried out (ch. iii. § 23). The interjection *au*, only used by women, seems to have been a cry expressing wonder or indignation, e. g. Ter. *Adelph.* 336 *au, au, mi homo, sanusne es?* while the diphthong *ae* occurs in several exclamations, such as *vae* (the Lettish *wai*), *hahae* and *hahaha*, &c. (Cf. *baubari* to bark.)

Ae had been in early times *ai*; and this old spelling was often used by lovers of antiquity in the Imperial period, though the pronunciation was of course *ae*, and not *ai*. A curious feature of Vulgar Latin, reflected in Romance, was the substitution of *a* for *au* in syllables before the accent, when the next syllable contained the vowel *u*, e. g. *Agustus*, found on Inscriptions for *Augustus*. (Ital. *agosto*.) The same tendency is shown in the Sardinian dialect of Italian, where Lat. *laurus* is *laru*, &c., and in our 'laughter' *au* has an *a*-sound.

Oi, a diphthong used in early times, had been reduced first to *oe*, then to a simple sound \bar{u} (through some \ddot{o} -sound probably) before the classical period. What was the exact sound of the later diphthong *oe*, which we find in words like *coetus* (from *co(m)-itus*), is difficult to determine; and the small number of words which possessed this diphthong makes it impossible to ascertain its treatment in Romance. We have already seen (§ 28) that it is occasionally found as an expression of Greek \bar{v} , e. g. *goerus* (beside *gȳrus*), *coloephia* (beside *cōlȳphia*). The interjection *oiei* was a cry of pain. Thus in Plautus, *Mil.* 1406, when the soldier is being thrashed, he shouts: *oiei, satis sum verberatus*; and in Terence, *Phorm.* 663, the miserly father, hearing of the large sum demanded by the parasite, cries out, as if he had received a blow: *oiei, nimium est*.

Eu is another diphthong, which arose at a later period through fortuitous combination, e. g. *nēuter*, a trisyllable (Consentius p. 389. 28 K.) (from *ně* and *ūter*, with the accent on the *ně*, § 149), *seu* (so *neu*, *ceu*, ch. x. § 16 and 11) (by reduction of *sū-ve*, *sei-ve*, ch. x. § 4); while I.-Eur. *eu* was, like I.-Eur. *ou*, in the Italic languages *ou*, a diphthong found in early Latin, but reduced to \bar{u} (as I.-Eur. *ei* to \bar{v}) by the second cent. B. C. (ch. iv. § 26). Latin *eu* of the Interjection *heu* (cf. Greek $\phi\epsilon\bar{v}$) must have been pronounced like *e* followed rapidly by *u* (or *o*); for a fifth century grammarian (Agroecius 122. 11-16 K.) dwells on the distinction between *eo*, *eho*, and *heu*. Greek $\epsilon\bar{v}$ seems to have been usually pronounced as a disyllable in Latin. *Ui*, which can hardly claim to rank as a Latin diphthong, is seen in the interjection *hui*, where it may express the sound of a whistle, our 'whew!' and in the Dative *cui*, which does not seem to have much differed in pronunciation from the Nominative *quī*.

§ 33. **Grammarians' account of diphthongs.** Nigidius (first cent. B. C.), *ap. Gell.* xix. 14. 6 a et o semper principes sunt, i et u semper subditae, e et subit et praeit; praeit in 'Euripo,' subit in 'Aemilio'; Ter. Scaurus (second cent. A. D.) vii. 16. 5 K. a igitur littera praeposita est . . . e litter(ae) . . . et apud antiquos i littera pro ea scribebatur, . . . ut 'pictai vestis,' et 'aulai medio' . . . sed magis in illis e novissima sonat (cf. Quint. i. 7. 18; Marius Victorinus, fourth cent. A. D.) vi. 32. 4-6 K. duae inter se vocales jugatae ac sub unius vocis enuntiatione prolatae syllabam faciunt natura longam, quam Graeci diphthongon vocant, veluti geminae vocis unum sonum, ut ae, oe, au; cf. Ter. Maur. vi. 338. 418-427 K. and 365. 1326-1334; [Probus] *de ult.*

syll. iv. 219. 25 K. ; Servius, in *Don.* iv. 423. 30 K. ; Mallius Theodorus vi. 586 25-26 K. ; Bede vii. 229. 20-25 K.

§ 34. **Ter. Maurus on au.** Terentianus Maurus makes a distinction between Latin *āu* and *āu*, while Latin *eu*, he says, is like Greek *eu* always *ēu*. *Āu*, as in 'aut *ägē*,' 'aut *ūbi*,' 'Aurunci' of Virgil, he compares to Homer's *ἀέψυσα* (presumably *ἀφέψυσα*) and *ἀράρ* for *ἀνράρ*, in contrast to the (accented) *āu* of *aurum*, *auspices*, Greek *αὔριον* :—

'aut age' inquit ille vates, saepe dixit 'aut ubi'
dixit 'Aurunci,' quod aequè barbarum est producere :
pes ubique lege constat, prima eum correpta sit,
consonans et una plenum non queat tempus dare

ἀέψυσα inquit poeta sic et *ἀνράρ* corripit.

If this means anything, which is doubtful, it ought to mean that in 'aut age, 'aut ubi' the diphthong had a more reduced sound than the *au* of *aurum*, a reduction which was similar to that seen in pretonic *au* followed by a syllable with *u*, *Aruncus* like *Agustus* (Cf. *ΑΡΥΝΚΕΙΟ*, *C. I. L.* vi. 13416 ; *Arunci* in Virgil MSS., &c. ; Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 388.)

§ 35. **au in Romance.** Had *au* been an open O-sound in Vulg. Lat. it would have been merged in Latin *ō*, has *ae* as been merged in *ē*. But that the *o* of Ital. *poco*, Fr. *chose*, is a late development we see from the forms of the words, which would otherwise have been **pogo*, **cose* (Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* i. p. 235). We may similarly infer the diphthongal character of *au*, *ae*, at the time of the Empire, from the frequently-repeated statement of the grammarians that after a diphthong it was impossible to pronounce a double consonant, e. g. *paulum* (not *paulum*), *Paulus* (usually spelt *Paulus*, but not so pronounced), while after a long vowel double *l* was common, e. g. *stella*, *Polla*, *villum* (Diminutive of *vinum*) (see § 127).

§ 36. **u for accented au.** The change of *au* to *ū* in the (originally) unaccented syllable is in conformity with the rule in *dēfrūdo*, the spelling recommended for Plautus and Terence on the strength of the MSS. by Ritschl (*Parerga*, i. 540) (see also Georges s. v.). But we find also *sed frude* in the *Lex Repetundarum* (123-122 B. C.) (*C. I. L.* i. 198, § 64) (but *sed fraude*, § 69), where there seems no reason for supposing the syllable to have been unaccented [Another instance of the confusion of *au* and *ū* in this word is the spelling *fraustra*, often found in MSS. of Virgil (see Ribbeck, *Index* s. v.), which also exhibit *frude* for *fraude* in *A.* iv. 675, as the MSS. of Lucretius have *frudem* ii. 187, *frudi* vi. 186 (see Lachm. p. 85)]. Similarly the *u* for unaccented *au* which appears regularly in the compounds of *claudo*, seems to have called into life a byform of the simple verb, *cludo*, in the first cent. A. D. (Georges, *Lex. Lat. Wortf.* s. v. *claudio*, and p. 750), which remains in the Italian *chiudo*. (For *cludam*, lame, in Plaut. *Pseud.* 659, read with the palimpsest *cludam*.)

§ 37. **o and au.** *o* for *au* is a feature of the Umbrian language (e. g. *ote*, Lat. *aut*) and other dialects, and was preserved in 'rustic' Latin, and even in the Latin of the streets of Rome. Festus tells us of a millionaire who was nicknamed *Orata* (i. e. *aurāta*, goldfish), because he wore two gold ear-rings [Festus 202. 13 Th. *orata*, genus piscis, appellatur a colore auri quod rustici 'orum' dicebant, ut auriculas 'orieulas,' itaque Sergium quoque quandam

praedivitem . . . Oratam dicunt esse appellatum, &c. (For *oricula*, cf. App. Probi 198. 11 auris non 'oricla.' *Oricla* occurs as a cognomen on inscriptions, C. I. L. xii. 5686, no. 652.) Cicero's rival Clodius, was the first of the gens to change the name *Claudius* to the plebeian form *Clodius*, no doubt with the view of conciliating the mob. Cicero himself in his letters often uses the more homely forms with *o*, e. g. *loreolam* (*Att.* v. 20. 4), *pollulum* (*Fam.* xii. 12. 2; *oricula* (*Quint. Fr.* ii. 13. 4), like *oricilla*, Catull. xxv. 2 (see A. L. L. vi. 84), while *plodo* is quoted from his 'De Gloria' by Diomede (p. 382. 26 K.), and in Plautus we seem to find assonance of *aurum* with *ornamentum*, *ornatus*, of *auspicium* with *omen*, of *auribus* with *oculus* (*Bursian's Jahresbericht*, 1881, p. 33). So too Priscian (i. 52, p. 39 H.) says: (au) transit in o productam more antiquo, ut 'lotus' pro lautus, 'plostrum' pro plaustrum, 'cotes' pro cautes: sicut etiam pro o, au, ut 'austrum' pro ostrum, 'ausculum' pro osculum, frequentissime hoc faciebant antiqui. This usage of *au* for *o* [cf. Paul. Fest. 21 (apparently referring to a passage of Plautus) *ausculari* dicebant antiqui pro *osculari*] is found in Plautus, not merely in *aurichalcum* (Greek ὀρείχαλκος), where it is due to confusion with *aurum*, but also in *ausculātur* (*Bacch.* 897, &c.). *Aula*, or *aula* as in the palimpsest) of Plautus became *olla*, as *Paula*, *Paula* became *Pōlla*. It is perhaps confined to derivatives of *ōs* (see Georges s. vv. *oreae*, *ostium*, *osculum*, *osculator*), which seems to have had two parallel stems in early Latin, *aus-* and *ōs-* (cf. *jēcur* and *jōcur*); so this gives no evidence on the pronunciation of Lat. *ō*. In the Lex Metallī Vipascensis of the first cent. A. D. (*Eph. Epigr.* iii. p. 180) we have *scauria* for the Greek σκαρία, which the Romance languages show us to have been *scōria* in Vulgar Latin. Rustic or dialectal *o* for *au* is found in the name *M. Lornti* (= *M. Laurenti*), on a jar in the old Esquiline cemetery (c. 200 B. C.) (*Ann. Inst.* 1880, p. 260), while on plebeian inscriptions we have such forms as *Oli* (for *Auli*) on the tombstone of a praeco (*Eph. Epigr.* iv. p. 297), *Olipor* (C. I. L. xi. 1973), &c. In Greek inscriptions we have Ὀλος from the time of Augustus, but always Παυλος (though often Παλλα and Πολλα, like Lat. *Pōlla*). (See Eckinger, p. 13.) In *cauda* (Lith. *kūdas*) the original vowel may be *ō*, and the spelling *au* be due to the similarity of sound between *ō* and *au*. (See K. Z. xxviii. 157 for this and other doubtful instances.) [For other examples of *au-o*, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 301 sqq., and Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *caupo*, *auspicor* (Diom. 383. 10 K. *Claudius octavo Historiarum* 'Flacco ospicatur'), *caulis*, *cauliculus*, *caurus*, *raudus* (also *rudus*), *pausea*, *lauretum*, *plaudo*, *claudus*, *claustrum*, *sorix* (cf. Mar. Vict. 26. 7 K. *sorix* vel *saurix*, C. G. L. v. 242. 33, *codex*.) (See Diomedes, pp. 382-3 K., *Probus Inst.* 118-9 K.) Suetonius (*Vesp.* viii. 22) tells us an anecdote of the homely Vespasian: Mestrium Florum consularem, admonitus ab eo plaustra potius quam plostra dicenda, postero die 'Flaurum' salutavit [cf. the glosses: *plostrum* dicimus magis quam 'plaustrum' (C. G. L. v. 93. 13), and: 'odit' audit (*ibid.* 89. 7 and 125. 26).]

§ 38. a for au. (Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 305 sqq.) *Agustus* for *Augustus*, e. g. C. I. L. ix. 1365 (411 A. D.) (cf. Greek Ἀγουσταλιος, *Mitt. Inst.* xiii. p. 236 n. 5; Eckinger, p. 12). The Romance name of the month points to Vulg. Lat. *Agustus*, e. g. Ital. agosto, Span. agosto, Fr. août, and shows that the *a* was not merely a conventional symbol for *ō*. *Asculto* was the Vulg. Lat. form of *ausculto* (cf. *Caper* 108. 6 *ausculta* non 'asculta'), as we see from the Romance forms, e. g. Ital. *ascoltare*, Span. *asucchar*; **agurium* of *augurium* (*Raet.* far *agur*, to consider, Ital. *sciagurato*, from **exaguratus*, unlucky,

Span. *jauro*). *Claudius* often occurs for *Claudius* on inscriptions (e.g. *C. I. L.* ii. 4638, of 275 A. D.) (cf. Greek *Φαστος*, *C. I. A.* iii. 10, of 209–210 A. D.; *Bull.* viii. p. 247, of 11 A. D., from Eumenia). For similar spellings in Glossaries (e.g. ‘*agustae*’ *sanctae*; *fastus* for *faustus*, &c.), see Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 421. In MSS. of Virgil, &c., we find *Arunci* for *Aurunci* (Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 388, cf. *Arunceio*, *C. I. L.* vi. 13416); and modern Italian place-names like *Metaro*, *Pesaro* show a similar change.

§ 39. Greek transcriptions of *au*. In Greek inscriptions we find usually *av* for Latin *au*; but also *ao*, e.g. *Φασστινι*, *C. I. L.* ix. 6229 and 6230; *Φασστινες* 6209 (the form *Παολος* does not occur till the fourth or fifth cent. A. D.); also *αου*, e.g. *Παουλλινα*, *C. I. G.* 6665; *Αούλου* (2656 b *add.*) (see Eckinger, p. 13).

§ 40. *ae* for *au*. *Ae* is found now and then on inscriptions for *au*, e.g. *maeso(teum)*, *C. I. L.* i. Fast. min. ix of 1 A. D.; *Paelinus*, &c.

§ 41. *e* for *ae*. (Brambach, *Orthogr.* p. 205; Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 224 sqq.) *E* for *ae* (*ai*) is a feature of the Umbrian language, e.g. *pre* (Lat. *prae*), and is found on Latin inscriptions in the Umbrian territory, e.g. *Cesula*, *C. I. L.* i. 168 (Pisaurum), and elsewhere (see Sittl, *Lok. Verschied.* p. 4). It was a feature too of rustic Latin, as we see from Varro, *L. L.* vii. 96 *rustici pappum* ‘*Mesium*,’ non *Maesium*; v. 97 in *Latio rure* ‘*edus*’; qui in *urbe*, ut in *multis*, a *addito aedus*; and from Lucilius’ ridicule of a praetor who called himself *Cecilius* instead of *Caecilius* (ix. 10 M. *Cecilius pretor ne rusticus fiat*. Cf. *Diom.* 452. 17 K.). The same variation of *e* and *ae* found its way into ordinary pronunciation in the case of country-terms, e.g. *faenisicia* and *fenisicia*, the hay-harvest. The Romance forms point to *sēpes*, not *saepes*; *sēptum*, not *saeptum* (e.g. Port. *sebe*, Span. *seto*) (Gröber, *A. L. L.* v. 465). From Varro’s remark that *scaena* (and *scaeptrum*?) represented the pronunciation of Greek *σκηνη*; *σκήπτρον* at his time, we should infer that this *ae* had a sound approaching to long open *e*, for Greek *η* probably still had at this period the open sound (Varro, *L. L.* vii. 96 *obscaenum dictum ab scaena*; eam ut Graeci Accius scribit ‘*scena*.’ In pluribus verbis a ante alii ponunt, alii non, ut quod partim dicunt ‘*scaeptrum*,’ partim ‘*sceptrum*,’ alii Plauti ‘*Faeneratricem*,’ alii ‘*Feneratricem*’; sic ‘*faenisicia*’ ac ‘*fenisicia*’). This spelling of the title of a play of Plautus, *Feneratrix*, for *Faenērātrix*, the Usures, agrees with another remark of Varro that *fenus*, not *faenus*, was the pronunciation of Old Latin, used by Cato and others (Non. 54 M.; Varro lib. iii de sermone Latino: ‘*faenus autem dictum a fetu, et quasi fetura quadam pecuniae*.’ Nam et Catonem et ceteros antiquiores sine a littera ‘*fenus*’ pronuntiasse contendit, ut fetus et fecunditas). How thoroughly *ae* (through *ae*?) became identified with the long sound of open *e* at a later time, we see from the remark of a fifth century grammarian, that *ēquus*, when the first syllable, through being accented, was unduly lengthened in pronunciation, became *aequus* (Pompeius 285. 6 K. *plerumque male pronuntiamus, et facimus vitium ut brevis syllaba longo tractu sonet. . . si (quis) velit dicere ‘aequus’ pro eo quod est equus*). (Cf. *prehendo*, with shortening of *prae* before a vowel, as *dāmo* of *dē*, and Marius Victorinus’ use of *-aeus* to express the disyllabic pronunciation of Gk. *-eus* (67 K.)). Another grammarian of the same century gives a caution against the confusion of *vae* and *vē* (Agroecius 114. 21 K.), of *quaeritur* and *quēritur* (id. 116. 18 K.); while he speaks of the first syllable of

praemium, pretium, precor, as if they were distinguished in writing only, not in pronunciation (id. 115 K. *praemium* cum diphthongo scribendum; *pretium, precor* sine diphthongo. *Veteres enim majoris rei sermones cum diphthongo, et quadam dignitate scribi voluerunt*). Even in the fourth cent. Servius, in a note on Virgil, *Aen. i. 344*:—

huic conjux Sychaeus erat, ditissimus agri
Phoenicum, et magno miserae dilectus amore,

thinks it necessary to point out that *miserae* is the Adjective, not the Adverb *misere*. The 'Orthographies' of Bede and Alcuin (the latter served as a text-book for Carolingian scribes of MSS.) abound in similar distinctions (e. g. *quaeritur* and *queritur*, Alcuin 308. 16 K.; Bede 287. 8 K.; *quaestus* and *questus*, Alcuin 308. 17 K.; *saevit* and *sevit*, Alcuin 310. 5 K.; Bede 289. 30 K.; *caelo* and *celo*, Alcuin 299. 6 K.; Bede 268. 27 K.), some of which may have been taken from earlier grammarians [cf. Charisius (fourth cent.), p. 98 K. on the spelling *erumna* for *aerumna*; Marius Victorinus (fourth cent.), p. 25 K. on the spelling *cesaries* for *caesaries*]. Philargyrius, the Virgil Scholiast, on *Ecl. iii. 39*, defends the *ae* of *haedera* (for *hædëra*) by connecting the word with *haereo* (cf. Paul. Fest. 71. 26 Th. *hedera dicta, quod haereat, sive quod edita petat, vel quia id, cui adhaeserit, edit.*). With all this it is no wonder that it is often difficult to decide whether the proper spelling of a word is with *ae* or *e*. [For the rival claims of *e* and *ae* in some words, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf. s. vv. mèles, nenüa, gleba, maena, muraena, paelax, feles, cetra, ne* (the Interjection), *gaesum*.]

On Greek inscriptions we find *ε* for Latin *ae* from the middle of the second cent. A. D., e. g. *Κεκιλιος*, but never *η*. (Eckinger, p. 78.) Instances of Latin *ae* for Greek *η* in inscriptions and MSS. are given by Schuchardt, *Vok. i. p. 227* sqq., a very frequent case being that Genitive ending of female names in *-aes* (Greek *-ης*) from the last century of the Republic, e. g. *Laudicaes* (*C. I. L. i. 1212*, which is discussed in ch. vi. § 18).

§ 42. *ai* for *ae*. The old spelling *ai* is found on Imperial inscriptions, especially in the reign of the grammarian-emperor Claudius (e. g. *C. I. L. vi. 353*, of 51 A. D., *Caisare*); but we have the express testimony of Terentius Scaurus (second cent.) (16. 7 K. *sed magis in illis e novissima sonat*), not to speak of Quintilian (first cent.) (i. 7. 18 *cujus secundam nunc e litteram ponimus*), that the second element, as pronounced, was *e*, not *i*. The change of the earlier *ai* to the classical form of the diphthong, *ae*, took place in the second cent. B. C. (e. g. *aedem*, beside *aiquom, tabelai, datai*, &c., on the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., *C. I. L. i. 196*). The spelling *aei*, found once or twice towards the end of the second cent. B. C., e. g. *conquaeisivei, Caeicilius, Caeician[us]*, may mark the transition (see ch. iv. § 29). In *ain* for *aisne, aibat* (disyll.) the diphthong must have had the sound of O. Lat. *ai*.

§ 43. Greek *αι*. Before a consonant Greek *αι* is always *i* in Latin, e. g. *Atiides*. Before a vowel it is *ē* till the first cent. A. D., then *ī*. Thus *Alexandrāa, Darēus*, &c., are the earlier spellings; *Alexandria, Darius* the later. (See Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein*, p. 4.) The *-ē-*, *-ī-* was often shortened (cf. § 143). e. g. *balnēum* (Gk. *βαλανείον*) (cf. Prisc. i. p. 71 H. and p. 73 H. on *Alphēus, Hectorēus*, &c.). The Greek diphthong which probably passed into the *i*-sound about 100 B. C. is a common expression of Latin *i*, e. g. *Ἀντανείνος*, but of Latin *i* only in hiatus, e. g. *ἀτρειον* (for *atrium*), *Πουπλειος* (for *Publius*) (see

Eckinger, p. 42). Latin *ei* in words like *Pompeius* is in Greek $\eta\iota$; but from the first century A. D. we find also $\epsilon\iota$, e. g. $\Pi\omicron\rho\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (Eckinger, p. 81).

§ 44. *oe* and *e*. Alcuin and Bede give almost as many rules for the distinction of *oe* and *e*, as for the distinction of *ae* and *e* [e. g. *cepit* and *coepit*, *coepta* and *incepta*, Alcuin vii. 299. 18 K.; Bede vii. 269. 14 K.; *fedus* (quod est deformis) and *foedus*, Alcuin vii. 301-302. 2 K.; Bede vii. 273. 4 K.; cf. Orthogr. Bern. 293. 9 K.; *pene*, *penes*, and *poena*, Alcuin vii. 306. 35 K.; Bede vii. 286. 1 K.], some of which may come from earlier grammarians. [For variations in spelling between *oe*, *e*, *ae* see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 288 sqq., and consult Georges and Brambach s. vv. *cena*, *caenum*, *faeteo* (cf. Span. hiede), *amoenus*, *fenu*, *maereo*, *paene*, *proelium*, *caelebs*, *caelum*, *caecus*, *oboedio*, *foedus*, *fecundus*, *obscenus*, *pomoerium*, *femina*, *fetus*, &c.] Greek φ is in classical Latin ϕ , e. g. *melodia*, but earlier *oe*, e. g. *comoeds* (cf. *Thraex* and *Thrax*, Blass, p. 43).

§ 45. *oe* in Romance. * $\rho\epsilon\eta\iota$ for *poena* is indicated by the Romance forms (e. g. Ital. *pena*, Span. *pena*, Fr. *peine*), and probably **fedus* for *foedus*, *foul* (e. g. Span. *hedo*, *feo*). *Cena* (e. g. Ital. *cena*, Span. *cena*) is thought to have been the correct spelling (cf. Osc. *kersna*-), though the spelling with *oe* (due to confusion with Greek $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, as *coelum*, for *caelum*, confused with $\kappa\omicron\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$) is very old (COEN- on a Praenestine cista. *Mél. Arch.* 1890, p. 303).

§ 46. Greek *eu*. Marius Victorinus vi. 66-67 K. consimili ratione quaeritur, Orpheus in metro, ut

non me carminibus vincat nec Thracius Orpheus,

utrum trisyllabum an disyllabum sit, an idem nomen duplici enuntiatione promatur, aut sine a littera, ut Peleus Pentheus, aut cum a, ut ita declinetur Orphaeus, ut Aristaeus. visum est tamen hoc posse discerni, ut illa sine a littera graeca sit enuntiatio, haec latina, quae per diphthongon effertur. The proper spelling is *euhoe*, *Euhius*, *euhan*, not *evoe*, *Erius*, *evan* (see Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein* s. vv.). For a corruption of Greek *eu* in vulgar pronunciation, see App. Probi 199. 6 hermeneumata non 'erminomata.' On an old mirror of Praeneste we have *Taseis* (*Tasei*, Gen.) for $\Theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (*Eph. Epigr.* i. 23).

§ 47. *ui* of *cui*. Quint. i. 7. 27 illud nunc melius, quod 'cui' tribus quas posui litteris enotamus, in quo pueris nobis ad pinguem sane sonum qu et oi utebantur, tantum ut ab illo 'qui' distingueretur. Ter. Scaur. 28. 1 K. e autem in dativo ponimus, ut sit differentia cui et qui, id est dativi [et vocativi] singularis et nominativi et vocativi pluralis. Annaeus Cornutus ap. Cassiod. 149. 8 K. 'qui' syllaba per q u i scribitur; si dividitur, ut sit cui et huic, per e.

§ 48. *J, V*. That Latin *j* and *v* had some sound like our *y, w*, and not like our *j, v*, there can be no doubt whatever. We see this from the close relation that exists between *i* and *j*, *u* and *v* in different forms of the same word in Latin, e. g. *jam* and *nunciam* (3 syll.), *tenuis* and *tenuia* (3 syll.), as well as from the express testimony of grammarians. The signs *j* and *v*, which suggest to us a difference between the sound of these letters and

of the corresponding vowels, are, as we saw (ch. i. § 7), of quite a late date. In the Roman period *jus* and *vos* were written with *i* and *u*, *ius*, *uos*, exactly like *pius* and *tuos* (ch. i. § 1). The only question is whether *j* and *v* were actual consonants (*y*, *w*) or half-vowels (*i*, *u*). Our *y*, for example, in 'you' is a spirant consonant, but is often in pronunciation weakened into a half-vowel (Sweet, *Handb.* p. 37). The distinction is so slight a one that it seems impossible to determine the exact pronunciation of *j* and *v* in a dead language like Latin; and probably the pronunciation varied at different times; but we certainly have one or two clear testimonies to the consonantal character of these sounds. Thus a fifth (?) century grammarian remarks on the difficulty experienced by the Greeks of his day (as by the Greeks of our own time) in pronouncing this *y*-sound in such a word as *jus*. They make the word, he says, almost a disyllable (Consentius v. 394 K.). And the same writer in another passage mentions a corresponding mispronunciation of the *w*-sound in *veni* (v. 395. 15 K. u quoque litteram aliqui pinguis eferunt, ut, cum dicunt 'veni,' putes trisyllabum incipere). And much earlier, in the first cent. A. D., we have a distinction drawn between *v* of *valente*, *primitivo*, &c., and the *u* of *quis*. The former is said to sound 'cum aliqua aspiratione' (Velius Longus vii. 58. 17 K.), much as Varro, the contemporary of Cicero, says that *v*- had a strong thick sound (crassum et quasi validum) in *vafēr*, *velum*, *vinum*, *vomis*, *vuluus*, &c. (*L. L.* iii. fr. p. 148 Wilm.). That this consonantal character of *j* and *v* intensified and developed itself as the centuries went on, we see from the Romance languages, e. g. Italian, where Latin *v* has become our *v*-, Latin *j* our *j*-sound (e. g. *vostro*, Lat. *voster*, *giurare*, Lat. *jūrāre*); and it is possible that the further back we go in the history of the Latin language the less consonantal was the sound of *j* and *v*¹. But there is no evidence of this, unless we count as such the scansion *ābicio* in Plautus and Terence, where the *j* appears to be so entirely sunk in the following *i* (*e*), as not to make the first syllable long by position,

¹ I.-Eur. swē- became Latin *sō*-, e. g. *soror* (through **svo*-?), but not I.-Eur. wē-, e. g. *vetus*, which may

indicate that the *v* of *sve*- was more consonantal than ordinary *v*.

whereas in *ābicio* of the classical poets the first syllable is so lengthened (*A. L. L.* iv. 560) (but see ch. iii. § 25). This merging of *j* in a following *i* has been compared with the merging of the *u* of *qu*, which Velius Longus tells us was more vocalic than the *v* of *valente*, &c., in a following *u*, e. g. *cum* (earlier *quom*) for *quum*, *locuntur* (earlier *loquontur*) for *loquuntur* (cf. § 93). A similar unconsontantal character for *v* in early Latin has been inferred from the reduction of *ivi* to *i* in such Plautine forms as *oblīscor* for *oblīviscor*, *dinus* for *dīvīnus*; but in the absence of express testimony, such as we have for the consontantal character of *j* and *v* at a later time, it is impossible to decide positively so minute a point. An untrained ear can hardly distinguish between the spirants *y*, *w*, and the half-vowels *i*, *u*, nor yet between the various nuances of the *w*-sound, such as our *wh*, e. g. 'which,' the unvoiced *w*, differing from the voiced *w* of 'witch' as *p* from *b*, *t* from *d*, *c* from *g*, or such as in French 'oui,' the consontant of the vowel of French 'sou,' while our *v* is the consontant of the vowel of English 'full,' 'put' (Sweet, *Handbk.* p. 42). So much we can say, that the pronunciation of *j* and *v* certainly became more and more removed from the half-vowels in the centuries of the Empire; and it is natural to infer a movement in the same direction in the Republican period. But when exactly *j* and *v* ceased to be half-vowels and became consontants, or how far their character varied according to their position in the word it is impossible to determine with precision.

The same tendency to syncopate a short unaccented syllable that produced *calla* out of *cālīda* affected the vowels *i*, *u* when they preceded other vowels. The word *lārua* is a trisyllable in Plautus; it has become a dissyllable in classical Latin, just as *lārīdum* of Plautus became *lārdum*. The only forms known to Plautus are *mīluos*, *rēlīcuos*, *grātīs*, which in classical Latin are *mīlvos*, *reliquos* (by the middle of the first cent. A.D. *relicus*), *grātīs*. In the first cent. A.D. *tēnuīs* wavered between a dissyllable and a trisyllable (Caesellius ap. Cassiod. vii. 205 K.).

This reduction of the vowel *i* after *t*, *c* led, as we shall see (§§ 90, 94), to the assibilation of these consontants. *Titius* became **Tityus* and then something like **Tīsus* (cf. our 'orchard' for 'ort-yard'), as we learn from the remark of a fifth cent.

grammarian, quoted below: *si dicas 'Titius' (i) pinguius sonat et perdit sonum suum et accipit sibilum.*

As to the pronunciation of words like *Maia*, *Pompeius*, *ejus*, where the diphthong is followed by a vowel, we have very clear information from the grammarians that the *i*-sound was shared both by the first and the second syllable, *Mai-ja* or *Mai-ya*, not *Ma-ja*, *Ma-ya*. To express this sound Cicero proposed to write *Maiia*, *Aiiax* with two *i*'s (Velius Longus vii. 54. 16 K.; Quint. i. 4. 11); and on inscriptions we find spellings like *MAIIOREM* (*C. I. L.* ii. 1964, col. iii. 10) (see ch. i. § 7), where the long form of *I* may express the consonantal or half-vocalic sound *j*, as in *CONIVNX* (*C. I. L.* vii. 8, &c.) (ch. i. § 1). Whether it was this already existing practice of writing long *I* for *j*, which made Claudius abstain from proposing a new letter for *j*, when he introduced the inverted *F*-sign for *v*, or whether he followed the Greek alphabet which had a sign for *w* (the digamma), but none for *y*, we cannot say. Possibly the reason is to be found in the more rapid development of the *w*-sound (Latin *v*) than of the *y*-sound (Latin *j*).

V and *b* (which had by this time become between vowels the bilabial spirant) were, as early as the third cent. A. D., hardly distinguishable, as is seen from the frequent warnings given by the grammarians against confusion of *labat* and *lavat* (Probi Appendix 199. 22 K.), *libido* and *livido* (ib. 201. 4 K.), &c., &c. Indeed one grammatical treatise (of the fifth century) is devoted to this very subject: *Adamantii sive Martyrii de B vocali et V vocali*. It was summarized by Cassiodorus for the book on Orthography which he compiled for the use of Benedictine copyists of MSS. (Keil, *Grammatici Latini*, vol. vii).

At some time before the fifth cent. A. D., when precisely we cannot say, initial *v*, and possibly *v* in other positions too, seems to have passed from the bilabial spirant (Spanish *b*) to the labio-dental spirant (our *v*). After *l*, *r* it assumed in time the sound of the voiced mute *b*.

§ 49. **Testimony of grammarians.** Quintilian i. 4. 10, 11, after saying that a letter is wanting to the Latin alphabet to express the sound of *v* in *servus*, *vulgus*, the Aeolic digamma, goes on to speak of the consonantal (*pro consonantibus*) character of the vowels *i*, *u*, e. g. *iam* but *etiam*, *uos* but *tuos*. Of *conject* he says, *littera i sibi insidit*, and so with *u* in *vulgus*, *servus*. In another passage

(i. 7. 26) he tells us that *seruos* was the spelling of his teachers, *seruus* that of his own time, but that neither spelling quite expressed the sound, so that the emperor Claudius had good reason to introduce a new letter like the Aeolic digamma (cf. xii. 10. 29). The usual expression of the grammarians for *j* and *v* is '(i, u) transeunt in consonantium potestatem' (e.g. Mar. Victorin. vi. 5. 18 K.; Donat. iv. 367. 12 K.; Charisius i. 8. 1: cf. Diom. i. 422. 14 K.; Ter. Maur. vi. 341. 536 K.). Later they talk of the 'pinguis sonus' as opposed to the 'exilis' or 'tenuis' (vocalic), the first to use this term being Servius (fourth cent.) (iv. 422. 1 K.), e.g. Pompeius (fifth cent.) (v. 103 K. 'vanus' quando dico pinguior sonus est. numquid dicis u a nus? ergo vides quia, si ponantur solae, tenuem senum habent, si jungantur ad alias litteras, pingues sonant. similiter et i sic patitur. 'itur, ecce tenuis sonat; si dicas 'Titius,' pinguis sonat et perdit sonum suum et accipit sibilum). Finally Priscian (sixth cent.) speaks of the 'diversus sonus' of *j* and *v* from *i* and *u*, and questions the soundness of Censorinus' (third cent.) contrary opinion (i. p. 13 H. non sunt in eisdem, meo iudicio, elementis accipiendae: quamvis et Censorino, doctissimo artis grammaticae, idem placuit) (cf. Nigidius ap. Gell. xix. 14. 6). In another passage Priscian talks of *v* and *b* as quite similar in sound (i. 18. 10 H.), where he says that *caelebs* should be written **caeleus*, the word being derived from *caelum* and *vita*, and meaning literally *caelestium vitam ducens* (!), were it not that *v* is never allowed to stand before a consonant. He goes on to say that *b* had this sound in very early Latin, because Quintilian quotes *Belena* for *Helēna* (*Ἥλένα*) (cf. Serv. in Don. 422. 2 K., and *C. I. L.* i. 1501) from early literature. This remark is interesting as showing how early MS. corruptions showed themselves. When we turn to the passage in Quintilian (i. 4. 15), we find that he is discussing the use of *b* for Greek *π* and *φ* in early Latin. His examples are *Burrus* (for *Πυρρός*), *Bruges* (for *Φρύγες*) and *balaena* (for *φάλανα*). The whole passage is taken from Verrius Flaccus, who used these same examples. In our MSS. of Quintilian there is the corruption *Belena* for *balaena*, a corruption which must have also existed in the MS. used by Priscian, and which led him to make this mistake (*Fleck. Jahrb.* 1889, p. 394). We notice that Consentius (fifth cent.?) happens to use *pinguis* in precisely the opposite sense when he speaks of that mispronunciation of *veni* which made the word almost like a trisyllable (v. 395. 15 K.), unless indeed he is referring to the bilabial (*w*) as opposed to the labiodental spirant sound (*v*) (see below). Other barbarisms which he mentions as 'in usu cotidie loquentium' are *so-lu-it* for disyllabic *solvit*, *uam* for *uam*, *induruit* (a trisyllable) (v. 392. 35 K.).

§ 50. ***j* and *v* in early Latin.** Priscian (i. p. 17. 3 K.) is certainly wrong in explaining the *sine iudicia* of Terence (*Andr.* 66) by the vocalic character of *v* (see ch. iii. § 34); Accius' *augūra* (*Trag.* 624 R.): *prō certo arbitrābor sortis, ōracla, aditus, aūgura*, may be a byform, and not a case of suppression of *i* (*y*); *progenie mi genui* on a hexameter line of a Scipio epitaph of c. 130 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 38) is perhaps a graver's error for *progeniem genui*; the use of *-i*, not *-ii*, in the Gen. Sing. of IO-stems in the older writers has nothing to do with the sound of *j* (see ch. vi. § 20), nor have the Plautine forms *ain* (always), *aibat* (occasional) (see ch. viii. § 35); *peūero*, where the *r* of the preposition has been dropped, owing to the consonantal nature of the *i*, seems to be a later spelling than *periero* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.); and the true account of *puleium* fleabane (also *pulegium*, see Georges) is a matter of doubt (see ch. iv. § 116).

Between *i* and another *i*, *v* disappears at a very early time, e. g. *obliscor*, *dimus* in Plautus (see *Rhein. Mus.* xxxv. 627); and Plautus' trisyllabic *avonculus* (*aunculus* or *anculus*) seems to be a suppression of pretonic *v* like the later *Noembris* for *Novembris* (see below). The vocalic nature of *v* in *cave* (pronounced with *ē*, ch. iii. § 44) is seen from Cicero's story (*Dir.* ii. 84) of the confusion of *Cauneas* (sc. *ficus vendo*) with *cave ne eas*, as well as from the spelling *causis* for *cave sis* in Juvenal ix. 120; of *v* in *ave* (pronounced with *-ē*, Quint. i. 6. 21) from Phaedrus' fable (*App.* 21) of the man who mistook the caw of a crow for this word (*famila* for *familia* on an inscr. of Ameria in Umbria, *C. I. L.* xi. 4488, may be a dialectal variety, like the Oscan *fanelo* 'familia' of Bantia, *Zv. I. I. I.* 231). Our *w* is similarly suppressed in 'Ha(w)arden,' 'Main(w)aring,' &c.

§ 51. in late Latin and Romance. With Latin *j* (our *y*) were merged in Vulgar Latin *g* before *e*, *i*, and *d* before *i* followed by a vowel (see below), for these three Latin sounds are indistinguishable in the Romance languages. Spellings therefore on late inscriptions like *Diuliali* (Rossi 1118, of 568 A. D.), *Madias* (Rossi 172), *Giove* (*I. R. N.* 695), *Gianuaria* (Fabr. x. 632, Interamna, of 503 A. D.) do not indicate that *j* had passed from the *y*-sound (see *A. L. L.* i. 220), but that *-div-*, *-dia-*, *gio-*, *gia-* were pronounced like *-yu-*, *-ya-*, *yo-*, &c. The occasional spelling with Lat. *z*, Greek ζ, e. g. *Zanuario* (*C. I. L.* x. 2466), ζουαρια (*I. I. S.* 826. 22, Naples), κοζους (Lat. *co(n)jux*, *C. I. L.* x. 719, Surrentum) is probably nothing but an attempt to indicate the spirant sound of *j* (our *y*) as opposed to the vocalic sound of *i*; for Lat. *z*, Greek ζ had at this time the soft or voiced *s*-sound of our verb 'to use,' and not our *j*-sound, nor the sound of *-dz-* in 'adze' (see § 120). (For other examples see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. pp. 66 sqq.) This Vulgar Latin *y*-sound of triple origin is *y* in Spanish (in most situations), in Sardinian, and (by Greek influence?) in South Italian, but in ordinary Italian (except when pretonic, e. g. rione from Lat. *regiōnem*, *ajuta*, pronounced *ayuta*, from Lat. *adjūtat*) it has become the sound of our *j*; while in French (in most situations) it has assumed the sound which we write *s* in 'pleasure,' *z* in 'azure.' Thus Latin *jugum* is Span. *yugo*, Ital. *giogo*, Fr. *joug*; Lat. *majus* is Span. *mayo*, Sicilian *mayu*, Ital. *maggio*; Vulg. Lat. *Jenuarius* is Sicil. *yennaru*, Ital. *gennajo*, Fr. *janvier*. In loanwords in Welsh Latin *j* has the *y*-sound, e. g. *Ionawr* (Lat. *Jānuārius*), *dydd Iau* (Lat. *dies Jovis*). In Greek inscriptions, besides the usual *i*, e. g. Ἰουλιος, Πονπειος, we have sometimes *η* and *ει*, e. g. Ἡουλιος, Εἰουλιος, Γαιος and Γαηος (see Eckinger, p. 80).

The barred *d* of the Pelignian dialect (Petiedu, uidadu, Uibdu, *afded* in the same inscription, *Zvetaieff*, *Inscr. Ital. Inf.* 13) expresses some sound into which consonantal *i* (*y*) and *di* in hiatus had developed (Latin *Pettiedia*, **viam-do*, *Vibidia*, *abit*) (*Rhein. Mus.* xliii. 348; *Class. Rev.* vii. 104), and seems to be a dialectal anticipation of the coincidence of *di* in hiatus and *j* in Vulgar and late Latin. After a short accented vowel *y* suffered some similar change in Teutonic, witness Goth. *iddja* I went, from the root *EI* to *go*.

§ 52. *v* confused with *b* in late Latin and Romance. From the beginning of the second century A. D. we begin to find *b* and *v* interchanged on inscriptions (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 131 and iii. 67; *Brambach*, *Orth.* p. 238), and by the third century the confusion is complete. The *b*-symbol is, as is natural, used for the *v*-sound more frequently than the vowel symbol (capital *V*, uncial *U*, see i. 7) for *b*. Latin *b* had probably by this time become, when between

vowels, a spirant (see § 78), so that the tendency is to restrict V, U to the vowel- (*u*), B to the spirant-sounds (*b*, *v*). (For examples of the interchange see the Indices to the *Corpus*.) In Greek inscriptions *ou* is the earliest spelling for Lat. *v*, and continues to be the usual spelling throughout the Imperial period, e.g. ἀρουαλις *Mon. Ancyra.*, Οὐεσπασίανος (never Βεσπ-), οὐετερανος and οὐετρανος, &c. But we find β occasionally even in the first cent. A. D., the earliest examples being Φλαβίος, Λειβίος (the usual spelling), Σιλβανός, Βαλερίος. This use of β may have been stimulated by the preference of a single to a double symbol. Λειβίος is more pleasing to the eye than Λειουίος; and in this way we may explain why Latin *ov* is more often *oβ* than *oou*. (It is often *ou*, e.g. *Nouios*) (see Eckinger, pp. 82 sqq.) Little light however is thrown on the pronunciation of Latin *v* by this Greek use of β; for in the first place, the pronunciation of β itself in the Imperial age is uncertain (Blass supposes it to have become a spirant, as in modern Greek, in the second cent. A. D. *Aussprache d. Griech.*² p. 91), and in the second, the use of β followed in all probability the use of *b* in the Latin spelling. (Thus on the Edict of Diocletian *culva* is spelt *bulba* in the Latin inscription, βουλβη in the Greek.) We sometimes find *ou* and β on the same inscription, e.g. *Νερονα* and *Νερβα* (second cent.), Φλαουανός and Φλαβιανός on an inser. of Cyrene, 117-125 A. D. (see Eckinger). The remarks however of the Grammarians point, as we have seen, to *v* having retained its connexion with the vowel *u* till a later time in correct pronunciation; and the same thing is indicated by the loss of intervocalic *v* in *paimentum*, &c., for *pāvimentum* (see below). At what time the bilabial spirant *v* (our *w*) became the labiodental spirant *v* (our *v*) is not easy to say. It would be rash to conclude from spellings like *convivium*, *convivio* (where the *m* of *com* is changed to *n*) on the Lex Municipalis of Julius Caesar (*C. I. L.* i. 206), and still more from *invitei*, *inviteis* (where the *n* of *in* is retained) on the Sententia Minuciorum of 117 B. C. (i. 199), that the change had taken place in the Republican period; for as early as 189 B. C. we have *inpeirator* (Wilm. 2837), and in the Sen. Cons. de Bacchanalibus of 186 B. C. *compromesise* i. 196, clear instances of *n* before an undoubted bilabial. The facts certainly point to *com-*, *in-* being the oldest spellings before *v-* (and *f-*, see § 64), e.g. *comtroise* (and *coventionid*) i. 196; *convalem*, *confluont* (but also *conflouont*) i. 199; and the *im uita* of the Palimpsest of Plautus (*Merc.* 471), *comuiuas* (*Men.* 224), may rest upon old tradition; but the substitution of *-n* for *-m* of a preposition before a consonant in a compound is no certain evidence for the nature of the consonant (see § 65). More weight may be attached to Cicero's deliberate preference of the spelling *com* before *v*, mentioned by Marius Victorinus (fourth cent. A. D.) (18. 14 K.): *item consonantes inter se, sed proprie sunt cognatae, quae simili figuratiōe oris dicuntur, ut est b, f, m, p, quibus Cicero adiecit u, non eam quae accipitur pro vocali, sed eam quae consonantis obtinet vicem, et anteposita vocali fit, ut aliae quoque consonantes. quotiens igitur praepositionem sequetur vox cujus prima syllaba incipit a supradictis litteris, id est b, f, m, p, v, quae vox conjuncta praepositionis significationem ejus confundat, vos quoque praepositionis litteram mutata, ut est 'combitit,' 'comburit,' 'comfert,' 'comfundit,' 'commemoratur,' 'comminuit,' 'comparatur,' 'compellit,' 'comvalescit,' 'comvocatur,' non 'conbitit,' 'conburit,' et similia. sic etiam praepositio juncta vocibus quae incipiunt a supradictis litteris n commutat in m, ut 'imbibit,' 'imbuit,' 'imfert,' 'imficit,' 'immemor,' 'immitis,' 'impius,' 'impotens.'* The ordinary rule that *com-*, *in-* are used before *p*, *b*,

m is quoted by Priscian (i. p. 31. 2 H.) from Pliny, Papirian, and Probus (cf. Papir. ap. Cassiod. 162. 6 K.; Prob. 150. 6 K.) with no mention either of *f* (which Mar. Vict. must have taken from some older grammarian), or of *v*. It is true that Cicero's spelling, *comuocat*, &c., might equally well be taken as a proof of the more vocalic nature of *v* in his time; for before a vowel *com* is often the form in use, e. g. *cōmēdo*, *cōmītor*, &c. [Caesellius Vindex (end of first cent. A. D.) (ap. Cassiod. 206. 17 K.) recommends *com-* before a vowel, *con-* before a consonant or *v*: *tunc pro m littera n litterae sonum decentius efferemus*]. But the Latin and Teutonic loanwords give a similar indication of a change in the pronunciation of *v* (at any rate of initial *v*), during the period of the Western Empire. The early Latin loanwords in Teutonic languages show invariably *w* for Latin *v*, e. g. Goth. *wīns*, our 'wine,' 'wall,' 'wick' (Latin *vīnum*, *vallum*, *vīcus*). But Teutonic loanwords in Italian &c., which date from the Gothic occupation in the fifth cent. A. D., show *gu-* for Gothic *w-* (e. g. *guarire* from Gothic *warjan*; *guisa*, our '-wise'), an indication that the initial *w-* sound had passed out of use in Latin. An examination of the Romance languages does indeed suggest that the change from the bilabial to the labiodental spirant was not completed in the Vulgar Latin of all the provinces; but on the other hand the close connexion of the *w-* and the *v-*sounds, and the frequent passage of a language from either sound to the other, weaken the force of the evidence. In Vulgar Latin intervocalic *b* had been merged in *v*. This *v*, of double origin, has the labiodental sound in Italian and French; but is bilabial in Spain, and (possibly through Greek influence) in South Italy. Spanish and South Italian also merge initial *b* and *v*. Thus, while initial and intervocalic *b* of Latin *bibo* receive a different treatment in Italian *bevare*, they have the same spirant sound in Spanish *beber*, Sicilian *viviri*, Calabrian *vivere*. The identification of Latin *v* and intervocalic *b* in all the Romance languages, and therefore in Vulgar Latin, shows that it was in this position, in the middle of a word between vowels, that *b* first became a spirant sound (see below). Confusions of spelling between *b* and *v* are usually of this sort, e. g. *Dānūvīus*, the spelling of the classical period, later *Danūbīus* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v., and for other examples, s. vv. *abellana*, *gabata*, *viduicium*, *Suebi*, *sebum*, *Vesuvius*, *sevir*). That the development also of *v* differed according to its position in a word is a natural inference, and is confirmed by the evidence. Initial accented *v* would, owing to the stress with which a consonant was pronounced in this position, develop its consonantal character more rapidly than intervocalic *v*, especially than pretonic intervocalic *v* (see below). A good instance of a confusion of spelling due to this is the word *vēnēficus*, which so often assumed the form *beneficus*, that it produced in late Latin a new word for a sorcerer, *maleficus* (*A. L. L.* i. 79) (cf. Probi App. 200. 9 K. *inter beneficium et veneficum hoc interest, quod beneficium benefacientem significat, veneficum autem veneni datorem esse demonstrat*). *Vātillum* is the correct spelling, not *bātillum* (Nettleship, *Contributions to Lat. Lexic.* s. v.).

After *r* and *l* the same thing seems to have happened; cf. late Lat. *alveus* (*Agrim.* 82. 24), *arba* (75. 19), Vulg. Lat. *corbus*, *curbus* (Fr. *corbeau*, *courbe*, &c.). Pliny's example of preconsonantal *l* is the word *silva* (§ 99); and the classical spelling of the Perfect of *ferreo*, where *rv* is followed by *u* is *ferui* not *ferui* (*feruī*) (cf. Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *ulva*, *ercum*, *gilvus*; Probi App. 198. 7 *alveus non 'albeus'*. *Albeus* occurs often on inserr., e. g. *C. I. L.* x. 1.

1695, 1696, 4752, 6350, Eph. Epigr. iii. 48). The only (?) early example of *rb*, *lb* becoming *rv*, *lv* is *acervissimam* (I. N. 1951, of 155 A. D.), a misspelling due to confusion of two similar words *acerbus* and *acerus*, and not to be taken as evidence of a change of the sound *rb* to the sound *rv*. But *rb*, *lb* for *rv*, *lv* is common on inscr., e. g. *coserba*, *Helbius*, *salbus*, *serbat*, *serbus*, *balbis* (see index to C. I. L. xiv). Assimilation also often played a part in the development of *v* and *b*; e. g. *revex* is in Vulg. Lat. **berbic* (Fr. *brebis*, Ital. *berbice*); *vervactum* is **barbactum* (Span. *barbecho*, Sard. *barvatu*, Port. *barbeito*), and the only change of *rb* to *rv* that is common to all the Romance languages, viz. *morvus* for *morbus*, seems to show the influence of the initial *m* (Span. *muermo*, Port. *mormo*, Prov. *vorma*, Fr. *morve*, Sicil. *morvu*. See A. L. L. iv. 121). *Prinilegium* for *privilegium* (Caper. 111. 2 K.) is due to confusion with *primus*. We have *f* for *v* in the spellings *judicafid* (C. I. L. vi. 6592), *Mafortio* (le Blant, I. G. 612 A, of 527 A. D. from Narbonne).

§ 53. **Intervocalic v dropped.** Between vowels *v* seems to have retained a vocalic character much longer. It was dropped before *u* of the Nom. Sing., thus *ditus* (older *deiv-*) became **deius*, *deus*, *Gnaevus* became *Gnaeus*, &c. (ch. iv. § 70), but was usually restored from the other cases, e. g. *rivus* from *rivo*, &c., but Vulg. Lat. had *rius*, &c. (Ital. *rio*, Prov. *rius*, O. Fr. *riu*); between similar vowels it is very prone to disappear, e. g. *i-ī*, *sīs*, for *si vis*, *obliscor*, *dīnus* (Plaut.), just as in Mod. Tuscan between *e-e*, *bee* for *beve*; late spellings like *noicivus*, for *novicius*, *Noe(u)bris* for *Novembris*, &c., are very frequent, especially when *v* stands before the accent. (For examples see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 471 sqq., e. g. *Flavus* C. I. L. i. 277, viii. 9422, *ao E. E.* v. 777; cf. the remarks of grammarians like Probus, *Iust.* 113. 17 K. *hoc ovum et non hoc 'oum'*; Probi App. 198 5. K. *flavus non 'flaus'*; ib. 199. 2 K. *rivus non 'rius'*; ib. 198. 8 K. *favilla non 'failla'*; ib. 199. 2 K. *pavor non 'paor'*; ib. 197. 28 av non 'aus'; similarly on Greek inscriptions *Νοεμβριος* is the usual form (as early as 73 B. C. in S. C. of Oropus); cf. *Ἰουλιανός* (time of Augustus); *Ἰαίανος* (C. I. L. 4750); *Σεηπος*, &c. (Eckinger, p. 92) (see also Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *longao*, *boa*, *boo*, Ribbeck, *Index*, p. 448 for spellings in Virgil MSS. like *stuius*, *exuiae*, *iuenis*, beside which we find *fluventa*, *borum*, *fluridus*, *fluritantem*, *ingruvit*, *tenuvia*).

§ 54. **Postconsonantal v dropped.** Vulg. Lat. *v* (in classical Latin the vowel *u*) is also dropped after consonants not only before *u* (for examples see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 464 sqq.), e. g. *mortus* for *mortuus*, *cardus* for *carduus* (cf. *cardelis* Petron 46. 4) (Ital. *morto*, *cardo*; Span. *muerto*, *cardo*; Fr. *mort*, *chardon* from **cardo*, *-ōnis*), just as *-quv-* became *-cu-* in the beginning of the first cent. A. D. e. g. *ecus*, *locuntur*, *locutus* (see § 93), but also when pretonic in words like *Jū(u)ārius*, *Febr(u)ārius*, *batt(u)ēre*, *cons(u)ēre*, *contī(u)ari* (see Georges and Brambach s. vv. and for *contī(u)ari*, A. L. L. viii. 129, 136. Examples of this spelling in Inscriptions and MSS. have been collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 467 sqq. Compare the Romance forms, e. g. Ital. *gennajo*, *febbrajo*, *battēre*, *cucire*, &c.) (see ch. iii. § 15). In the App. Probi we have: 199. 12 *Februarius* non 'Febrarius'; 197. 23 *vacua* non 'vaqua', *vacui* non 'vaqui' (cf. *Febrarius* in various Latin inscriptions, such as C. I. L. ix. 3160; xiv. 58. 2795). *Pituita* must have had in ordinary speech the trisyllabic pronunciation which Horace gives it (*Epp.* i. 1. 108 nisi cum pituita molesta est), and not the quadrisyllabic of Catullus (xxiii. 17 mucusque et mala pituita nasi). For Aelius Stilo's derivation of the word was 'quia petit vitam' (ap. Quint. i. 6.

37), and the Vulgar Latin form was *pipita or *pippita (Ital. pipita, Span. pepita, Fr. pépie; cf. Mid. Engl. pippe, Swiss piffis). On the other hand *suavis* seems to have been a trisyllable in Vulg. Lat. (as in Sedulius, e. g. i. 274, and later poets), e. g. Ital. soave, O.Fr. so-éf, Prov. soáu. Servius (ad *Aen.* i. 357) tells us that many persons in his day considered *suādet* to be a trisyllable.

§ 55. ai, ei before a vowel. Velius Longus says that Cicero wrote *Maiia*, &c., because he thought these words should be written as they were pronounced (*auditu emensus scriptioem*); so *cojicit* might be written *coiicit* to express the sound of the first syllable *coi* and the second and third syllables *iicit* (Vel. Long. vii. 54. 16 K.): in plerisque Cicero videtur auditu emensus scriptioem, qui et 'Aiaicem' et 'Maiiam' per duo i scribenda existimavit: quidam unum esse animadvertunt, siquidem potest et per unum i enuntiari, ut scriptum est. unde illud quod pressius et plenius sonet per duo i scribi oportere existimat, sic et 'Troiam,' et siqua talia sunt. inde creseit ista geminatio, et incipit per tria i scribi 'coiicit,' ut prima syllaba sit coi, sequentes duae iicit. . . at qui Troiam et Maiam per unum i scribunt, negant onerandam pluribus litteris scriptioem, cum sonus ipse sufficiat. hanc enim naturam esse quarundam litterarum, ut morentur et enuntiatione sonum detineant, quod accidit et in eo quod dicimus 'hoc est' [pronounced 'hoccest' p. 54. 12], cum ipsa vastitas litterae in enuntiatione pinguescat. atque ipsa natura i litterae est ut interjecta vocalibus latinis enuntietur, dum et prior illam adserit et sequens sibi vindicat. So Priscian (x. i. 494) says that *aiō* was spelt *aiio* in former times, and is still pronounced 'ayyo' (*loco consonantis habet duplicis*). Our ordinary pronunciation *Trō-ja*, *ē-jus* is wrong. The first vowel of the diphthong retained its natural quantity, *vjero*, *Gāius*, but *ējus*, *āio*, *māior* (see *Arch. Glott. Ital.* x), as we see from Romance forms like Ital. peggio (with open *e*) for Latin *pējor*, and from the remark of Terentianus Maurus (p. 343 K.), that in *Troja*, *Maiia*, *pejor*, *jejunium* the vowel preceding *j* is short in each of these words, though the syllable is long. Similarly *ejūlo*, to utter the cry *ei* (Plaut. *Aud.* 796 *ei mihi!* . . . Cur eiulas?) must have been pronounced *ei-ūlo*. In unaccented syllables *j*, *ī* seem to have been dropped after a short vowel in Latin, e. g. the Adj. suffix *-eus* for **-eyos* (*Riv. Filolog.* 1891 p. 18) (ch. v.). Spellings like *aiio* are sometimes found in MSS. of classical authors, e. g. *aiō* in the archetype of Hor. *Epp.* i. 15. 45 was written *aiio*, whence the corruption *aiō* in several MSS (*Class. Rev.* v. 296); *eius* in the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus, *Most.* 981 &c.; *piiaculum* (in the *Vetus Codex pilaculum*) *Truc.* 223.

§ 56. H. Latin *h*, the representative of Indo-European GH (e. g. *hostis*, our 'guest') must in prehistoric times have had some sound like German *ch* in 'ach,' Scotch *ch* in 'loch,' but by the literary period had been reduced to the mere spiritus fortis, our *h*. We have no reason to doubt that the sound was dropped in Vulgar Latin as early as the middle of the third cent. B. C., for we have not a trace of initial or medial *h* in any of the Romance languages, not even the oldest; and one of the earliest tasks of grammarians at Rome was to draw up rules for the correct use of

initial *h*, their usual practice being to appeal to the Sabine dialect where I.-Eur. *gh*- had become *f* (e. g. *fostis*), as *gh* in our 'enough' (ch. iv. § 121). The Greek aspirated consonants θ, χ, ϕ (t-h, k-h, p-h, as in 'ant-heap,' 'ink-horn,' 'up-hill') were expressed by the simple tenues *t, c, p* in the Latin of the Republic, until at the time of Cicero it was felt necessary to express them more accurately by *th, ch, ph* (ch. i. § 11); and this pronunciation was carefully followed in polite circles. The struggle to attain the new shibboleth of fashion led to ludicrous misapplications of the *h*-sound by the uneducated classes, which have been satirized by Catullus in his famous epigram on Arrius (84):—

'Chommoda' dicebat siquando commoda vellet
dicere et insidias Arrius 'hinsidias' ;

and the dropping of *h* seems to have been even in the time of St. Augustine an unpardonable breach of manners. (On *rh, rrh* for Greek $\rho\acute{-}, -\rho\rho\acute{-}$ see ch. i. § 11.)

Between vowels the omission of *h* was sanctioned by current usage in a number of words such as *nēmo* (for **ne-hemo*), *dēbeo* (*dehībeo*), *praebeo* (*prachībeo*), *praeda* (for **prae-heda*, **prachīda*). By the first cent. *preudo* and *nīl* had established themselves in pronunciation, also *depreudo*, through *reprehensus* was heard as well as *reprensus*.

In the Umbrian language the length of a vowel was often indicated by writing it before and after an *h*, e. g. *comohota* (Lat. *commōta*); and it has been suggested that this usage may have been adopted in Latin in a few words like *vehemens*, just as the Oscan habit of doubling a vowel to express its length (e. g. *trīstaa-mentud*, Latin *testāmento* abl.) was adopted by Accius (ch. i. § 9). *Vehemens*, according to this theory, is derived from *vē* and *mens*, like *vēsanus* from *vē* and *sanus* (*Etym. Lat.* p. 113). We have *NAHARTIS* (*C. I. L.* xi. 4213, time of Augustus), as well as *NART(is)* (ib. 4201, 240 A. D.), &c., in Latin inscriptions from the Umbrian territory, and Cicero (*Orat.* xlv. 153) speaks of the name *Āla* (*Ahala*) as representing *Axilla* (but cf. *Diom.* p. 424, *Dositheus*, p. 382 K.). We find *h* put to the same use in modern German, through analogy of words like *stahel* 'steel' (with *h* for I.-Eur. *k*; cf. O. Pruss. *stakla*) which became *stāl*.

§ 57. *Testimony of grammarians:* Quint. i. 5. 19 quamquam per adspirationem, sive adicitur vitiose sive detrahitur, apud nos potest quaeri, an in scripto sit vitium, si h littera est, non nota. cujus quidem ratio mutata cum temporibus est saepius. paucissime ea veteres usi etiam in vocalibus, cum 'aedos ircosque' dicebant. diu deinde servatum, ne consonantibus adspirarent, ut in 'Graccis' et 'triumphis.' erupit brevi tempore nimius usus, ut 'choronae chenturiones praechones' adhuc quibusdam inscriptionibus maneant, qua de re Catulli nobile epigramma est. inde durat ad nos usque 'vehementer' et 'comprehendere' et 'mihi': nam 'mehe' quoque pro 'me' [*leg. mi?*] apud antiquos tragoediarum praecipue scriptores in veteribus libris invenimus. Similarly Gellius ii. 3. 1-4: h litteram sive illam spiritum magis quam litteram dici oportet, inserebant eam veteres nostri plerisque vocibus verborum firmandis roborandisque, ut sonus earum esset viridior vegetiorque; atque id videntur fecisse studio et exemplo linguae Atticae. satis notum est, Atticos *ιχθὺν* et *ι* pronomem et multa itidem alia, contra morem gentium Graeciae ceterarum, inspirantis primae litterae dixisse. sic 'lachrumas,' sic 'sepulchrum,' sic 'ahenum,' sic 'vehemens,' sic 'incohare,' sic 'helluari,' sic 'halucinari,' sic 'honera,' sic 'honustum' dixerunt. In his enim verbis omnibus litterae seu spiritus istius nulla ratio visa est, nisi ut firmitas et vigor vocis, quasi quibusdam nervis additis, intenderetur. Then he goes on to tell of a bookhunting friend of his who had bought for twenty gold 'sigillarii' a MS. of the second Aeneid, 'mirandae vetustatis,' which was reputed to have belonged to Virgil himself. In v. 469 telis et luce coruscus aena, the last word had been corrected to *ahena*, just as *aheni*, not *aeni*, was the reading of the 'optimi libri' in *Georg.* i. 296. This account of *h* as (like the Greek spiritus asper), a mere 'nota adspirationis,' not properly called a 'littera' is a commonplace of the grammarians, e. g. Mar. Victor. vi. 5. 27 K.; ib. vi. 3; Charisius i. 265. 20 K.; Priscian i. 47, &c. The only contradiction is the absurd remark of Pompeius (v. 117. 14 K.), that in Virgil's line (*Aen.* ix. 610) terga fatigamus hasta, the *h* causes length by position, a remark often repeated by the later writers on metre and followed in practice by the Christian poets.

Terentianus Maurus in his description of the sound of *h* discusses its claims to stand in the alphabet (vi. 331. 213) (Cf. Quint. i. 4. 9):

nulli dubium est faucibus emicet quod ipsis
 h littera, sive est nota, quae spiret anhelum.
 quin hanc etiam grammatici volunt vacare,
 quia non adicit litterulis novum sonorem,
 sed graecula quaedam scholicae nitela vocis
 vocalibus apte sedet ante posta cunctis,
 'hastas' 'hederas' cum loquor 'Hister' 'hospes' 'hujus.'

Marius Victorinus says (vi. 34. 7 K.) profundo spiritu, anhelis faucibus, exploso ore fundetur; and Martianus Capella (iii. 261) H contractis [concrasis *Eyss.*] paululum faucibus ventus exhalat. Cf. Priscian i. 24; Alcuin vii. 303. 18 K.

Rules for the use and omission of initial *h* are very frequent in the grammarians. Nigidius (first cent. B. C.) emphasized the importance of correctness in the use of this letter: rusticus fit sermo si adspires perperam, a dictum quoted by Gellius (xiii. 6. 3), who explains that by 'rusticism' Nigidius meant what grammarians of a later date called *barbarismus*. Velius Longus

quotes Varro's argument for the pronunciation *hārēna*, viz. that the Sabine form of the word is *fasena*. Similarly *haedus* is supported by *faedus*, *hircus* by *fircus* (Vel. Long. vii. 69. 4-10 K.). Quite a number of dialectal forms have been preserved for us through the grammarians' practice of using dialectal *f* as a criterion for Latin *h*, e. g. *fordeum* (with *fasena*, *firci*, *faedi*) (Vel. Long. vii. 81 K.): the doubtful *farriolus* (*Ter. Scaur.* 11 K.) (with *faedus*, *fordeum*, and p. 13 *fircus*): Faliscan *haba* (id. 13 K.): *fibra* (= *herba*) (Nigidius ap. 'Serv.' ad *Georg.* i. 120): *forda bos*, a cow in calf, *Fordicidia* (Paul. Fest. 59; 73 Th. *folus*, *foctis*, *foctia* (id. 59): *horctus*, good (id. 73): *hanulum*, a shrine (id. 73): *fuma* (= *humus*), *Hawnii* (= *Fawnii*) (glosses ap. Löwe, *Prodr.* 426); and a large number of etymologies were made on the strength of this relation between *f* and *h*, such as *Formiae* 'velut Hormiae' from Greek ὄρμος (Paul Fest. 59): *horreum* from *far* (id. 73): *firmitas* from Greek ἔρμα (id. 64). So Servius (ad *Aen.* vii. 695): Faliscos Halesus condidit. hi autem, inmutato h in f, Falisci dieti sunt, sicut febris dicitur quae ante 'hebris' dicebatur, Formiae quae 'Hormiae' fuerunt, ἀπὸ τῆς ὄρμης: nam posteritas in multis nominibus f pro h posuit. These dialectal words are often loosely called 'old Latin': *haba*, for example, which Terentius Scaurus expressly declares to have been a Faliscan word (13 K.), is referred by Velius Longus (69 K.) to the 'antiqui'; and Quintilian (i. 4. 13), amongst other genuine instances of old Latin, such as *Valesii*, *Fusii*, *mertare*, says: quin 'fordeum' 'faedusque' [dicebant], pro adspiratione f ut simili littera utentes. There is however no reason to believe that in Latin itself these forms were used, though they may have been heard in the country districts about Rome, where dialectal influence often strongly asserted itself. At other times grammarians defend the use or omission of *h* by more or less ingenious etymologies, e. g. Servius in *Don.* iv. 444. 28, 29 K. dicta est enim [harena] quod harida sit terra; Charisius i. 103. 21, 22 K. harena dicitur quod haereat, et arena quod areat; gratius tamen cum adspiratione sonat. Velius Longus (vii. 68. 18, 19 K.) defends *ālica*: cum ab alendo possit alica dici, et alieulam existentem dictam, quod alas nobis injecta contineat, and *ortus*: quod ibi herbae orientur. Charisius says of this word *ālica* that Verrius Flaccus approved of the form without *h*, whereas a line of Lucilius ran: nemo est halicarius posterior te (i. 96. 9 K.). Caper's dictum is: alica non halica (vii. 107. 12 K.). Another doubtful case was the salutation *āve*. Quintilian (i. 6. 21) tells us that though the proper form was *āvēre*, the verb being *avēre* and not *havēre*, yet no one, except a precisian, thought of saying anything else than *havē*: multum enim literatus, qui sine adspiratione et producta secunda syllaba salutarit ('avere' est enim), . . . recta est haec via: quis negat? sed adjaacet alia et mollior et magis trita, &c. (For examples of uncertainty in the use of *h*, see Georges and Brambach, s. vv. *Hiberus*, *harena*, *haurio*, *exaurio*, *harundo*, *haruspex*, *hebenus*, *hedera*, *helluor*, *Henna*, *heia*, *eiulo*, *Hilotae*, *Aedui*, *alica*, *altec*, *halucinor*, *Hadria*, *Halaesa*, *Halicarnassus*, *Hamīcar*, *Hammon*, *Hannibal*, *Hanno*, *elleborum*, *ercisco*, *erctum*, *erus*, *Hadrumentum*, *haedus*, *hamus*, *hariolus*, *hibiscum*, *hinnuleus*, *hircus*, *hostia*, *holus*, *holitor*, *onustus*, *umeo*, *umerus*, *ulcus*, *Hister*, *Hirpini*, *onero*, *Ilerda*, *Ilyria*.) Cf. Probi App. 199. 17 K. adhuc non 'aduc' (*aduc* in C. I. L. v. 6244).

The right employment of *h* is a leading subject in Alcuin's handbook of Orthography (vii. 300. 27 K.; 303. 11, 13 and 19; 306. 2); and St. Augustine (*Confess.* i. 18) playfully remarks that the dropping of an *h* was generally regarded as a more heinous sin than an offence against the law of

Christian charity: *si contra disciplinam grammaticam sine adspiratione primae syllabae 'ominem' dixerit, displiceat magis hominibus, quam si contra tua praecepta hominem oderit, quum sit 'homo.'*

§ 58. *h* between vowels. Quintilian (ix. 4. 59) says that *deprendere*, not *deprehendere*, was the form in use in his time. Gellius (second cent.) (ii. 3) speaks of *ahenum* (cf. *aheneam*, Comm. Lud. Saec. A 60, &c.), *vehemens*, *incohare* (along with *lachrumae*, *sepulchrum*, *helluari*, *hallucinari*, *honera* and *honustus*) as old-fashioned forms now obsolete. A fourth century grammarian, called Probus, says that *trāho* retains the *h* in spelling merely to indicate that the *a* and *o* are pronounced separately, the word being spoken 'trao' (iv. 185. 5 K.). On the other hand in the second century Terentius Scaurus while declaring that *prendo*, never *prehendo*, was the form in use, says that *vīho* 'sine dubio aspiratur,' and speaks of *vemens* and *vehemens*, *reprensus*, and *reprehensus* as optional (vii. 19. 14 K.) [cf. Velius Longus (second cent.), vii. 68. 15 K., who gives *vemens* and *reprendo* as the usage of the 'elegantiores,' *prendo* as universal, and Annaeus Cornutus (first cent.), the friend of Persius, who mentions *prendo*, *vemens*, *nīl* as the pronunciation of his day (ap. Cassiodor. vii. 153. 7 K.) (see also Aleuin vii. 311. 26, 27 K.; Papirian vii. 159. 18-21 K.; Eutyches vii. 200. 8 K.; Caper vii. 98. 12 K.)]. (For examples of confusion in spelling, see Georges and Brambach s. vv. *cohors*, *inchoo*, *aeneus*, *Ahenobarbus*, *Dahae*, *Phraates*, *coerceo*, *ethan*, *prooemium*, *periodus*. For Greek compounds with aspirate initial of second member following a consonant, see *exedra*, *exodus*, *synodus*, *Panhormus*, &c. On the interjections *aha*, *ehem* cf. Richter in Studemund's *Studien*, i. ii.)

§ 59. *h* in Old Latin. *H* was dropped earliest between vowels (e.g. *nēmo*); and the disuse of initial *h* would no doubt begin with words which were preceded in the sentence by a word ending in a vowel. Teutonic loanwords with *h*- in Romance lost their *h* rapidly in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, but retained it for some time in French, which in the Middle Ages abounded in consonantal terminations. This was doubtless the principle of elision of a final vowel before initial *h* in Latin poetry, whether the vowel was actually final, or was followed by the vague nasal 'after-sound,' *m* (see §§ 153, 61). There is no reason to suppose that initial *h* was in Early Roman poetry more resistive of elision, than in the classical period. The Plautine *flagitiūm hōminis* formed really a single word (ch. iii. § 12), and the hiatus is to be compared to hiatus in compounds like *circūit* from *circum it*. The weak nature of early *h* is seen in compounds like *cohonesto* (*co-* before a vowel as in *coeo*, *coerior*, &c.) which in Accius, *Trag.* 445 R. appears as *cōnesto* (see § 149). *Nihil* is always a monosyllable in Plautus apparently. But the dropping of initial *h* on the older inscriptions is hardly known. (See Sittl. *Lok. Verschied.* p. 39.)

§ 60. Greek aspirates in Latin. The Greek aspirates lost their aspiration in loanwords used by the early writers, e.g. Plautus, as we gather from the MSS. (see the statistics given in *Fleck. Jahrb.* 1891, p. 658 n.), from puns like those on *Chrysalus* (*Crusalus*) and *crucisalus*, on *Charinus* (*Carinus*) and *careo*:—*Pseud.* 1736, non *Charinus mihi quidemst sed copia*, on *Thales* and *talentum Capt.* 274, and from the statements of later grammarians (cf. the pun on *excalciaverat* 'cum adspiratione secundae syllabae' (robbed of one's money, χαλκός), and *excalceaverat*, i. e. taken off one's boots, *calcei*) in Porphyry. ad Hor. S. i. 8. 39).

Quintilian for example (i. 5. 20) says: *diu deinde servatum ne consonantibus [veteres] adspirarent, ut in 'Graccis' et in 'triumphis.'* There are not wanting in Plautus indications that the vulgar Greek pronunciation of χ as *k-kh* (see Blass, p. 86) influenced some loanwords in popular use so as to lengthen (by position) the previous vowel. *Acc(h)eruns, Acc(h)il(l)es, like bracc(h)ium* seem to be required by the metre (Baier, *Philologische Abhandlungen zu Hertz.* 1888). Similarly the word *trīcae*, whose origin has been traced to S. Italy, where the word was applied to hair-shackles put on the legs of fowls to prevent their straying, seems to be nothing but the Greek $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\varsigma$ in a Latinized form (*trīcae* and **trīcae*, like *brāchium* and *bracchium*, &c.). The proverb '*ἀρῖναι τρῖκαεque*,' used of trifles (Mart. xiv. 1. 7) :—

sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis,

has likewise been referred to S. Italy, where *ἀφάναι* (Latinized *apinae*), 'the unseen realms,' was in popular story the name of an imaginary country of bliss, like Aristophanes' 'Cloud-cuckoo-land' (Ribbeck, *Leipziger Studien*, 1887). The Vulg. Latin *muttus*, a word, from which Fr. mot is derived (*mūtus*, Non. 9. 16 M.?) seems to be similarly Greek $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ (*muttus* for *mūtus*), as *trīcae* for **trīcae*; also *strūppus* a rope is Gk. $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\upsilon}\phi\omicron\varsigma$ (Festus, 452. 21 Th., says that at Tusculum the word had the sense of a wreath, and that a Faliscan 'Garland-festival' was called *Struppearia*; the Romance forms point to *strūppus*, a form found in this passage of Festus). Gk. ϕ was in early Latin transcription *p*, e.g. *Pilius* on a denarius of the time of the Gracchi (*C.I.L.* i. 354), though sometimes (like Gk. π in *Burrus*, $\Pi\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{\varsigma}$) *b*, e.g. *Brūges* for $\Phi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\epsilon\varsigma$, *balaena* for $\phi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha\upsilon\alpha$ (Quint. i. 4. 15, from Verrius Flaccus) (see § 49). *F* was not regularly used till the middle of the fourth cent. A. D. (see ch. i. § 11). Blass, *Griech. Aussprache*², p. 85, dates the change of Greek ϕ from the *p-h* to the *f*-sound at about 400 A. D.; and the language of Diomedes (fourth cent.) seems to imply that the difference between Lat. *f* and Gk. ϕ was in his time very slight (423. 28 K. 'et hoc scire debemus quod *f* littera tum scribitur, cum latina dictio scribitur, ut 'felix,' nam si peregrina fuerit, *p* et *h* scribimus, ut 'Phoebus,' 'Phaeton'). The difference between the two sounds in Cicero's time is seen from Quintilian's story of Cicero ridiculing a Greek witness who could not pronounce the first letter of Fundanius (Quint. i. 4. 14). Φ is however, as is natural, the Greek transcription of Latin *f* (Eckinger, p. 97); e.g. $\Phi\omicron\nu\delta\alpha\nu\iota\omicron\varsigma$ is the Greek transcription of this very name on an inscription of 81 B. C. (*Bull.* ix. p. 457, from Lagina in Caria). The old spelling persisted in a few words like *tūs* (Gk. $\theta\acute{\upsilon}\omicron\varsigma$), &c. (see ch. i. § 11). A curious interchange of *s* and *th* is occasionally seen in the Notae Tironianae, e.g. *agatho* for *agāso*, *Apollonipisius* for *Pythius* (Schmitz, *Beitr.* 109). With the introduction however of Greek grammatical studies at Rome a more exact transcription came into fashion (see ch. i. § 11), and it is to this tendency that we must refer the aspiration of some consonants even in Latin words about this time, not merely in words which were supposed to be borrowed from Greek, e.g. *pulcher* (ch. i. § 11) (referred to $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma$, Ter. Scour. vii. 20. 4-8), and *sepulchrum* (*sē* and *pulcher*! Charis. i. 73 17; cf. *C.I.L.* i. 1007 *heic est sepulcrum hau pulcrum pulcraī feminae*), *lachryma* (to Gk. $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}$), &c., but to others which could hardly be so misunderstood, e.g. *praecho*, *turcho*. In the *Orator* xlvi. 160, Cicero tells us that he was forced in spite of his convictions to yield so far to popular usage as to pronounce *pulcher*, *Cethēgus*, *triumphus*, *Karthāgo*, though he

still adhered to *Orcivius*, *Māto*, *Ōto*, *Caepio*, *sēpulcrum*, *cōrōna*, *lacrīma*: quin ego ipse. cum scirem ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, loquebar sic, ut 'pulcros,' 'Cetegos,' 'triumpos,' 'Kartaginem' dicerem. aliquando idque sero convicio aurium cum extorta mihi veritas esset, usum loquendi populo concessi, scientiam mihi reservavi. 'Orcivius' tamen et 'Matones,' 'Otones,' 'Caepiones,' 'sepulcra,' 'coronas,' 'lacrimas,' dicimus, quia per aurium iudicium licet. Similarly Quintilian, in a passage already mentioned (I. 5. 20), says: diu deinde servatum, ne consonantibus [veteres] adspirarent, ut in 'Graccis' et in 'triumpis.' erupit brevi tempore nimius usus, ut 'choronae,' 'chenturiones,' 'praehones,' adhuc quibusdam in inscriptionibus maneant. qua de re Catulli nobile epigramma est. In the second cent. A. D. *pulcher* was the current pronunciation (Ter. Scaur. vii. 20. 4-8 K.; Vel. Long. vii. 69. 13-17 K.), also *Carthāgo*, *Gracchus*, *Ōtho*, *Bocchus*; unaspirated were *cīto*, *coctea*, *coctēare* (Vel. Long. l. c.). In the fourth cent. *Orcus*, *Vulcānus*, *cōrōna*, *ancōra*, *sēpulcrum* (Mar. Victorinus vi. 21. 20 K.; Serv. ad Georg. iii. 223, but for *ancora* cf. Serv. ad Aen. vi. 4), but *Gracchus* (Charis. i. 82. 11 K.), *pulcher* (Serv. l. c.) were the forms in use. *Pulcher* held its ground most persistently in spite of the rule, first apparently stated by Varro (Charis. i. 73. 17 K.), and often repeated by the Grammarians (Ter. Scaur. vii. 20. 4-8; Probus Cath. iv. 10. 19 K.; Ter. Maur. vi. 332. 219-221 K.; Mar. Vict. vi. 34. 5-6 K.; cf. Vel. Long. vii. 69. 13-17 K.) that no consonant should be aspirated in a native Latin word. On the other hand *thūs* (Gk. *θύος*), *chōrōna* (from Gk. *χορός*, *Etym. Lat.* p. 23), with *hurcho*, *sēpulchrum*, *Orchus*, &c., were only adopted by imitators of the Ciceronian age (Probus Cath. iv. 10. 19 K., Serv. ad Aen. vi. 4; Mar. Victor. vi. 21. 20 K.; cf. Ter. Scaur. vii. 14 K.). Of *cōrōna* Festus (26 Th.), quoting probably from Verrius Flaccus (time of Augustus), says: corona cum videatur a choro dici, caret tamen aspiratione. For examples of these varieties of spelling on inscriptions, see Brandis, *De consonantium aspiratione apud Romanos* (in Curtius, *Studien*, ii. 1869). Consentius (v. 392. 19, 27) censures the mispronunciations *Tracia*, *Trachia*, *Chartago*. For *ph* we have *pth* in *pthoibus* in the Comm. Lud. Saec. The use of *rh* for Gk. initial *β*- was not approved by Varro (*L. L.* iii. fr. 58, p. 182 Wilm.) (see ch. i. § 11). [For examples of this confusion of spelling, see Georges and Brambach, s. vv. *ancora*, *arca*, *tropaeum*, *baccar*, *Cethegus*, *Gracchus*, *murra*, *Orcus*, *Otho*, *pulcher*, *Regium*, *rhombus*, *talasio*, *letum*, *simulacrum*, *charta*, *Bosporus* (*Bosphorus* not till third or fourth cent. A. D.), *chlamys*, *chorda*, *clatri*, *cochlea*, *concha*, *cothurnus*, *cyathus*, *hurco*, *lumpra*, *schema*, *schola*, *sepulcrum*, *raeda*, *Raetia*, *Rammes*, *Rhodope*, *Rhodus*, *rhius*, *Riphaeus*, *romphaea*, *theatrum*, *Viriathus*, *triumphus*, *racana*, *ciniphes* (*κνίπες*), *triclavinum* (Abl. Plur. *trichlavinis*, *C. I. L.* ix. 4971; xiv. 375, 17). On the spellings *Calphurnius* and *Calpurnius*, see Schuch. *Vok.* i. p. 18, and for the confusion of *ph*, *p*, *f*, see *ibid.* on the spelling *phidelis*, and Georges on *phaseolus*, *sifo*, *sulfur*. Late Latin *culfus* (see *A. L. L.* vii. 443) is the precursor of the Romance forms of Gk. *κόλπος* (Ital. Span. *golfo*, &c.). In the Probi App. we have (199. 7 K.) *strofa* non 'stropa'; (199. 17) *amfora* non 'ampora'; (197. 19) *porphyreticum marmor*, non 'purpureticum marmur,' and perhaps (199. 8) *zizifus* [*zizibus* MS.] non 'zizupus.'

The Romance forms show that Vulgar Latin retained the old equivalence of the Latin *tenues* to the Greek aspirates; e. g. Gk. *κόλαφος* is Ital. *colpo*, O. Fr. *colp*, Fr. *coup*; *χαλάν* is Ital. *calare*; *θάλλος* is Ital. *tallo*, Span. *tallo*, Fr. *talle*. [Cf. the cautions given in Prob. Appendix against *stropa*, *ampora* (see above).]

So that misspellings like *ch* for *c*, *th* for *t*, *ph* for *p* on plebeian inscriptions cannot have implied a different pronunciation. The aspirated forms were to the uneducated Romans mere equivalents of the tenues. *Ch*, the equivalent of *c*, was in Italian utilized to distinguish the guttural from the palatalized sound, e. g. *chi* (Lat. *qui*), *chiave* (Lat. *clavis*) (see Schuch. *Vok.* i. p. 74). Similarly *h* is written, but not pronounced, in Italian to distinguish a few synonyms like *ho* (Lat. *habeo*), and *o* (Lat. *aut*), &c.

§ 61. **M, N.** The pronunciation of the nasals varied according to their position. At the beginning of a word or a syllable *m* and *n* had their normal sound. What this was for *m* there can be little doubt. *M*, the lip-nasal, has in all Romance languages at the beginning of a word the same sound, that namely of our *m*. The *N*-sounds on the other hand vary considerably. There is 'dental *n*,' as Sweet calls it, the point-nasal, with many varieties according as the tongue touches the teeth (the true 'dental' *n* as in French, Italian, &c.), or the gums a little behind the teeth, as in English, and so on. There is 'palatal' *n*, Sweet's front-nasal, as in Fr. Boulogne, *vigne*, Italian *ogni*, Spanish *señor*, *cañon* (something like our 'vineyard'). There is 'velar' or 'guttural' *n*, Sweet's back-nasal, of English 'sing,' German *singen*. And *n* (like *m*), may be unvoiced, as in Icelandic *knif*, *hnut*, a sound common in England 200 years ago in words beginning with *kn* like 'know,' 'knife,' which have now lost all trace of the initial *k*. Voiceless *m* is heard in the interjection 'hm!' Normal Latin *n* was not the true 'dental' (as Italian *n* is) according to the Latin phoneticians. The tongue touched not the teeth but the palate; what precise part of the palate, we are not told (Nigidius ap. Gell. xix. 14. 7). Before a guttural, *n* was 'velar' or 'guttural' *n*, like Greek γ in $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta$, a sound called the *Agma* by Greek phoneticians and by their Latin imitators (Nigidius l. c.; Priscian i. 39; Mart. Vict. vi. 19. 11 K.), to express which Accius proposed to follow the Greeks and write *g*, e. g. *aggūlus*, *aggens*, *aggūla*, *iggērunt*. At the end of a syllable, before a consonant, Latin *m*, *n* had again a parallel in Greek, and accordingly have received attention at the hands of the Latin grammarians. The sound is described as 'something that is neither *m* nor *n*,' as in Greek $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\mu\beta\nu\xi$ (Mar. Vict. vi. 16. 4 K.), a description that would apply to the sound of *n* in our own 'unpractical,' 'unmerciful' in

careless utterance, as well as to the preposition in Ital. impero, intacco. There was however one sound of Latin *m* which had no parallel in Greek; and here the Latin grammarians do not give us so much information as we could wish. The curious usage of Latin poetry, by which a word ending with *-m* elides its final syllable before an initial vowel or *h*, just as though it ended with a vowel, has nothing like it in Greek. Quintilian (ix. 4. 40) tells us that final *m* before an initial vowel was hardly pronounced, and had a sound not represented in the alphabet: neque enim eximitur, sed obscuratur, et tantum in hoc aliqua inter duas vocales velut nota est, ne ipsae coeant. Cato, he adds, wrote 'dicae' 'faciae' for *dīcam*, *fūciam* (cf. Quint. i. 7. 23; Paul. Fest. 20. 6 and 51. 10), although this spelling was often changed by ignorant persons: quae in veteribus libris reperta mutare imperiti solent, et dum librariorum insectari volunt inscientiam, suam confitentur. And according to Velius Longus (80. 20 K.), Verrius Flaccus, in the time of Augustus, proposed a new letter, the first half of the ordinary letter M, to express final *m* before an initial vowel: ut appareret exprimi non debere. Priscian (i. p. 29. 15 H.) says: *m* obscurum in extremitate dictionum sonat, ut 'templum'; apertum in principio, ut 'magnus'; mediocre in mediis, ut 'umbra.' What the exact sound of *-m* was, is not easy to determine. From Latin poetry we see that a word ending in *-m*, e.g. *fīnem*, is, when the next word begins with a vowel, treated like a word ending in a vowel, e.g. *fīne*. In both cases the final syllable suffers what is called 'elision,' *fin(em)* *onerat* and *fin(e)* *onerat* (see § 153). Final *-m* therefore lacks the weight of an ordinary consonant, the power to prevent two vowels from coalescing, and in this respect is on a par with initial *h*-. Before e.g. *honorat* the final syllable of *fine*, *fīnem* suffers 'elision' in exactly the same way as before *onerat*. But are we to say that in *fīnem* the *em* became a nasal vowel, an *e* spoken 'through the nose,' or in stricter terms, spoken with the passage into the nose not covered by the uvula? In this case *em* would have a sound like that of our exclamation 'eh!', spoken with something of a nasal twang; and to give this sound to the Latin interjection *hem* (expressing surprise, sorrow, indignation, &c., e.g. Ter. *Andr.* 435: quid Davos narrat? . . .

nilne hem? Nil prorsus), would not be unnatural. Or should we say that *e* had its ordinary sound, and that this sound was followed by some reduced form of *m*, probably some adumbration of unvoiced or whispered *m*, at any rate something of as slight a consonantal character as *h*? A very probable account is that *-m* was reduced through the lips not being closed to pronounce it. If instead of closing the lips, all that were done were to drop the uvula, a nasal sound would be given to the following initial vowel, so that *finem onerat* would be pronounced *finewonerat* with a nasalized *o* (Gröber, *Commentationes Woelfflinianaë*, pp. 171 sqq.). When the next word began with a consonant, final *m* seems to have had more weight in ordinary Latin, if not in Vulgar Latin, for it never fails to make its vowel long by 'position' in poetry of all periods, whereas final *s* in the earlier poetry usually does so fail. Plautus, for example, could not end an iambic line with *nullum fert*, though he does with *nullus fert* (which we often write *nullu' fert*). But that it had not the definite *m*-character of initial *m*, that *m* of *viam continet* did not sound like *m* of *mira continet* we see from the remark of a first century grammarian, that in the phrase *etiam nunc*, although *m* was written, something else (like *etiannunc*), was pronounced (Vel. Longus vii. 78. 19 K. cum dico 'etiam nunc,' quamvis per m scribam, nescioquomodo tamen exprimere non possum). How far this differed from that sound of the nasal before a consonant in the middle of the word, which is described as 'something that is neither *m* nor *n*,' it is difficult to say. Compounds with prepositions at any rate, like *co(n)necto*, *comprimit*, *continet* seem quite on a level with *etiam nunc* (or *etiannunc*?). In both these cases Latin *m* is treated like Greek *v* in *συγκαλέω*, *συντείνω*, *συμβάλλω*, and the spellings found on inscriptions *ἐγ κύκλω*, *ἐμ Πρωτανείω*, *τήγ γυνάικα*, *τήμ βουλήν*, which has led in the Rhodian dialect of the present day to a complete assimilation of the nasal to the consonant, e. g. *τίχ χάρι* (*τήν χάριν*) (G. Meyer, *Griechische Grammatik*,² § 274). As close a parallel is offered by Sanscrit final *m* which is described as 'a nasal of a servile character always to be assimilated to a following consonant of whatever nature that may be' (Whitney, *Sanscrit Grammar*, § 71). This Sanscrit *-m* before initial *y*, *v* becomes 'a nasal semivowel, the counterpart of each respectively.' If

the same happened in Latin, if *coniunctus*, *coniux* were pronounced *coiunctus*, *coiux*, with the first *i* nasalized, and *conuentio* were **couuentio* with the first *u* nasalized, it would explain why it is that, in spelling, the nasal is often omitted, *coventionid* (*C. I. L.* i. 196), *coiugi* (id. 1064) (cf. Sweet *Primer*, p. 104).

Final *n* had not this weak sound. Priscian tells us (I. p. 30) *n* quoque plenior in primis sonat et in ultimis partibus syllabarum, ut 'nomen,' 'stamen': exilior in mediis ut 'amnis,' 'damnum.' In the Umbrian language however it seems to have been on the same footing as Latin final *m*, for it is sometimes omitted, e. g. *nome* (Lat. *nomen*), and sometimes written *m*, e. g. *numem*. Both in Umbrian and Oscan final *m* shows the same character as in Latin, e. g. Umbr. *ku* and *kum* (Lat. *cum*), Osc. *vía* and *víam* (Lat. *viam*), *con preivatud* (Lat. *cum privato*) and *cum atrud*; and in both languages a nasal is often omitted before a consonant in the middle of a word, e. g. Umbr. *iveka* and *ivenga* (Lat. *juvenca*), *uzo-* and *onso-* (Lat. *humero-*); Osc. *aragetud* (Lat. *argento*) and *praesentid* (Lat. *praesenti*): Umbr. *apentu* and *ampentu* (Lat. *impedito*); Osc. *Λαπωνis* (Lat. *Lampontius*). This omission occurs on Latin inscriptions too, e. g. DECEBRIS (*C. I. L.* i. 930), MERETI (iii. 2702, &c.), but was a tendency not allowed to develop, as we see from the fact that in Romance *n* and *m* are always retained, e. g. Ital. Dicembre, Span. Diciembre, Fr. Décembre. The Plautine scansion of *nempe* in such a line as *Cas.* 599:—

quin tú suspendis té? Nempe tu te díxeras,

has often been quoted as an instance of such a suppression of the nasal (*něpe*) in ordinary speech. But the true scansion is *nemp(e)* with the same syncope of final *-ě* as in *tun* and *tune*, *ac* (for **atc*) and *atque*, *nec* and *neque*. A nasal is only dropped before certain consonants in Latin according to fixed laws and never without doubling the consonant or lengthening the vowel (Skutsch, *Forschungen*, i. § 2). Before *s*, for example, this was the case; so *mensa* was pronounced *měsa*, with the ordinary close sound of the long vowel, to judge from the Romance forms, e. g. Ital. *mesa* (with close *e*); in *consűles* the *n*, though written, was not sounded (Quint. i. 7. 28, 29). Whether this *e*, *o* were at any

period of the language nasal vowels we are not told. In O. Engl. *n* was dropped before *th* (of 'thin,' &c.), *s*, *f* with nasalization and lengthening of the preceding vowel, e. g. *mūþ*, 'mouth' (Germ. Mund), *gōs*, 'goose' (Germ. Gans), *fif*, 'five' (Germ. fünf).

Another internal group that calls for notice is *mn*. In most Romance languages this has become *nn*, e. g. Ital. *danno* (Lat. *damnum*), *donna* (Lat. *domna* and *domina*), *colonna* (Lat. *columna*), but in French the *n* has yielded to the *m*, e. g. *dame* (Lat. *damnum* and *dōm(i)na*) (*colonne* is a bookword). That in the Latin pronunciation the *n* had here a weak sound seems to follow from Priscian's remark (i. p. 30): *n exilior in mediis [sonat] ut 'amnis,' 'damnum'* (where the syllable begins with *m*, *a-mnis*, *da-mnum*, while in *ētiamnunc* the syllable begins with *n*), as well as from Quintilian's many centuries earlier (i. 7. 28, 29): *quid quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur? . . . 'columnam' et 'consules' exempta n littera legimus. gn* likewise takes different paths in the Romance languages. Usually it becomes a palatal *n*-sound, e. g. Ital. *legno* (Lat. *lignum*), Span. *leño*, but in Sardinian *nn*, e. g. *linna*. There is no evidence to show that the *g* in this position in Latin took the velar guttural sound *ŋ*; and probably the pronunciation was merely ordinary *g* followed by *n*. *net* was pronounced at least in Vulg. Latin *ut* (probably not with velar *n*), with suppression of the *c*, e. g. *quīntus* (Ital. *quinto*, with close *i*) (see § 144). *nd* shows a tendency to *nn* (as in Oscan and Umbrian) in forms like Plautus' *dispennite*, *distennite*; but this assimilation was not carried out in literary or Vulgar Latin (e. g. Ital. *risponde*, Lat. *respondet*).

M, *v* are 'liquids' (*ὑγρὰ*) in Greek, because they readily combine (like *λ*, *ρ*) in one syllable with a preceding mute. But in Latin, though this was the case with *l*, *r*, it was not with *m*, *n*. Greek loanwords in Latin which presented this combination, tended to be pronounced with a parasitic vowel, e. g. *Tēcūmessa* for Greek *Τέκμησσα*: and this is the form in which they appeared in the earlier literature. At the end of the Republic, when it was considered a requisite of polite speech to express with greater exactness the Greek sound of these loanwords, this spelling was generally abandoned; though even in the literary language it persisted in some forms, such as *mīna*

(Greek *μνᾶ*), and in Vulgar Latin, as the Romance languages testify, it never was given up (e.g. *ciċċnus*, Ital. *cecero*, for *κύκνος*) (see § 154).

§ 62. Phonetic descriptions of normal *m*, *n*. Ter. Maur. vi. 332. 235 :

at tertia [sc. littera *m*] clauso quasi mugit intus ore ;
quartae [n] sonitus figitur usque sub palato.
quo spiritus anceps coeat naris et oris.

Mar. Vict. vi. 34. 12, 13 K. *m* impressis invicem labiis mugitum quandam intra oris specum attractis naribus dabit ; *n* vero sub convexo palati lingua inhaerente gemino naris et oris spiritu explicabitur. Martianus Capella (iii. 261), *M* labris imprimitur ; *N* lingua dentibus appulsa collidit. Priscian i. 29, 30 H. *m* obscurem in extremitate dictionum sonat ut 'templum,' apertum in principio ut 'magnus,' mediocre in mediis ut 'umbra.' . . . *n* quoque plenior in primis sonat et in ultimis partibus syllabarum ut 'nomen,' 'stamen,' exilior in mediis ut 'amnis,' 'damnum.' Nigidius (ap. Gell. xix. 14. 7), speaking of the *Agma*, says : si ea littera [n] esset, lingua palatum tangeret. Ter. Scaurus mentions the exertion necessary to produce the labial *m* (as also *b*, *p*), vii. 14. 3 K. non sine labore conjuncto ore.

§ 63. The *Agma*. Nigidius (*l. c.*), in Augustus' time, speaks of the *n* in words like *anguis*, *incepat*, *ingenuus* as a sound 'between *n* and *g*,' a spurious *n* (*adullerinum*), in which the tongue does not touch the palate, as in normal *n*. Varro (ap. Priscian i. p. 30) says it is a sound common to Greek and Latin, written *g* in Greek, and by the poet Accius in Latin, e.g. *aggulus*, *ageps* (cf. Mar. Vict. vi. 19. 11). Marius Victorinus (fourth cent.), vi. 16. 4. K., declares that this was the sound of the nasal before *qu* in *nunquam*, *nunquam*, *quanquam*, *quamquam*, which is a sound between *n* and *g*, though, he says, it is usually spoken of by grammarians as if it were the sound between *m* and *n* of Greek *σάμβυξ*. Spellings on late inscriptions like *NUNQVAM* (*C. I. L. v. 154*) *NVNC-QVAM* (iv. 1837), *VNCQVAM* (x. 8192) may indicate this pronunciation, though in *IVNCXI* (viii. 8692), &c., *cx* may be merely the common symbol for *X* as in *VOXOR* (ii. 3330), a spelling which has led to the corruption *voxor* in MSS. of Plautus (*Class. Rev. v. 293*).

§ 64. *m*, *n* before consonant. Marius Victorinus, speaking of *nunquam*, *nunquam*, &c. (vi. 16. 4 K.) says : clari in studiis viri, qui aliquid de orthographia scripserunt, omnes fere aiunt inter *m* et *n* litteras mediam voem, quae non abhorreat ab utraque littera, sed neutram proprie exprimat, tam nobis deesse quam Graecis : nam cum illi *σάμβυξ* scribant, nec *m* exprimere nec *n*. sed haec ambiguitas in his fortasse vocabulis sit, ut in 'Ampelo,' 'Lycambe.' nam in nostris supra dictis non est. The word *σάμβυξ*, apparently the stock example of Greek phoneticians for this 'sound which is neither *m* nor *n*,' is an unfortunate instance. It is not a native Greek word, but a loanword from another language, and in its original form seems not to have had a nasal [Aramaic *sabb'kā* (Daniel iii. 5), Greek *σαμβύκη*]. [Is the word connected with the Latin *sambūcus*, elderwood, where we have a similar variety of spelling between *sambūcus* and *sābucus* (*sab-* in Romance)? On Lat. *labrusca*, in Vulg. Lat. *lambrusca* (a MS. reading in Virg. *Ecl. v. 7*), Ital. *lambrusca*, Fr. *lambruche*, Span. *lambrusca*, see below.] We might be inclined from this to believe that

the Greek phoneticians were speaking of a sound that is not a native Greek sound, were it not for spellings on Greek inscriptions like *πονπη̄ς*, *᾽Ολωνπίφ*, Cret. *ἀνφόταρος*, &c. This Greek sound was appealed to by Latin grammarians to explain varieties of spelling like *eorundem* and *eorundem*, *quantus* and *quantus*, where *m* was required by the etymology, true or false (*eorum*, *quam*) (Cornutus ap. Cassiod. vii. 152. 3), but *n* by the pronunciation, and even, as we have seen, to explain *nunquam* and *nunquam*, *tamquam* and *tanquam*, &c. Here again a doubt suggests itself whether the reference of this sound 'between *m* and *n*' to the Latin language is not based on mere varieties of spelling which were not varieties of pronunciation; but an appeal to the inscriptions tends to remove it. *SENTENTIAM* (*C. I. L.* i. 206), *DECEMBER* (ii. 4587, &c.) (see Indices to *C. I. L.*) can most easily be explained on the supposition that this sound really existed in Latin, unless indeed they are due to the general confusion between *mt* and *nt*, *nb* and *mb* caused by the co-existence of etymological and phonetic spellings like *contēro* and *contēro*, *inbūtus* and *imbūtus*. (The spelling *sententiam* is that of the *Lex Julia Municipalis* and may be due to some orthographical theory of Julius Caesar; for on the same inscription we have *dandum*, *dandam*, *faciundem*, *tuendam*, *tuendarum*, *quanta*, *quantum*, *tamtae*, *tamtam*.) The spelling of these verbs compounded with the prepositions *in*, *cum* (*com*) is frequently discussed by the grammarians (see the passages collected by Seelmann, p. 279) (cf. *jamūdum* for *jamūdum* in Virgil MSS., Ribbeck, *Index* s. v.). To the ordinary consonants before which *n* becomes *m*, viz. *b*, *p*, *m* (cited by Priscian, i. p. 31. 2 H., from the elder Pliny), Marius Victorinus (fourth cent.) adds *f* (probably from some earlier grammarian), and on Cicero's authority *v*, e. g. *confert*, *convocat*. Whether the change in the fashion of spelling compounds of *com*, *in* with verbs beginning with *f*, *v*, is a proof that these spirants passed from a bilabial to a labiodental pronunciation is discussed in § 52. It is possible that the nasal was not sounded before *f*, *v* or only slightly sounded (as before *h*, or a vowel initial), so that the variation of *m*, *n* in the spelling would not indicate a change in pronunciation (cf. the suppression of Latin *n* before *f*, *v* in Provençal: see below). The form *co*- often appears on inscriptions before *j*, *v* in compounds as before a vowel or *h* (*coōrior*, *coeo*, *cohortor*, *cohaereo*, but also *comest*, and in the older spelling *comauditum*, &c.). Before *v* only on early inscriptions, e. g. *COVENVMIS* (*C. I. L.* i. 532), *COVENTIONID* (i. 196); before *j* also on later, e. g. *COICITO* (*C. I. L.* ii. 1964, col. ii. 51), *COIGI* (*C. I. L.* i. 1064, 1413, vi. 2516, &c.) (see Indices to *C. I. L.*). The nasal is also often dropped in simple words before mutes, *m* before Labials, e. g. *Novebris*, *n* before Dentals and Gutturals, e. g. *eudem*, *provincia* (*Mon. Ancyr.*) (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 105). Greek inscriptions treat the Latin nasals in the same way, e. g. *Νοεβρ.*, *Ποπωνιος*, on the one hand; *Νοεβριος*, *Ποπωνιος*, on the other (Eckinger, pp. 109 sqq.). Occasionally a nasal is wrongly inserted in plebeian and late inscriptions, *m* before Labials, *n* before Dentals and Gutturals, e. g. *semptem*, *singnifer*. (Examples from inscriptions and MSS. are given by Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 113 sqq.) (*Co* may be an original byform of *com* in *cōgo*, &c.; see ch. ix. § 22.)

In Romance, however, there is no trace of any variety of sound in these cases. The classical spelling is invariably reproduced, e. g. Ital. *immobile* (Lat. *immobilis*), *tanto* (Lat. *tantus*); and this fact strengthens the doubt expressed above regarding the existence of this 'sound between *m* and *n*' in Latin. Vulg. Lat. **rendo* (Ital. *rendo*, with open *e*, Span. *rendir*, Fr. *rendre*, &c.) follows the analogy of *prendo*; and *lambrusca*, just quoted, for *labrusca*, should

probably be explained in the same way. But the dropping of the nasal in such a form as *infatibus*, quoted (perhaps from some older grammarian) as a 'barbarismus' by Julian, Bishop of Toledo (end of seventh cent.) (*Exc. in Don. v. 324. 9 K.*) is not reflected in the Romance forms (Ital. *infante*, Span. *infante*, Fr. *enfant*, &c.). Before *s*, where we know that in Latin the nasal was dropped in pronunciation with lengthening of the preceding vowel, e. g. *mensa*, the pronounced form, *mēsa*, is the form reflected in the Romance languages, e. g. Ital. *mesa*, with close *e*. Before *f*, the same thing seems to have happened in Latin, but almost the only instances of Latin words with *nf* in Romance are compounds with the preposition or particle *in*, e. g. *infans*. These show *n*, except in Provençal, where *n* is dropped, e. g. *effas*, *eferns*, *efranher* (Lat. *infringere*), *efern*, *afra* (Lat. *infra*), *cofes*, *cofondre* [as *n* before *v* in *evers*, *eveja* (Lat. *invidia*), *covens* (Lat. *conventus*), *covertir*]; but this *n* of Vulgar Latin may be due to what is called 'Recomposition' (see ch. iii. § 18).

§ 65. Final *m*. In the only other Indo-European language which has not changed final *-m* into *n* we are confronted with a curiously similar difficulty to that in Latin. The native grammarians of India, who at an early time devoted themselves to a minute and exhaustive analysis of the phonetics and accident of Sanscrit, the sacred language of India, have left conflicting accounts of the sound of *m* at the end of a word. Some hold that in a word like Sanscr. *tam* (Greek *τάν*), the sound was that of a nasalized (*anunāsika*) vowel; others teach the 'intervention after the vowel of a distinct nasal element called the *anusvāra*, or after-tone' (Whitney, *Sanscrit Grammar*², § 71). The Romance languages do not help us to decide whether one or any of these processes took place in Latin, for they offer no indication that in Vulgar Latin *finem* differed at all from *fine*. The only cases where Latin final *m* is preserved are a few monosyllables; and in these *m* has been changed to *n* (*rem*, French *rien*, *quem*, Span. *quien*). The Latin nasals in the middle of a word have passed into nasal vowels in countries under Celtic influence, viz. France and North Italy, and also in Portugal, where Latin *n* between vowels has passed into a nasal vowel, e. g. Romão, Lat. *Rōmānus*, mǎo, Lat. *mānus*, lǎa (contracted to *lā*), Lat. *lāna*. The Portuguese suppression of intervocalic *n* is not a complete parallel to the Latin usage; for it is in the middle of a word that the nasal is so treated, and *m* is never suppressed like *n*, e. g. *fumo*, Lat. *fūmus*, *fama*, Lat. *fāma*. The *n* is described as having first nasalized the previous vowel, **mano* (with nasal *a*), and then having been dropped (Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* i. p. 314). Nor is the suppression of intervocalic *m* in Irish in such a word as *fearail*, manly. This word is a compound of *fear*, man (cf. Lat. *vīr*), and *amhail*, like (cf. Lat. *similis*). Between two vowels in Irish *m* passed into a *v*-sound; and this *v* often combines with a preceding vowel into a nasal diphthong like German *au* nasalized. In an unaccented syllable, as in *feáramhail*, this diphthong is so far reduced, as to allow the last two syllables to coalesce into one. In Latin, *m* never had this tendency to become *v*; and so the elision in such a phrase as *feram illud* cannot be explained by the Irish reduction of *fearamhail* to *fearail*. A better parallel to the latter would be the reduction of *comuentio*, *couentio* to *contio*. (But see ch. ix. § 22). (On Port. *tam* with *m̃* sounded like nasal *v*, see Sweet *Phil. Soc.* xvii. 203.)

Final *-m* is omitted very frequently on the oldest inscriptions till 130 B. C. or thereabouts, and again on late plebeian inscriptions (see § 137). Still

there is no evidence that *-m* was more easily dropped in early Latin poetry than in the classical age. Indeed Priscian (i. p. 30 K.) speaking of final *-m* says : *vetustissimi tamen non semper eam subtrahebant*, and quotes a hexameter of Ennius (A. 354 M.) ending with *millia militum octo* (cf. Enn. A. 322 M. beginning *dum quidem unus*) ; but this remark need not drive us to the opposite extreme, of believing that *-m* was more sounded in early than in classical times. To the Roman ear at all periods a syllable ending in *-m* seems to have been the equivalent in hiatus of a syllable ending in a long vowel. This appears to be the rule in Saturnian versification (see *Amer. Jour. Phil.* xiv. 309) ; and Plautus, with the older poets, Horace, with the classical poets, allow prosodical hiatus in the one case as much as in the other. Lucilius, for example, scans as a short syllable without eliding, *quam* (i. 32 M. *irritata canes quā homo quam planius dicat*. He is speaking of the letter *r*), exactly as he shortens *quo* (xxx. 24 M. *quid seruas quō eam, quid agam ? quid id attinet ad te ?*). Horace's *nūm adest* is on a par with his *si mē amas* ; and the prosodical hiatus quoted from Ennius by Priscian may be equated with the instance quoted by Cicero (*Or.* xlv. 152) from the same poet *Scipiō inuicte* (A. 345 M.). Nor was this a mere usage of poetry. The same thing is seen in compounds, such as *cōmest*, *cōire* (the spelling with *com* probably was the older usage before a vowel, cf. *comanditum*, and *comangustatum*, Paul. Fest. 46 Th. : *comegit* Gl. Plac. xiv. 39 G. ; on *cōgo*, see above), which have the first syllable short, like *praeire*, *praeiunt*. The compound of *circum* and *it* is a trisyllable *circiūt* ; of *antē* and *it* a dissyllable, *anteit*. (On *flagitium-hōminis* in Plautus, see above, § 59.) But the disregard of *-m* in metre before an initial consonant except under the law of Breves Breviantes, like Plautus' almost invariable *enim*¹ is unknown until late plebeian verse, e. g. *umbrā(m) lecem* (along with *talēs amici*) on the epitaph of a praeco (*C. I. L.* vi. 1951, *moriente(m) viderent* (vi. 7578), &c. Even in the careless hexameters of the dedicatory inscription of Mummius (i. 542 ; of 146 B. C.), which contain *facilia* occupying the place of a dactyl, *pacē* need not represent *pacem* (as in i. 1290 : *pacem petit*), but may be the Abl. (as in Plaut. *Rud.* 698 : *tua pace*) :

tua pace rogans te
cogendei dissoluendei tu ut facilia faxseis.

The dropping of final *-m* in vulgar pronunciation is attested by the remarks in Probi App. (198. 27) *triclinium non 'triclīnu'* ; (199. 14) *passim non 'passi' . . . numquam non 'numqua' . . . pridem non 'pride,' olim non 'oli'* ; (199. 17) *idem non 'ide,'* and by the spellings on late and plebeian inscriptions (see § 137). Consentius (fifth cent. ?), p. 394 K., alludes under the name of 'Mytacismus' to a practice of joining *-m* to the initial vowel of the next word : *sicut plerumque passim loquuntur 'dixeram illis.'* Similarly Pompeius (fifth cent.), p. 287. 7 K., quotes from Melissus (second cent.) the rule for the correct pronunciation of a phrase like *hominem amicum* as a mean between the two extremes, 'homine mamicum' and 'homine amicum.' Velius Longus (54. K.) says : *cum dicitur 'illum ego' et 'omnium optimum,' 'illum' et 'omnium' aequae m terminat, nec tamen in enuntiatione apparet ;* with Quintilian (ix. 4. 39), quoted above, cf. Diom. 453. 9 K. ; Serv. *in Don.* 445. 14 K.

¹ Cf. Enn. A. 287 *non enim rumores ponebat ante salutem* (with *non enim* in all MSS.).

Before *n* the pronunciation alluded to by Velius Longus is found expressed in writing, in MSS. of Virgil (see Ribbeck, *Index*, p. 430); so 'etiannunc' on the Herc. Papyri (*Class. Rev.* iv. 443).

Tanne for *tannē* is quoted by Festus (p. 542 Th.) from Afranius: *tanne arcula tua plena est araneorum?* Cf. Quint. viii. 3. 45 on the sound of *en* before a word beginning with *n* (cf. Cic. *Orat.* xlv. 154; *Fam.* ix. 22. 2). Final *-n* of the preposition *in* is sometimes changed to *-m* before an initial labial consonant (see Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 433 for instances in Virgil MSS. like *im burim*, *im flammam*, *im mare*, *im puppibus*). So *forsam* and *forsitam* in MSS. (see Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 420, and Georges, *Lex. Wortf.*, and for other examples of the confusion of *-m* and *-n*, Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. pp. 117 sqq.).

§ 66. *ns*. (See § 144.) In Greek inscriptions we find *n* dropped before *s* in Latin words frequently, at all dates and in all localities. The nasal is usually dropped in the terminations *-ans* and *-ens*, also in *-ensis*, e. g. Κλημης, καστρησια. But Latin *census* and its derivatives usually retain *n*, e. g. κήνσος, Κηνσωρμος (*Mon. Anc.*), also the combination *-nst-* (Eckinger, pp. 114, 115). [For the variation of *s* with *ns* in Latin spelling, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *centies*, *decies*, *Consentia* (modern Cosenza), *pinso*, *mensis*, *mentor*, &c. Cf. Probi App. 198. 9 *ansa non 'asa'*; 198. 2 *Capsesis non 'Capsessis.'*] The pronunciation of *ns* as *s*, with lengthening of the preceding vowel, led to the use of *ns* for *s* after a long vowel, e. g. *thensaurus* for *thesaurus* [see Georges s.v. Other examples, e. g. *occansio* (cf. *Rhein. Mus.* xvi. 160), in Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 112]. The Appendix Probi gives cautions against the use of 'occansio' for *occasio* (198. 21 K.), of 'Herculens' for *Hercules* (197. 25 K.). Velius Longus (p. 79. 1 K.) says that Cicero 'libenter dicebat *foresia*, *Megalesia*, *hortesia*, and Papirian (ap. Cassiod. 160. 14 K.) says that *tosus*, *tusus*, *prusus* were the older spellings, but that the rule of his time was to retain *n* in the P.P.P., not in Adjectives, e. g. *formosus* (cf. Probi App. 198. 14 K. *formosus non 'formunsus'*; Caper 95. 18 K.: Ter. Scaur. 21. 10 K.; we have *formonsae*, *C. I. L.* vi. 2738); in the P.P.P. the *n* seems to have been restored from the other part of the verb. Charisius (58. 17 K.) says: *mensam sine n littera dictam Varro ait quod media poneretur; sed auctores cum n littera protulerunt, Vergilius saepe, &c.* (cf. Varro *L. L.* v. 118). On *quotiens* (the better spelling) and on *vicensumus*, &c., see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv., and Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* p. 269.

§ 67. *nx*. Of the spellings *conjux* and *conjux* (statistics in Georges, s.v.), Velius Longus (first cent. A. D.) says (p. 78 K.) that the spelling without *n* is due to the analogy of the other cases. *conjugis*, *conjugi*, &c. In actual pronunciation, he declares, the *n* is heard; for 'subtracta *n* littera, et difficilium enuntiabitur et asperius auribus accidet.' The comparison of other I.-Eur. languages, e. g. Greek σύ-ζυξ, Sanscr. sam-yuj-, shows that the form without *n* must have been the original form of the Nom. too, and that the *n* has been introduced by the analogy of *jungo* (cf. Ter. Scaur. p. 20. 10 K.).

§ 68. *mn*. In the fifth cent. Pompeius (p. 283. 11 K.) mentions as a barbarism *columa* (cf. the Diminutive *cōlūmella*) for *cōlumna*, which looks very like the pronunciation mentioned by Quintilian as normal in his day (*columnam exempta n legimus*). This *colum(n)a* seems to have become **coloma*, as *cōlüber* became *colober*, by assimilation of unaccented *u* to accented *o* (see ch. iii. § 33), whence *colomna* (Probi App. 197. 25) with open accented *o*, the origin of the Romance words for pillar, as **colōbra* (open *o*) of the Romance words for snake.

But the analogy of *cōlūmen* may have had something to do with the pronunciation *colum n'a* (cf. *scāmellum* and *scammum*. See Georges s. v.). *Sollennis* is explained as a byform of *sollemnis* (from **amno*-, around, Osc. *amno*-), due to a supposed connexion with *annus* (*Etym. Lat.* p. 97). (On confusions of *mn* and *nn*, *n*, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 147, and Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *antenna*, *Portunus*, *lamna*.) The insertion of *p* between *m* and *n* occurs in late plebeian spellings like *calumpnia*, *dampnum*, *sollempnis* (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 149, and Georges, s. v. *dammum*). On *mpt* see below. *Hiemps* (cf. *consumpsi*, &c.), is the regular spelling of the Codex Mediceus of Virgil, and is accepted by Ribbeck; though this form is condemned by the grammarians, e. g. Caesellius ap. Cassiod. 161. 17 K.; Ter. Scaur. 21. 6 and 27. 3 K.; Aleuin 303. 8 K.

§ 69. *gn*. Spellings on inscriptions like *ingnominiæ* (*C. I. L.* i. 206, 45 B. c.), *congnato* (x. 1220) seem to be mere etymological spellings like *inpello*, &c. *Singnifer*, on a soldier's grave (*C. I. L.* vi. 3637), has been explained above in § 64 (cf. § 144). Nor are we entitled to conclude that *g* passed into a nasal sound before *m* from spellings like *subtēmen* and *subtegnen*, *exāmen*, and perhaps *exagmen* (*Class. Rev.* 1891, p. 294) (see ch. iv. § 116). (For instances of the spelling of *gn*-, consult Georges and Brambach s. vv. *coniveo*, *conitor*, *dinosco*, *cognosco*, *navus*, *natus*, *narus*, *aprugnus*, and see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 115. On *cōnitor*, &c., but *cognosco*, &c., see ch. iv. § 119.)

§ 70. *net*. The suppression of the guttural in *quintus* is something like the dropping of *-g* of 'going' in the mispronunciation 'goin' to.' *Quintus* is the spelling of the Republic, *Quintus* of the Empire, according to Brambach. So on Greek inscriptions of the beginning of the second cent. B. c. *Κοιγκτος*, but also *Κοιντος* (Eckinger p. 122). For the byforms *nactus* and *nactus* (see Brambach) we have a parallel in *sactus* (reflected in Welsh *saith*) beside *sanctus*, while Vulgar *santus* (see Georges) is Welsh *sant*. The *-ct-* is not a development of *-net-* but a byform (see ch. viii. § 10).

§ 71. *nd*. In all S. and Central Italy *nd* has followed the course taken in Umbrian and Oscan and become *nn*; and similarly Latin *mb* is *mm*. In ordinary Italian, Latin *nd* has become *nn* (*n*) in the pretonic syllable, as is shown by ne for Lat. *inde*, manucare for Lat. *mandūcāre*. Similarly we have *mm* for *mb* in *amendue* beside *ambidue* (Lat. *ambo duo*), the same assimilation as we have in English, e. g. 'lamb' (*mm* for *nd* is seen in 'Lunnon town' for 'London town,' &c.). (For Latin confusions of *nd* and *nn*, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 146, e. g. *Secunus*, and consult Georges s. v. *grundio*). *Nt* competes with *mpt* in *lanterna* (better *laterna*) apparently from Greek *λαμπτήρ*, and *tempto* (not *tento*), *Pomptinus* (not *Pontinus*), *pēdētentim*, &c. (see Georges and Brambach). Thus *vōluntas* and *vōluptas* are sometimes confused in MSS. through the intermediary form *volumptas* (Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 5). But *emptum*, *redemptum*, *consumptum* are the established spellings, though Marius Victorinus (21. 12 K.) demands on etymological grounds *emtum*, *redemtum*, *consumtum*, as also *redēmsi*, *consumsi*, &c. (ch. iv. § 76).

§ 72. Parasitic vowel in Greek loanwords. The Early Latin instances have been discussed by Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 469 sqq., who on the strength of MSS. spelling, and the requirements of prosody, restored to Plautus such forms as *drāchūma*, *tēchina*, *Alcūmēna*, *Alcūmeus*, *Cūcīnus*, *gūmīnāsium*, *Prōcīna*. Marius



Victorinus (8. 6 K.) tells us that the form *Teccessa* was first used by Julius Caesar Vopiscus (an older contemporary of Cicero) in the title of his tragedy of that name, and was so pronounced, at his orders, by the actors: *juxta autem non ponebant em: inde nec Alemenam dicebant nec Teccessam, sed 'Alcumenam'; inde 'Alcumeo' et 'Alcumena' tragoediae, donec Julius Caesar, qui Vopiscus et Strabo et Sesquiculus dictus est, primus 'Teccessam' inscripsit illam, et in scena pronuntiari jussit* (cf. Prisc. i. p. 29 H. [u] *saepe interponitur inter el vel em in Graecis nominibus, ut 'Ἡρακλῆς 'Hercules,' Ἀσκληπιός 'Aesculapius,' et antiqui Ἀλκμήνη 'Alcumena,' Ἀλκμαίων 'Alcumaeon'). Similarly the Sardinian mouflon was called in Latin *mūstimo* (a name applied to a much-prized breed of diminutive horses; cf. Lucilius vi. 15 M. *praedium emit, qui vendit equum musimonem*), but in Gk. *μούσμων* (Strabo). (On the parasitic vowel between a mute and *l* in Latin words, like *πῆτι(υ)lum*, see ch. iii. § 13.) The difference of Greek and Latin in this respect is seen in the fact that *Δεκμος* is the earliest and most usual form of the name *Dēcimus*, older *Decumus*, on Gk. inscriptions, just as awkward combinations with *l*, e. g. *Δεντλος, Ἀρβουσκλα, Μασκλος, Πατερκλος, Πουρικλα* (Lat. *Porcula*) are commoner on Greek inscriptions than on Latin (Eckinger, pp. 47. 75). The parasitic vowel is really the visible expression of a 'voice-glide' (Sweet, *Handb.* p. 84), as in Germ. *Knie* pronounced 'k'nie'; cf. Fr. *canif* from Low Germ. *knif*. (For examples on inscriptions, e. g. *Himinitis*, *C. I. L.* i. 982, see Seelmann, p. 251, and cf. below § 154.)*

§ 73. **Tenues and Mediae.** In pronouncing *p, t, c* the vocal organs are in the same position as in pronouncing *b, d, g*, but the breath comes through the open glottis, as the space between the two vocal chords which stretch across the larynx is called. With *b, d, g* we close the glottis, by drawing these vocal chords together, and produce what phoneticians call 'voice.' *B, d, g* are now therefore usually termed 'voiced' mutes as opposed to *p, t, c*, the unvoiced or 'breath'-mutes. An older designation was *tenues* and *mediae*. In some languages what are called *tenues* and *mediae* do not really differ by the absence and presence of 'voice,' but merely by energy and weakness of articulation. In one German-Swiss dialect, for example, German *k* and *g* are really the same consonant pronounced strongly and pronounced weakly. For such languages the terms 'fortes' and 'lenes' are more suitable than 'breath-mutes' and 'voice-mutes.' In investigating the sound of the Latin mutes we have accordingly to consider whether the *tenues* differed from the *mediae* in being uttered with the glottis open, or merely in being articulated with greater energy. Another point to be taken into consideration is that mutes, especially voiceless mutes, have in many languages a 'breath-glide,' what we roughly call *h*, after them. In Danish

every initial *t* is pronounced with this *h* following; and the same peculiarity in Irish-English is well known. That Latin *p*, *t*, *c* were not so pronounced we can infer from the fact that for the more exact expression of the Greek aspirates, *ph*, *th*, *ch* were brought into use in the last century of the Republic, which shows that *p*, *t*, *c* had not, at least at that period, the sound of *φ*, *θ*, *χ* (like our 'uphill,' 'antheap,' 'inkhorn'). The other question, whether the Latin *tenuis* and *mediae* are more properly distinguished as breath- and voice-mutes, or as *fortes* and *lenes*, is more difficult to settle. The Latin phoneticians, who, as we have seen (p. 28), are not very safe guides on any point of Latin pronunciation, are especially at fault here; for neither they nor their Greek masters seem to have carried their analysis of sounds as far as the phoneticians of India, who had at an early time discovered the distinction between unvoiced (*aghōṣa*) and voiced (*ghōṣavant*) consonants, and its dependence on the opening (*vivāra*) or closure (*samvāra*) of the glottis. The Latin phoneticians talk of *p* and *b*, of *t* and *d*, of *c* and *g* as entirely different types of sounds, produced by different positions of the vocal organs. Seelmann professes to find in their descriptions evidence that *p*, *t*, *c* had a more energetic articulation than *b*, *d*, *g*. This is certainly true of their account of *c* and *g*; but it is doubtful how far it is true of the others, and even if it were, how much authority should be allowed to these descriptions. A better reason for believing that the Latin *tenuis* were pronounced with more energy of articulation than the *mediae* has been found in the fact that the Greek *tenuis*, which must have lacked this energy, are often represented in Latin as *mediae*, e. g. Greek *κωβίός*, Lat. *gōbius*. This is, as is natural, especially the case in the initial accented syllable, which seems in Latin to have been uttered with a strong stress. It must be added, however, that an examination of the instances shows that they are almost wholly confined to Greek *κ*, especially when preceding certain sounds; and that the same tendency is shown by Latin *c* to be weakened in the same position to *g*, e. g. Vulgar Latin **gavia* for *cāvea* (Ital. *gabbia*).

On the other hand, when we consider the Latin loanwords in Welsh and the Teutonic languages, we are led to believe that this energy of articulation was not the only thing which distinguished

the tenues from the mediae in Latin. Had it been, we should probably have found the two classes of mute confused in their Welsh and Teutonic forms. But this is not the case; cf. Welsh *poc*, Lat. *pācem*; Welsh *bendith*, Lat. *bēn(ē)dictio*; Lat. *cōquīna*, *cocīna* is our 'kitchen,' Lat. *gemma* our 'gem.'

And in Italian of the present day *p*, *t*, *c* are unvoiced, *b*, *d*, *g* voiced. So we have grounds for believing the Latin tenues to have been unvoiced, the Latin mediae to have been voiced; and the guttural mutes, if not all three classes, to have been also distinguishable as fortes and lenes.

In native Latin words the tenues and mediae are not confused to any great extent. The same tendency that turned I.-Eur. *d* into *t* before *r* in *atro-*, &c. (ch. iv. § 113) is seen in the old spellings mentioned by Quintilian (i. 4. 16) *Alexanter* and *Cassantra* (cf. *C. I. L.* i. 59, ALIXENTROM; 1501, ALIXENTE(r) CASENTER(a), both inscriptions from Praeneste, and in Ital. Otranto for Greek Ὑδρῶνς -οὐντρος, Lat. *Hydruntum*). In very early times the single letter *c* (Greek γ) was used for the *c*-sound and for the *g*-sound; but, as we saw before, the two sounds must have been throughout this period distinguished in pronunciation, though not in spelling. It is perhaps only at the end of a word that we find a real variation between tenuis and media. Final syllables were pronounced as weakly in Latin as initial syllables were pronounced strongly; and we might expect to find the tenuis fortis at the end of a word replaced by the media lenis.

This is apparently the explanation of the Roman preference of the spelling *ab*, *ob*, *sub* to *ap* (as in *ap-erio*), *op* (as in *op-erio*, Oscan *op*), **s-up*; though in actual utterance these words were no doubt sounded with *-p* when followed by a word beginning with a tenuis, e. g. *ab templo*, *ob templum* (like *obtineo*, pronounced *op-tineo*). The spelling was not so established in the case of similar subordinate or proclitic words ending in a dental, e. g. *at*, often written *ad*; but the change on plebeian and late inscriptions of final *-t* of verbs to *-d*, e. g. *reliquid*, is probably due to this weakening. On the other hand, a final *i* is often reduced to a whispered sound in languages, and a voiced consonant, if whispered, sounds more like an unvoiced.

In the Romance languages the Latin tenues and mediae, when

initial, and when the initial syllable, to which they belong, has the accent, retain their identity with wonderful persistence, e. g. Ital. puro (Lat. *pūrus*), bene (Lat. *bēnē*), tale (Lat. *tālis*), duro (Lat. *dūrus*); but in the middle of a word, and when in the unaccented syllable (though not after the Latin diphthong *au*, e. g. Span. poco), the tendency is almost universal to turn the tenuis into a media, the media into a spirant. In one language, however, Roumanian, the tenuis is usually preserved, e. g. mică (Lat. *mīca*), lăptucă (Lat. *lactūca*), muta (Lat. *mūtāre*), and in Italian the reduction of the tenuis is of limited extent, e. g. amico (Lat. *āmīcus*, Span. amigo), uopo (Lat. *ōpus*, Span. huebos), vite (Lat. *vītis*, Span. vide), fuoco (Lat. *fōcus*, Span. fuego), &c., though before *a* we have the media in miga (Lat. *mīca*), strada (Lat. *strata*), lattuga (Lat. *lactūca*), &c., and when the vowel following has the accent, e. g. sicuro (Lat. *sēcūrus*), mudare (Lat. *mūtāre*). Misspellings on plebeian inscriptions like *Amada* (le Blant, *I. G.* 576 a), *iradam* (Or. 2541, of 142 A. D.), *Segundae* (Mur. 2076. 10) are precursors of these changes. That they obtruded themselves into the recognized Latin pronunciation is more than doubtful. One tendency indeed of the Romance languages, to turn *pr*, *tr*, *cr* into *br*, *dr*, *gr*, e. g. Span. padre (Lat. *pāter*), sopra (Lat. *sūpra*), magro (Lat. *mācer*), lagrima (Lat. *lācrīma*, cf. *C. I. L.* ix. 648 LAGREMAS), is directly contrary to that treatment of *d* before *r* in early Latin (*ātro-* for **ādro-*, &c.), which we have just mentioned. In Italian *tr* remains after any vowel except *a*, e. g. vetro (Lat. *vītrum*, Span. vedro), but padre (Lat. *pāter*), and *pr* is retained when it follows the accented vowel, e. g. sopra (Lat. *sūpra*), capra (Lat. *cāpra*), but cavriuolo (Lat. *capreolus*), obbrobrio (Lat. *opprobrium*; cf. Or. Henz. 6086 ii).

(For the phonetic descriptions of the Latin tenues and mediae by Roman grammarians see §§ 79, 86, 92.)

§ 74. Greek tenues in loanwords. The most frequent instance of the change of a Gk. tenuis to a Lat. media, is the change of Gk. *κ* to Lat. *g*, especially before the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*. Thus *gummi* for *κόμμι*, *gōbius* for *κωβίος*, *gubernāre* for *κυβερνᾶν*, *Sāguntum* for *Σάγυθος*, &c., have always, or usually, *g* in Lat. (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.). The spelling varies in *conger* and *gonger*, *gōrytus* and *corytus*, *camnārus* and *gammarus* (see Georges). Ter. Scaurus (xiv. 9, 10) says that some pronounced *gaunāce*, some *caruace*; so *gamellus* and

cāmellus [cf. Probi App. 198. 9 calathus non 'galatus'; Gloss. ap. Mai, *Cl. Auct.* vi. 578 corax per c non per g; and see Georges and Brambach s. vv. *Caieta* (now Gaëta), *Agrigentum*, *grabatum*]. In the modern Milanese dialect, the French cabriolet has similarly become gabriolé. Before *n*, *c* became *g* in Latin (ch. iv. § 116), so that the spellings *cygnus*, *Gnōsus*, *Gnīdus* are only natural (see Georges and Brambach). Of the final *-ca* of *āmurca* (Gk. ἀμόργη), Servius (ad *G.* i. 194) says that it was written with *c*, but pronounced with *g*. (A similar interchange of *-ca*, *-ga*, is seen in *leuga* and *leuca*, *raca*, and *raga*, &c.) For Gk. π we find Latin *b* in the initial accented syllable before the vowel *u* in the word *buccus*, and in the Old Latin name of King Pyrrhus, *Burrus* (the form used by Ennius in his Annals, according to Cicero *Or.* xlvi. 160 *Burrum semper Ennius, numquam Pyrrhum; ipsius antiqui declarant libri*; cf. Quint. i. 4. 15, and Ter. Scaur. 14 K., who adds *Byrria* as the equivalent of Gk. Πυρρίας). The form *burrus* was retained in rustic and colloquial Latin; *burra* was a name for a cow, *burrus* for a red-faced man, as we learn from Paul. Fest. (p. 22. 32 Th. *burrum dicebant antiqui quod nunc dicimus rufum; unde rustici 'burram' appellant buculam, quae rostrum habet rufum. pari modo rubens cibo ac potione ex prandio 'burrus' appellatur*), who also mentions *burratica potio*; lacte mixtum sapa, a rufo colore (p. 26. 19 Th.), and *burranicum*; genus vasis (p. 26. 7). Quintilian (i. 5. 13) quotes Cicero's phrase *Canopitarum exercitum* with the remark, ipsi Canobon dicunt. (On Latin *Cānōpus*, Gk. Κάνωβος see Brambach s. v.) In Probi Append. (199. 5 K.) we have, *plasta* non 'blasta.' Gk. βατάνιον for πατάνιον is quoted by Hesychius as belonging to the Sicilian dialect (πατάνια . . ποτήρια. τινές δὲ διὰ τοῦ β βατάνια λέγουσιν, and βατάνια τὰ λοπάδια. ἡ δὲ λέξις Σικελική). So *carpātinae crepidae* of Catull. xviii: 4 are in Gk. καρβάνιαι and καρπάτιαι. Old Lat. *Thelis* for *Θερίς* (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4102, on a Praenestine mirror) (cf. Varro, *L. L.* vii. 87 *lymphata dicta a lymphā; lymphā a Nymphā, ut quod apud Graecos Θερίς, apud Ennium: Thelis illi mater, and R. R.* iii. 9. 19 *antiqui ut Thetim 'Thelim' dicebant, sic Medicam 'Melicam' vocabant*) perhaps implies an intermediary form with *d* for Gk. τ. The relation of *cotonea*, the origin of the Romance words for quince (Ital. cotogna, Fr. coing) to Gk. κυδωνία is not clear (cf. Macrob. vii. 6. 13 *mala cydonia quae cotionia Cato vocat; Pliny, N. II.* xv. 10). In Vulg. Lat. we find additional examples of *g* for Gk. κ, such as **grupta* (Ital. grotto), **garofulum* (from καρνόφυλλον), **gontus*: not to mention **gattus* for (Teutonic?) *cattus*, and probably *gamba*. Of spellings on Gk. inscriptions may be instanced *καλικων* for *cālligarum*, *σαραγαρον* (from *serrācum*), *σγαλη* all on the Edict of Diocletian; also *Γαντιος* for *Cantius*, and *Κανδιος* for *Candidius* (Eckinger, pp. 98, 100, 102). The same interchange of tenues and mediae is seen in Gk., e. g. *τήκω* and *τήγανον*, especially in loanwords, e. g. *τάπησ*, *ταπίς* and *δάπις*, *Ἀμπραικιάτης* and *Ἀμβραικιάτης*: in dialects we have, e. g. *κλάγος* γάλα, *Κρήτες*, Hesych., and in later Vulg. Gk. τ often becomes δ between two vowels. It is thus often possible that the Roman word represents a Greek byform. [Other examples of the variety in Latin loanwords are *carbāsus*, Gk. κάρπασος, *crūtina*, Gk. γρῦμέα a bag, *γαϊβάnum*, Gk. χαλβάνη, *spelunca*, Gk. σπήλυγγα, not to mention *incitega*, Gk. ἐγγυθήκη. Cf. also *lāticēs* with Gk. λάταγες, *plāga* with Gk. πλάξ. On *citrus* (also *cedrus*), and Gk. κέδρος, see ch. iv. § 113. Both *Creisita* and *Crisida* occur on old Praenestine cistae for 'Chryseis' (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4109; i. 1501)].

§ 75. Confusion of mediae and tenues in Latin words. A large number of seeming instances are not due to any Latin, or even Italic, law of sound,

but are survivals of that interchange of media and tenuis, which shows itself occasionally in I.-Eur. roots, e. g. *sūcus* and *sūgo*. Many are dialectal variations; for in parts of Italy the tenuis was used where the Latin form had the media and vice versa, just as in modern Italian the Neapolitan dialect has *t* corresponding to the *d* of *lapidi* (Lat. *lāpīdes*), &c.; the Roman dialect affects *grosta*, *gautela*, &c., with *g*- for *c*-. Thus Quint. i. 5. 12 tells us that a certain Tinca of Placentia used 'precula' for *pergūla* (see *K. Z.* xxx. 345). Of the misspellings of this kind in inscriptions and MSS. (collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. pp. 124 sqq.), not a few are due to the similar appearance of the letters G, C, B, P. But there is a residuum of undoubted instances of variation between the tenuis and the media, at least for *c* and *g*. For *p* and *b* we have the (dialectal?) word *ropio*, a red mullet, given as nickname to Pompey, who had a florid complexion (Mar. Sacerd. 462 K. quotes a lampoon, perhaps a Fescennine line sung by soldiers at his triumph, *quēn non pūdet ēt rūbet, nōn est hōmō sed rōpio*). The word, which should probably be read in Catull. xxxvii. 10 (see Sacerd. l. c.), is evidently connected with *robustus* and *rufus*, for Sacerd. adds, *ropio autem est minium aut piscis robeus aut penis* [cf. Ter. Scaur. 14 K. on the doubtful examples of *Palatium* and 'Balatium' (by analogy of *balo*); *Publicola* and O. Lat. *Poplicola* (by analogy of *populus*); *propom* on early coins for *probum*, *C. I. L.* i. 19; *aduocapit* in the *Carmen Arvale*]. For *t* and *d*, probably not *petiolus*, 'a little foot' (?) (Afranius ap. Non. 160 M. *atque adeo nolo nūdo petiolo esse plus* [MSS. *es pus*], for this is better explained as *petiolo-* (Ital. *picciuolo*, O. Fr. *pequel*, &c.). But the most examples are of *g* for *c*, as we found to be the case with Greek loanwords; and this perhaps throws some light on the early use in the Latin alphabet of the Greek Gamma-symbol as the symbol for Latin *c* as well as for *g*. In Vulgar Latin *-cit-* and *-cer-* in the proparoxytone syllable seem to have become *-git-*, *-ger-*, e. g. **plagitum*, **fager*, to judge from the Romance forms (see *Arch. Glottol.* ix. 104). (Is *digitus* a similar transformation of *dicitus*? *Dicitus* is censured in Probi App. 198. 10, and occurs in MSS. See Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. 413); initial *era-* may have become *gra*, e. g. Ital. *grasso*, Span. *graso*, Fr. *gras* from Latin *crassus*; Ital. *grata*, Span. *grada* from Lat. *crātis* (Meyer Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* i. p. 353); Lat. *gavia* for *cavea* is reflected in Ital. *gabbia*, Span. *gavia*, Prov. *gabia*; so **gonstāre* in Ital. *gonfiare*, &c. [For other examples of *g-c*, see Georges and Brambach s. vv. *vicesimus*, *vicensi*, *tricensi*, *tricies*, *nongenti*, *cremia*, *neglego*, *graculus*, *gurgulio*, &c.; on the change of *d* before *r* to *t*, e. g. *ātrōx* for **adrox* (cf. *ōdium*), see ch. iv. § 113, of *c* before *n* to *g*, e. g. *dignus*, see ch. iv. § 119; *bibo* (I.-Eur. **pibo*) is due to the Latin tendency to assimilate adjacent syllables (ch. iv. § 163); cf. also Quint. i. 6. 30 *nonnumquam etiam barbara ab emendatis conatur discernere, ut cum Triquetram dici Siciliam an 'Triquedram,' meridiem an 'medidiem' oporteat, quaeritur.*]

§ 76. *Mediae and Tenuis at end of word.* Quintilian, who includes among the points of inferiority of Latin to Greek the use of *-b*, *-d* at the end of syllables (xii. 10. 32 *quid quod syllabae nostrae in b litteram et d innituntur adeo aspere, ut plerique, non antiquissimorum quidem, sed tamen veterum, mollire temptaverint, non solum 'aversa' pro 'abversis' dicendo, sed et in praepositione b litterae absonam et ipsam f [s *edd.*] subiciendo*), mentions (i. 7. 5) with disapproval the practice of distinguishing *ad*, the preposition, from *at*, the conjunction. The right use of *-t* and *-d* in words like *āt* and *ād*, *sēd*, *quāt* (from *queo*), and *quīd* (from *quis*), *quāt* and *quād*, &c., is a subject of frequent remark in the grammarians, e. g. Ter. Scaurus (12. 8 K) approves *sed* on the ground that the

old form was *sedum* [cf. ib. 11. 8 K.; Vel. Long. 69-70 K.; Probi App. 202, 37 K.; Cassiod. 212. 5 K.; Aleuin 308. 8 K., and (on *haut* and *haud*) 303. 3 K.; on *caput* and *apud* Bede 264. 35 K., &c.]. Charisius (229 K.) quotes *ad* for *at* from a speech of Licinius Calvus; and Vel. Long. 70 K. says that *sed* in *sed enim* 'd litteram sonat.' Instances of the confusion or suppression of final *-d* and *-t* in inscriptions and MSS. have been collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. pp. 118 sqq. and Seelmann, pp. 366 sqq. They include, beside the cases just mentioned, the use of *-d* for *-t*, or the suppression of *-t*, in verbal forms, like *rogad*, *C. I. L.* iv. 2388 (but on O. Lat. *feced*, &c., for *fēcit*, &c., see ch. viii. § 69), *peria* (for *pēreat*) iv. 1173; also the loss of *-t* in the combination *-nt*, *fecerun* vi. 3251, just as *-t* is lost in the combination *-ct*, *lac* from *lact* from older *lacte*, an I-stem. The preposition is spelt *at* in the Lex Col. Jul. Genetiva Urbanorum of 44 B. C., except when the next word begins with *d-*, e. g. at it iudicium atsint, i. 2. 13; ateo . . ad decuriones, iii. 8. 7 (*Eph. Epigr.* ii. p. 122), but always *ad* (even in *adtributionem*, &c.), beside *aput* in the Lex Julia Municipalis of 45 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 206). This uncertainty of usage has been taken as evidence of the final dental having been uttered faintly, or having been a sound intermediate between *d* and *t*, like the final dental of German, written *dt*, in Stadt, &c. The instances, however, mentioned by grammarians are all words which would be closely joined in utterance with a following word, *quid tibi?*, *quid dicis*, *ad tempum*, *ad deos*, &c.; so that it is most natural to believe, as was suggested of the confusion between *-m* and *-n*, that the sounds adapted themselves to the initial of the following word. *Quid tibi* would be pronounced as *quit tibi*, and *ad tempum* as *at tempum* (like *at-tineo*, &c.). The spellings *quid tibi*, *ad tempum* would be historical (like *ad-tineo*, not phonetic. The weakness of final *d* is better shown by its suppression after a long vowel. Thus the Abl. Sg. ceased to be pronounced with *-d* about the end of the third cent. B. C. (see § 137), though *d* remained till later in the monosyllables *med*, *ted*, while *haud* was retained before words beginning with vowels (Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 591, &c., v. 352); and the affection of *-t* by the spellings on plebeian and late inscriptions of verb-forms like *reliquid*, &c. In Vulgar Latin *-t* cannot have been dropped till after the conquest of Gaul (*A. L. L.* i. 212).

P is not found at the end of any Latin word, if we except *volup*, for *völūpe*, the Neuter of an adj. **volupis*; but it is common in Oscan, e. g. op (Lat. *ob*), ip 'there.' (On the spellings *optineo*, *obtineo*, &c., see § 80). On the other hand final *g* never appears in Latin, though we have *c* in *ac* (for *atqu[e]*), *nec* (for *nēqu[e]*), *lac* (for *lact[e]*), *illc* for *illi-c[e]*, &c.; but *nec* is written *neg-* invariably in *negotium*, and usually in *neglego* (see Georges, s.v.). (Cf. ch. x. § 18.)

§ 77. **Mediae and tenues in the Dialects.** There is a good deal of interchange of tenues and mediae in Umbrian and Oscan (e. g. Osc. *deketasiūi* and *degetasiūi*), which has led some to the theory that the Umbro-Oscan mediae were not voiced (Conway, *Amer. Journ. Phil.* xi. 306), while others refer the variation to the defects of the Umbrian and Oscan alphabets, which being derived from the Etruscan had not originally the means of distinguishing fully the tenues from the mediae (the Umbrian alphabet, for example, uses the *t*-sign for both *t* and *d*, the *k*-sign for both *k* and *g*, &c., see von Planta, *Gramm. Osk.-Umb. Dial.* i. p. 547). In a Falisco-Latin inscr. (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 72) we have *gondecorant*, *gonlegium*, beside *communia*.

§ 78. **B, P.** Latin *b, p* were labial mutes, apparently with the same sound as *b, p* in Ital., e. g. *bene* (Lat. *bēnē*), *pino* (Lat. *pīnus*), and English *b, p*. Between vowels *b* became in course of time a labial spirant, and by the third cent. A. D. became identified with Latin *v* (*w*) (see § 52). In Spanish, *b* has a *w*-sound, which differs from our *w*, in that the back of the tongue is not raised, nor the cheeks narrowed. It is the same as the *w* of South German *wie, wein*.

B was often written, though *p* was pronounced, before *s, t*, in such words as *urbs, obtineo*. It was a frequent subject of discussion among Latin grammarians whether these words should not be spelt with *p*, so that the spelling might agree with the pronunciation. The *b* was defended in *urbs, &c.*, on the ground that it would be unreasonable to spell a nominative case with *p* and the other cases with *b, urbis, urbi, &c.*, and in *obteneo, &c.*, because the form of the preposition when alone, and often in composition, had the *b, ob, obdūco, &c.* The *-b* of the preposition similarly assimilated itself in pronunciation to *m* in compounds like *submitto, summitto*. In *omitto* all traces of this *b* have disappeared (see ch. iii.).

Latin *b* represents an I.-Eur. aspirate in words like *rüber*, stem *rubro-*, I.-Eur. **rudh-ro*, Greek *ἔ-ρυθρός*. In these cases *f* in various parts of Italy corresponded to Latin *b*, e. g. Umbrian *rufro-*. This dialectal *f* for *b* is seen in forms like *sifillus*, beside genuine Latin *sibillus*, forms which do not prove anything about the pronunciation of Latin *b*, but are merely corresponding words to the Latin, which have come from some dialect or other. A good many of these dialectal *f*-forms have found their way into the Romance languages.

§ 79. **Phonetic descriptions of b, p.** To the usual phoneticians, Ter. Maur. vi. 331. 186-193 K. :

b littera vel p quasi syllabae videntur
junguntque sonos de gemina sede profectos :
nam muta jubet portio comprimi labella,
vocalis at intus locus exitum ministrat.
compressio porro est in utraque dissonora ;
nam prima per oras etiam labella figit,
velut intus agatur sonus ; ast altera contra
pellit sonitum de mediis foras labellis ;

Mar. Vict. vi. 33. 15 K. (whose *b* seems to be the *p* of Ter. Maur.) *b* et *p* litterae conjunctione vocalium quasi syllabae (nam muta portio penitus latet: neque enim labiis hiscere ullumve meatum vocis exprimere nisus valet, nisi vocales exitum dederint atque ora reserarint) dispari inter se oris officio exprimuntur, nam prima exploso *e* mediis labiis sono, sequens compresso ore velut introrsum attracto vocis ictu explicatur; Martianus Capella iii. 261 *B* labris per spiritus impetum reclusis edicimus. . . *P* labris spiritus [spiritu *Eyss.*] erumpit; we may add the remark of Terentius Scaurus vii. 14. 3 K. *b* cum *p* et *m* consentit, quoniam origo earum non sine labore conjuncto ore respondet.

80. *bs*, *bt*. Latin *bs* had the sound of Greek ψ (Vel. Long. vii. 61 K.), and was one of the sounds for which the Emperor Claudius proposed a new letter, on the ground that a separate sign for *cs* (*x*) justified a separate sign for *ps*. The general opinion however pronounced this new letter unnecessary. Some even went so far as to question the necessity of *x* (Quint. i. 4. 9 nostrarum ultima [sc. *x*], qua tam carere potuimus, quam *psi* non quaerimus). The spelling *abs* is defended on the strength of *ab* by Velius Longus (vii. 61 K.), who also tells us that some authorities always spelt *opstitit*, *absorpsi*, *urps*, *nupsi*, *pleps* (id. vii. 64 and 73-4 K.) (cf. Mar. Vict. vi. 21. 10 K. Ter. Scaur. vii. 14. 7; 21. 8 K.). It was Varro who laid down the rule that nouns with *-p-* in the Genitive should have *-ps* in the Nominative, nouns with *-b-* should have *-bs*, e. g. *Pelops*, *Pelöpis*, but *plebs*, *plēbis*, *urbs*, *urbis* (Ter. Scaur. vii. 27. 11 K.; cf. Varro, *L. L.* x. 56). [So in the Appendix Probi: (198. 4 K. and 199. 4) *celebs* non 'celeps'; (199. 3) *plebs* non 'pleps'; (199. 11) *labsus* non 'lapsus.'] That *obtinuit* was pronounced *optinuit*, we are told by Quintilian (i. 7. 7): secundam enim *b* litteram ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt *p*. The spellings *ps*, *pt* are common enough in MSS. and inscriptions (see Indices to *C. I. L.*) [cf. *Obscus*, *Opseus* and *Opicus*, old forms of *Oscus* (as *supscribo*, *subscribo* of *suscribo*), Fest. 212 and 234 Th.; and see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.*, s. v. *cambsi*, *campsi*]. Curtius Valerianus (ap. Cassiod. 157 K.) says *ps* belong to the same, *bs* to different syllables. In the Lex Col. Jul. Genetivae Urbanorum of 44 B. C. *op-* is used in *opsacpire*, *optemperare*, *opturare*, *optinere*, but always *ab-*, never *ap-* (*Eph. Epigr.* ii. pp. 122 and 221). *Absinthium* (vulgar *absentium*), *absida* late Lat. for *apsis* follow the analogy of *abs*.

§ 81. *ps*, *pt*. In Romance the sounds of Latin *pt* and *ps* have been retained in Roumanian, but in other languages have passed into *tt*, *ss*, e. g. Ital. *sette* (Lat. *septem*), *cassa* (Lat. *capsa*), *esso* (Lat. *ipse*), *medesimo* (Vulg. Lat. **met ipsimus*, O. Fr. *medesme*, Fr. *même*). *Isse* for *ipse* found its way into colloquial Latin (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), though, if the story mentioned, but discredited, by Suetonius (*Aug.* 88), be true, the use of *issi* (or *ixi*?)¹ for *ipsi* by a 'legatus consularis' led to his being cashiered by Augustus as 'rudis et indoctus.' Cf. *sussilio* for *supsilio*, *subsilio*; and for some examples of *ss* for *ps* in MSS. and late plebeian inscriptions, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 148; for *tt*, *t* for *pt*, ib. i. 143, and see Georges s. vv. *scratta*, *septimus*. The lap-dog, the subject of one of Martial's prettiest epigrams (i. 109) was called *Issa* (i. e. *ipsa* in the sense of *domina*), 'M'lady.' Its master had made a painting of it: in qua tam similem videbis Issam, Ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa.

¹ Plautus puns on *opseco* and *max seco*, *Mil.* 1406.

§ 82. **bm, mb.** *Ommentans* was the spelling in a line of Livius Andronicus' translation of the *Odyssey* (ap. Fest. 218. 14 Th. *aut* in Pylum deuenies *aut* *ibi* ommentans. Cf. Gl. Plac. ommentat: expectat'. *Amnēgo* occurs on inscriptions (*C. I. L.* vi. 14672); *amnuo* in Glosses (Löwe, *Prodromus*, p. 421). (On *amitto*, *submitto*, pronounced *summitto*, &c., see Brambach, *Hülfsb.*³ pp. 16-18. On *mb* becoming dialectally *mm*, see § 71.)

§ 83. **b and dialectal f.** *Alfus* was the dialectal, *Albius* the Latin form of the name. The two forms are found, for example, on Interamna inscriptions (*Albius*, *C. I. L.* xi. 4240. *Alfa*, 4242). So with other proper names like *Orbūlius* and *Orfilius*. *Sifilus*, a mispronunciation of *sībūlus*, censured in the Appendix Probi (199. 3 K.; cf. Non. 531. 2), was a dialectal variety; similarly *scrīfa* a sow has been connected with *scrībīs*. In glosses we find *crefrare* with *cribrare*, *būfus* with *būbo* (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 421), and in modern Italian *sufilare* (cf. Fr. siffler) beside *sibilare* (Lat. *sibīlare*), *tafano* (Lat. *tābanus*), &c. (other examples in *Arch. Glott. Ital.* x. 1).

§ 84. **b and m.** B became *m* in Latin before *m*, *n* (cf. *summitto*, *amnego*, above). But *glōmus* and *glōbus* (cf. Probi App. 198. 8 *globus* non 'glomus') are two different stems, *globus*, *-i* and *glomus*, *-eris* (see *Rom. Forsch.* vii. 217).

§ 85. **D, T.** We have clear evidence that Latin *n*, the dental nasal, was, like our *n*, not a pure dental (see § 61). The dental mutes, *ḍ* the voiced dental, *t* the unvoiced, cannot then have been pure dentals either. The Latin phoneticians speak of Latin *ḍ* and *t* as differing in more respects than the mere presence or absence of what is technically called 'voice'; though the suspicion under which they stand of being unduly influenced by their Greek authorities makes them uncertain guides. In Italian, *t*, e. g. *tu* (Lat. *tū*), *ḍ*, e. g. *dono* (Lat. *ḍōno*) are both pure dentals, differing like any other unvoiced and voiced mute. But there is on Italian soil a curious sound, a cacuminal *ḍ*, exemplified by Sicilian *cavaḍḍu* (Lat. *cāballus*), on which see Meyer-Lübke, *Ital. Gram.* § 264.

Both *l* and *r* are sounds closely related to *ḍ*, the position of the tongue, &c., being very similar in the formation of all three sounds. In *ḍ* there is a complete closure of the mouth passage; in *l* the middle of the passage is closed, but the sides are left open; in *r* there is an opening in front at the tip of the tongue. Through neglect of the side closure *ḍ* has passed into *l* in words like *lācrūma* (older *dacrūma*) (see ch. iv. § 111); through neglect of the front closure it passed into *r* in Old Latin in words like *arfuisse* (later *adfuisse*) on the *Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus* (*C. I. L.* i. 196, of 186 B.C.) before the bilabial spirants *f* and *v*

(see ch. iv. § 112). A fifth (?) century grammarian speaks of the mispronunciation *peres* for *pēdēs* as one specially affected by the poorer classes at Rome in his time (Consentius v. 392. 15 K.); and the same change of sound is still found in dialects of Italy. In Naples, for example, *pere* is the word used for 'foot' to this very day. Before *r*, *d* seems to have been changed to *t*, e. g. *āter*, stem *ātro-* for **ādro* (see ch. iv. § 113), a tendency seen in spellings like *Alexanter*, *Cassantra*, which Quintilian tells us he had noticed on old inscriptions at Rome (i. 4. 16), and which is found on Praenestine cistae (see § 73). Of *dr*, *dl*, &c. we are told 'nullo modo sonare d littera potest' (Cassiod. 151 K.; 207 K.). Before *l*, *t* could not be pronounced, but passed into the sound of *c*, just as the phrase 'at least' often takes with us the sound 'a cleast.' The I.-Eur. suffix *-tlo* had on this account become *-clo* in Latin words like *pēriclum* (ch. v. § 25); and when at a late period the Latin suffix *-tulus* became contracted by the syncope of the penult, it was changed to *-clus*, *vētūlus*, for example, becoming *veclus* (Ital. vecchio). Another change of *d*, namely its tendency to be assimilated by a preceding *n* in words like *distenno* for *distendo* is discussed in § 71, and its assimilation in compounds like *adlīneo*, pronounced *attīneo*, *adsum*, pronounced *assum*, in ch. iv. § 160. The most important changes of *d*, *t*, however, are those which these letters experienced when they were followed by *i* before another vowel. The same syncope that reduced *vetulus* to *veclus*, *cālīda* to *cālida*, made 'Tityus' out of *Tītius*, 'hodye' out of *hōdie*. Through this combination of *y* with a preceding consonant in unaccented syllables, a new series of sounds, unknown in Latin, has arisen in Romance. Latin *sīmia* has become French *singe* (through **simya*), Latin *apium* Fr. *ache* (**apyum*), Lat. *rābies* Fr. *rage* (**rabyes*), Lat. *cambiare* Fr. *changer* (**cambyare*). *Dy*, as we saw before (§ 51), became identified with *gi*, *ge*, and Latin *j* (our *y*), and has assumed in Italian the sound of our *j*, e. g. Ital. *giorno* from Lat. *diurnus*; while *ty* has developed in Italian into the sound of *ts*, a sound reduced in French to an *s*-sound, in Spanish to a sound like our *th* in 'thin' (written in Spanish *z*), e. g. Ital. *piazza*, Fr. *place*, Span. *plaza*, all from Latin *plātea*, **platya*. The grammarians of the later Empire have fortunately left us a good many remarks on the

palatalization of *t*, so that we can trace pretty clearly the course of its development in Latin. It seems from their accounts to have begun in the fourth cent. A.D., and to have been fairly established by the fifth; and this is confirmed by other evidence, such as the fact that in the Latin loanwords in Welsh (borrowed during the Roman occupation of Britain which ceased in the fifth cent.), *ty* has not become an *s*-sound. About the same time *cy* became assibilated; and so confusions of *-ci-* and *-ti-* before a vowel are common in late inscriptions and in MSS.

§ 86. **Phonetic descriptions of *d*, *t*.** Terentianus Maurus makes the back of the tongue come into play in the formation of *d*, which would make Latin *d* to have been what phoneticians call 'dorsal' *d* (from Lat. *dorsum*, the back), like the *d* of Central and S. Germany. Seelmann understands *t, l, r*, and *n* also to have been dorsal sounds. Ter. Maur. vi. 33r. 199-203 K. :

at portio dentes quotiens suprema lingue
pulsaverit imos modiceque curva summos,
tunc *d* sonitum perficit explicatque vocem ;
t, qua superis dentibus intima est origo,
summa satis est ad sonitum ferire lingua.

Similarly Marius Victorinus speaks of the two sounds as having marked difference in their formation (vi. 33. 24 K.): *d* autem et *t*, quibus, ut ita dixerim, vocis vicinitas quaedam est, lingue sublacione ac positione distinguuntur. nam cum summos atque imos conjunctim dentes suprema sui parte pulsaverit, *d* litteram exprimit. quotiens autem sublimata partem, qua superis dentibus est origo contigerit, *t* sonore vocis explicabit. They represent the formation of *t*, in conformity with what we have already learned about *n*, as the contact of the tongue with the alveolars, or gums of the upper teeth, whereas in uttering *d* both the lower and the upper teeth are touched by the tongue, which is so bent down as to touch the lower teeth with its tip, and the upper with its blade. Martianus Capella (iii. 261) : *D* appulsu lingue circa superiores dentes innascitur. . . *T* appulsu lingue dentibusque impulsis extunditur [extruditur *Eyss.*, extunditur *MSS.*].

§ 87. ***d* and *l*.** In some Italian dialects *d* in the Latin suffix *-idus* becomes *l* if the stem ends in a labial. Thus Lat. *tēpidus* is in the Neapolitan dialect *tiepolo*. Some examples of *l* for *d* in MSS. and late inscriptions are collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 142.

§ 88. ***d* and *r*.** In the Abruzzi (the ancient country of Oscan and Sabellian tribes) we find *d̄* (English *th* in 'there') and *r* for Latin *d*, e. g. *dicere* and *ricere* (Lat. *dicere*), *ḍa* and *ra* (Lat. *dat*). The close connexion of *d̄* with *r*, as phases of *d*, we see from Spanish, where in the literary language *d* has assumed the *d̄*-sound in words like 'Madrid,' while in the Andalusian dialect this *d̄* has sometimes developed into *r*, e. g. *soleares*, sometimes been dropped e. g. *naa*, for **nada*. Final *d̄* is weakly pronounced in Spanish, and often dropped; and the same is true of the Galician dialect of Portuguese, e. g. *bondá* (Lat.

bōnītatem). In Provençal too Latin *d* became *t* and was dropped when final. All this throws light on the Umbrian treatment of I.-Eur. *d*, which in the middle of a word is expressed by a peculiar sign in the Umbrian alphabet (conventionally written *t̄* or *ř*), a sign rendered in Latin characters by *rs*, e. g. *kapide*, *capirse* (Lat. *cāpīdi*, Dat. of *capis*, a bowl), and which seems to interchange with *r*, e. g. *tertu* and *teřtu* (Lat. *dāto*, or rather **dēdato*), but which at the end of a word is often dropped, e. g. *asam-a* and *asam-ađ* (Lat. *ad āram*, or rather **aram ad*), always when a long vowel precedes, e. g. *pīacu* (Lat. *pīcūto*, older *pīcōtođ*, Abl.). Not unlike is the Latin treatment of *d*, with the occasional change to *r* on the one hand, and the loss of final *d* after a long vowel [e. g. *piacōto(d)*, but *quōd*] on the other. In Italian *d* is always dropped in words like *fe* (Lat. *fīdēs*), and in the other Romance languages *d* between any two vowels is liable to the same thing; e. g. Latin *mēdulla* is in Spanish *meollo*, in French *moelle*, though in Italian it is *midolla*; Italian *preda* (Lat. *praeda*) is in Sardinian *prea*, &c.

§ 89. **tl.** *Veclus* for *vētūlus*, *viclus* for *vītūlus*, *capiclum* for *cāpūtūlum*, were mispronunciations in vulgar speech (Probi App. p. 197. 20 and 198. 34 K.). *Stis* the old form of *tis* (Quint. i. 4. 16) is spelled *sc̄lis* on inscriptions (e. g. C. I. L. x. 211 and 1249). *Caper* censures the use of *sc̄lataris* for *st̄lātāris*, a pirate ship, *marculus* for *martūlus*, a priest of Mars (vii. 107. 1; 105. 21 K.). (For examples of *cl* for *tl* in MSS. and late inscriptions see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 160.)

§ 90. **Assibilation of ty, dy.** In the fourth cent. we have an indication that *ti*, *di* before a vowel were in process of change. Servius (*in Don.* iv. 445. 8-12 K.) tells us that they often pass into a *sibilus* (which need not imply an *s*-sound) when in the middle of a word, though often they retain a pronunciation in accord with their spelling (etiam sic positae sicut dicuntur ita etiam sonandae sunt, ut 'dies' 'tiaras'). The same grammarian, in a note on Virgil, *Georg.* ii. 126, remarks that the Greek word *Mēdia* must be pronounced in Greek fashion *sine sibilō*, that is to say without that consonantal *y*-sound which Latin *mēdius*, *media* had in the time of Servius, that 'pinguis sonus' of *i* which the grammarians, as we saw before (§ 14), declared to be particularly alien to Greek pronunciation. In the early part of the fifth cent. Papirian (MS. 'Papirius') is more explicit. The letters *ti* before a vowel, in words like *Tatius*, *ōtia*, *justitia*, have, he says, a sound as if *z* (i. e. Greek ζ, which had at this time the soft or voiced *s*-sound) were inserted between them (ap. Cassiodor. vii. 216. 8 K.): 'justitia' cum scribitur, tertia syllaba sic sonat quasi constet ex tribus litteris t, z, i. This, he points out, is the case only when *ti* is followed by a vowel, and not always even then, not, for example, in Genitives like *otii* nor when *s* precedes *ti*, e. g. *justius*, *castius*. In the same century Pompeius censures as a fault the very pronunciation allowed in the preceding century by Servius, whereby *ti*, *di* were pronounced as spelled. He lays down the rule (v. 286. 10 K.): quotienscumque post ti vel di syllabam sequitur vocalis, illud ti vel di in sibilum vertendum est . . . ergo si volueris dicere ti vel di, noli, quem ad modum scribitur, sic proferre, sed sibilō profer. He goes on to say that this pronunciation is not found with initial *ti*, *di*; nor with the combination *sti*; for here 'ipsa syllaba a litteris accipit sibilum,' a remark which shows pretty clearly that Pompeius understands by *sibilus* an *s*-sound, cf. v. 104. 6 K. si dicas 'Titius,' pinguis sonat [i] et perdit sonum suum et accipit sibilum. A grammarian of the fifth cent.(?),

Consentius (395. 3), describes the new sound of *ti* in *etiam* as 'breaking something off the middle syllable' (de media syllaba infringant). He, like Pompeius, declares the old pronunciation to be a 'vitium,' and tells us that the Greeks in their anxiety to correct this fault were apt to go to the extreme of giving the new sound to *ti* even when not followed by a vowel, e. g. in *optimus* (mediam syllabam ita sonent quasi post t, z graecum ammisceant). Finally Isidore in the seventh cent. tells us (*Orig.* i. 26. 28) that *justitia* 'sonum z litterae exprimit,' and (xx. 9. 4) that the Italians of his time pronounced *hodie* as *ozie*. The spellings on inscriptions confirm this account of the grammarians, though, as was to be expected, the assibilation shows itself on plebeian inscriptions even earlier than the fourth cent., e. g. *Crescentsian(us)* (Gruter, p. 127, vii. 1, of 140 A. D.), and even in the case of accented *ti*, *dī*; Isidore's statement about the pronunciation of *hodie* (now *oggi*) is perhaps supported by *oze* (*C. I. L.* viii. 8424): *z* (=zes, for *dies*) (*C. I. L.* v. 1667), &c., this *z* being pronounced like our *z* in 'amaze.' But *dy-* first passed through the stage of *y*, unlike *ty-* (see ch. iv. § 62), and this *z* may be merely an attempt to express the *y*-sound. Seelmann, p. 323, gives a list of these spellings. Some may be dialectal, for in Oscan we have on the Bantia tablet (*Zv.* 231) *Bansa-* (Lat. *Bantia*), *zicolo-* (Lat. *dīcula*) (pronounce *z* as above); and in Etruria the assibilation of *ty* seems also to have been known (see Sittl, *Lok. Verschiedenheiten*, p. 11); *Marsus* (cf. *Martius* Abl. Pl. on a Marsic inscr.) was the native name for *Martius*. The rationale of the change of sound is easy. While forming the *t*-sound the tongue unconsciously adapted itself to the position for the *y*-sound, so that the interval between the two letters was bridged over by a glide-sound which the Latin grammarians compare to Greek ζ, like the connecting *y* in the group *mpt*, from original *mt*, in words like *emptus*. (For a full account of the process see *K. Z.* xxix. 1 sqq., especially p. 48. On the interchange of *ti-* and *ci-*, see § 94.)

§ 91. **K, C, G, QU, GU.** What we call Guttural Consonants are more properly divided into (1) Gutturals proper, or Velar Gutturals, or simply 'Velars,' formed by the back of the convex surface of the tongue against the soft palate or velum, and (2) Palatals, formed by the middle of the convex surface of the tongue against the hard palate; and these two classes, which are also called back gutturals and front gutturals, might be still further subdivided according as the sound is made more to the back, or more to the front of the mouth. The Velars and Palatals may be found side by side in a language. German *ch*, for example, with a broad vowel like *o*, *a*, is a velar, e. g. 'ach,' but with a narrow vowel like *i*, in such a word as 'ich,' it is a palatal, being spoken more in the front of the mouth, so that it often sounds like English *sh*. Italian *ch* of *chi*, *chiesa*, is spoken more in the front of the mouth than *c* of *casa*, and the same is true of Engl. *k* of 'key' compared with *c* of 'caw.' The

distinct lines of development which the Latin gutturals, *c* (*k*), *g*, took before broad and before narrow vowels, makes it possible, or even probable, that in Latin, as in Italian, *c* in *centum* had a more palatal sound than *c* in *cantus*, *contus*, &c., although this distinction is not mentioned by any of the Roman grammarians. The only guttural of which they give us a clear account is *qu*, in which the *u*-element seems to have been more of a vowel than Latin *v* (our *w*). A first century grammarian (Vel. Long. vii. 58. 17 K.) makes the difference to consist in the latter being sounded 'cum aliqua aspiratione,' i.e. as a consonantal spirant, not as a half-vowel, like *u* of *quis*, and in the fourth century *u* of *quoniam*, *quidem* is said to be 'nec vocalis nec consonans' (Donat. iv. 367. 16 K.). Priscian (seventh cent.) says the same of the *u* of *sanguis*, *lingua* (i. 37), so that Latin *qu*, *gu* must have had a sound very like their sound in Italian *quattro*, &c. The palatalization of *c*, *g* before a narrow vowel is found in all Romance languages, with the exception of a dialect in the island of Sardinia. It was also a feature of the Umbrian language, so that we should expect it to have appeared early in Vulgar Latin at least. But all the evidence points to as late a period as the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. as the time when the change of sound took place. No grammarian hints at a difference of sound in *c*, *g* before a broad and before a narrow vowel, although the assibilation of *ti* before a vowel is mentioned again and again. Greek transcriptions of Latin words with *c* invariably reproduce it by κ , in cases like KHNΣON for *centum*, KPHΣKHNS for *crecens*; Latin loanwords in Welsh (first to fifth centuries) show that Latin *c* was hard in all positions, e.g. Welsh *ewyr* (Lat. *cēra*), *ciwdawd* (Lat. *civitatē*), and similarly German *Keller* (Lat. *cellārium*), *Kiste* (Lat. *cista*); it is not till the seventh century that spellings like *paze* for *pace* (Muratori, 1915. 3) assert themselves on inscriptions. At an earlier period, it is true, *ci* (*cy*) before a vowel in unaccented syllables, and *ti* (*ty*) in the same position, had been confused, so that *ci* was written *ti* in words like *sōlātium*, and expressed like genuine *ti* a sibilant sound. But this proves nothing for *c* in words like *centum*, *citra*. *G* before *e*, *i* became (like *dy*) the *y*-sound, and is in the Romance languages indistinguishable from Latin *j* (our *y*) (see § 51). The

group *ct* has become *tt* in Italian, e.g. Ottobre, Lat. *Octōbris*, and had assumed the sound in late Latin, to judge from spellings on inscriptions like *lattuca* in the Edict of Diocletian, *Otobris* (Rossi 288, of 380 A. D.) and *autor*.

§ 92. Phonetic descriptions of the Gutturals. Ter. Maur. vi. 331. 194-205 K. :
 utrumque latus dentibus applicare linguam
 c pressius urget : dein hinc et hinc remittit,
 quo vocis adhaerens sonus explicetur ore.
 g porro retrorsum coit et sonum prioris
 obtusius ipsi prope sufficit palato.
 . . . k perspicuum est littera quod vacare possit
 et q similis ; namque eadem vis in utraque est.

Mar. Viet. vi. 33. 20 K. c etiam et g, ut supra scriptae, sono proximae oris molimine nisuque dissentiant. nam c reducta introrsum lingua hinc atque hinc molares urgens haerentem intra os sonum vocis excludit : g vim prioris pari linguae habitu palato suggerens lenius reddit . . . [q, k] quarum utramque exprimi faucibus, alteram distento, alteram producto rictu manifestum est. Mart. Cap. iii. 261 ; G spiritus [facit] cum palato . . . K faucibus palatoque formatur . . . Q appulsu palati ore restricto. Ter. Seaur. vii. 14. 1 K. x littera cognata est cum c et g, quod lingua sublata paulum hae dicuntur. Bede (228. 21), in criticizing Donatus' remark, quoted above, on the pronunciation of *u* in *qu*, explains him to mean that 'tam leviter tum effertur ut vix sentiri queat.' Pompeius (v. 104. 25 K.) calls the *u* a 'pars litterae praecedentis.' Priscian (i. 6) seems to speak of it as the 'contractus sonus' of normal *u* ; but the passage is corrupt and the meaning uncertain. The statement of the phoneticians that Latin *c* was uttered with more energy of articulation than *g*, is confirmed by certain phenomena of the language, as has been shown in § 73.

§ 93. *qu, gu.* In Oscan and Umbrian, where I.-Eur. *qu* had become *p*, Latin *qu* is expressed in loanwords by *kv* (Osc. *kvaisstur*, Umbr. *kvestretie* [Lat. *quaesturae*]). In Faliscan the *qu*-sound is written *cv* (*cu* or *cv*) e.g. *cuando*. Greek transcriptions have normally *κqv*, e.g. *Κουαδρατος* : but *κqv* is the earliest expression of *qui*-, e.g. *Κουκτιος* (C. I. G. ii. 770, of 196-4 B. C., see Eckinger, p. 120 sqq.). In the Augustan age when *o* before a final consonant was weakened to *u* even after *v*, *u* (ch. iv. § 20), *qu, gu* became before this *u* reduced to *c, g*, which points to their being more like *cu, gu* than *qu, gu*, *relicus* from *reliquos* (in the time of Plautus *relicuos*, of four syllables), *lucuntur, sescuntur, extinguunt*. The grammarians of the first cent. A. D. were puzzled by the want of correspondence between Nom. Sing. *ecus*, Nom. Pl. *equi*, and reconstituted the Nom. Sing. as *equus* (in the time of Trajan) (Vel. Long. 59. 3 K. *auribus* quidem sufficiebat ut equus per unum u scriberetur, ratio tamen duo exigit) ; *qu* in *extinguunt*, &c., followed somewhat later. In the fifth cent. we find *co* definitely ousting *quō*, and *go, guō*, though *quō* seems to have been pronounced *cō* as early as the beginning of the second cent. B. C. (see ch. iv. § 137). Grammarians find great difficulty in deciding which verbs should be written with *-guo* and which with *-go*. The rule they usually follow is to write *-go* when the Perfect has *-xi, ungo, tingo* (see Bersu *Die Gutturalen*). (A Vulg. Lat. **laceus* for *lāqueus* is the original of Romance words for 'noose')

like Ital. *laccio*, Fr. *lacs*; cf. Probi App. 197. 27 K. *exequiae* non 'execiae'; Cassiod. 158. 15 K. on 'reliciae'). The spelling of the Pronoun *qui* in its various forms was also matter of discussion as early as the time of Quintilian. He tells us (i. 7. 27) that in his younger days the Dative Singular used to be written *quoi* to distinguish it from the Nom. *qui*, but that the fashion had since come in of spelling it *cui*: *illud nunc melius, quod 'cui' tribus quam posui litteris enotamus, in quo pueris nobis ad pinguem sane sonum qu et oi utebantur, tantum ut ab illo 'qui' distingueretur.* Annaeus Cornutus, Persius' teacher, tells us that at a much earlier period Lucilius laid down the rule that *qu* should be used when a vowel followed in the same syllable, otherwise *cu*, and this rule he himself accepts. His comments on it seem to show that there was not much difference in the sound. 'Some,' he goes on to say, 'think we should spell as we pronounce, but I do not go so far as that' (*ego non omnia auribus dederim*). Then he adds, 'qui' syllaba per qu i scribitur; si dividitur, ut sit cui ut huic, per e (ap. Cassiod. 149. 1 K.). So Ter. Scaurus (first cent.), 27. 18 K. *quis quidem per 'cuis' scribunt, quoniam supervacua esse q litteram putant. sed nos cum illa u litteram, si quando tertia ab ea vocalis ponitur, consentire jam demonstravimus. e autem in dativo ponimus, ut sit differentia cui et qui. Velius Longus (first cent.) (75. 10 K.)* thinks it necessary to point out the distinction between *aquam* Noun and *acuum* Verb. Another tendency that appears in late Latin is to make a short vowel before *qu* long by position, as indeed any consonant followed by *u* (*w*), e. g. Ital. *Gennaio* with double *n* from **Jenwari*; *aqua* is scanned with the first syllable long by the Christian poets, and appears in Ital. as *acqua* (cf. Probi App. 198. 18 K. *aqua* non 'acqua'). A sixth cent. grammarian ventures to give this quantity to the word in a line of Lucretius, vi. 868 *quae calidum faciunt aquae tactum atque vaporem*, where, however, the MSS. read *laticis*. Lachmann proposed to read *aqūae* of three syllables, but was not able to prove that this form (like Horace's *silvāe*) existed in Old Latin (see Schröder in Studemund, *Studien*, ii. 20). In Plautus and the older dramatists, where the short syllable of a word like *pāti*, *lōci* has a shortening influence on the following long syllable, so that the words may be occasionally scanned *pāti*, *lōci* (see ch. iii. § 42), a short vowel before *qu* seems hardly to have had this shortening power, e. g. rarely (if ever) *lōqui*. So to the ear of Plautus *qu* almost made a preceding vowel long by position, unless we say that *loqui*, &c., sounded to Plautus something like a trisyllable. At any rate *qu* can hardly have had merely the 'rounded' *k*-sound of Russian.

§ 94. *c, g* before narrow vowels. That *c, g* remained hard before *e, i*, &c. (when a vowel did not follow), down to the sixth and seventh centuries A. D. we have a superabundance of proof. For the earlier period we may point to the fact that in Umbrian, where *c* (*k*) before a narrow vowel became a sibilant, expressed by a peculiar sign in the native alphabet, the Latin *c* was not used for this sound in inscriptions (from the time of the Gracchi) written in Latin characters, but a modification of *s*, namely *s* with a stroke like a grave accent above it, e. g. *dēsēn* (Lat. *dēcem*), *šesna* (Lat. *cēna*). That Plautus (who by the way was an Umbrian) makes a play on the words *Sōsia* and *sōci*us, proves nothing (*Amph.* 383):

Amphitruonis te esse aiebas Sōsiam.—Peccāueram:
nam 'Amphitruonis sōcium' dudum me esse volui dicere.

He makes a play on *arcem* and *arcam* in *Bacch.* 943 : atque hic equos non in *arcem* verum in *arcam* faciet impetum.

At Cicero's time the spelling *pulcher*, *Gracchi* with *ch* for supposed Greek χ is evidence that in declension of nouns and adjectives (*acer*, *acris*, &c.) the *c* did not change to a sibilant when it came to stand before an *e* or an *i*, as it does in Italian (*amico* with hard *c*, *amici* with sibilant *c*). Varro (ap. Prisc. i. 39) quotes *ageps* (another spelling of *anceps*) as one of the words where the Agma-sound (the *ng* of 'thing') was found in Latin before *c* (therefore presumably hard *c*). In the first cent. A. D. Plutarch and Strabo render Latin *c* before a narrow vowel by Greek κ , *Κικέρων*, &c. None of the grammarians of the Empire hint at a variety of pronunciation for *c*, *g*, not even Priscian in the sixth cent. ; and all through this period we have Greek κ for Latin *c* in all positions (on documents of the sixth cent. *δεκμ*, *δωνατρικι*, &c.), and on Latin inscriptions an interchange of *c*, *k*, *q* (e. g. *pake*, *C. I. L.* x. 7173 : *cesquet* for *quiescit*, viii. 1091) (see Seelmann, pp. 342 sqq.). This interchange is not regulated by any principle. We do not find *k* used for 'hard *c*,' *c* for 'soft *c*' &c., as would have been the case had there been a real difference of pronunciation. All the examples quoted for interchange of *c* before a narrow vowel (not in hiatus) with a sibilant earlier than the sixth cent. in S. Italy, the seventh cent. in Gaul, are illusory (see G. Paris in *Acad. Inscr.* 1893, *Comptes Rendus*, xxi. p. 81).

The evidence that Latin *c* was what we call hard *c* before *e*, *i* down to a late period is thus overwhelmingly strong. But while holding to this fact we may make two concessions. First, that *c* before *e*, *i* was probably more of a palatal (like Italian *ch* in *chiesa*) than a velar (like Italian *c* in *casa*). This palatal character was more and more developed in the Romance languages till *c* became a sibilant. Since however this assibilation is not known in the Sardinian dialect of Logudoru, it may be that at the time of the occupation of Sardinia (c. 250 B. C.) Latin *c* had still a velar character before narrow as before broad vowels. Second, that *ci* (*ce*) before a vowel underwent the same process of assibilation, as *ti* before a vowel did in the fifth cent. A. D., although interchange of spelling between prevocalic *ci* and *ti* before that time means merely that *cy*, *ty* were confused, as *cl*, *tl* were confused (cf. Quint. i. 11. 6), not that both *cy* and *ty* expressed a sibilant sound. (For instances of the confusion see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. pp. 154 sq., and consult Georges and Brambach s. vv. *Mucius*, *mundities*, *negotium*, *otium*, *nuntius*, *Porcius*, *propitius*, *provincia*, *spatium*, *Sulpicius*, *indutiae*, *infiltiae*, *condicio*, *contio*, *convicium*, *dicio*, *fetialis*, *solacium*, *suspicio*, *uncia*, &c. The earliest examples date from the second cent. A. D.) On Greek inscriptions Latin *ci* and *ti* are similarly confused, the earliest example being Ἄρονκιανος (Ἄθην. iv. p. 104) of 131 A. D. In a Pisidian inscription (*Journ. Hell. Stud.* iv. p. 26), of 225 A. D., with Μαρσιανος , the σ (written C) is no doubt merely a confusion with the Latin letter *c*.

G before *e*, *i* may have been a palatal, rather than a velar, even earlier than *c* ; for in Sardinian hard *g* is not preserved as hard *c* is in this position. At what precise period it was developed to *y* we do not know. The Appendix Probi mentions as a mispronunciation 'calcosteis,' for *calcostëgis*, though this may be a case of that spirant pronunciation of Greek γ , like Tarentine $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma$ for $\delta\lambda\acute{\iota}\gamma\sigma$, Boeotian $\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\omega}$. In the Romance languages it is treated exactly like Latin *j* (*y*), e. g. Ital. *genero*, Span. *verno* (Lat. *gëner*), like Ital. *giace*, Span. *yace* (Lat. *jacet*). It is dropped between two vowels in spellings like

vinti for *viginti* (*C. I. L.* viii. 8573), the precursor of Ital. *venti*, &c. ; so *trienta*, (xii. 5399), &c. (*A. L. L.* vii. 69. See the list in Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. 461). Vulg. Lat. **mais* is seen in Fr. *mais*, Ital. *mai*, &c. But this dropping of intervocalic *g* is found also before other vowels in late inscriptions and MSS., e. g. *frugalitas* for *frugalitas* (see Schuchardt's list, *Vok.* i. 129), as in Vulg. Lat. *eo* (Ital. *io*, &c.) for *ego*, just as in Italian and other Romance languages, every intervocalic *g* when pretonic is dropped, e. g. Ital. *reale* from Lat. *regalis*. So *g* in this position may have become a spirant (like *g* of German *Tage*), just as intervocalic *b* became a *w*-sound in the third cent. (§ 78).

§ 95. *ct, tt*. For examples see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 134; *Rhein. Mus.* xlv. p. 493, and consult Georges and Brambach s. vv. *cottana*, *cournix*, *setius* (?), *vettonica*, *pittacium*, *brattea*, *salapilla*, *virecta*. So *nictio*, to 'give tongue,' of a dog who has picked up the scent, is spelled *nittio* in the lemma of Festus (p. 188. l. 16 Th.), where he quotes the spirited line of Ennius, *Ann.* 374 M. :

nare sagaci

Sensit ; voce sua nictit ululatque ibi acuta.

Autor, with *autoritas*, is censured in the Appendix Probi (198. 30 K.), and is found on late inscriptions (*C. I. L.* viii. 1423 ; cf. xii. 2058, of 491 A. D.). For *net*, which became *nt* by loss of the guttural, see § 70. So *mulcta* became *mulla* (Georges s. v.).

gm or at least Greek $\gamma\mu$ seem to have tended, like *lm*, to the sound *um*. In Vulg. Lat. *sagma* was **sauma* (Prov. *sauma*, Fr. *somme*), *Isid. Orig.* xx. 16. 5 *sagma* quae corrupte vulgo 'sauma' dicitur (*v. l.* *salma* ; cf. Span. *salma*, Ital. *salma* and *soma*). Cf. Probi App. 198. 11 *pegma* non 'peuma.' (For other examples, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 499.) For *gn*, see § 144.

§ 96. **L, R.** The liquids *l, r* are, as we have seen (§ 85), closely connected with the voiced dental mute *d*. The tongue has a similar position with each of the three sounds ; but while with *d* the mouth passage is completely closed by pressure of the point of the tongue against the front, and of the edges of the tongue against the sides of the mouth, with *l* the sides are left open, and with *r* the front. The connexion of the three sounds in Latin is seen, as was before remarked, in the interchange of *d* with *l* in *lingua*, older *d̄ingua*, &c., of *d* with *r* in *arfuisse* for *adfuisse*, &c., and, as we may now add, of *r* with *l* in words like *caerūleus* for **caeluleus*, not to mention occasional occurrences of the dental nasal for *r* or *l*, like Vulgar Latin *menetris* for *mērētrix*, *cuntellum* for *cultellum*.

The grammarians give us a good deal of information about the pronunciation of *l* in different parts of the word. It had a 'pinguis sonus,' or 'plenus sonus,' in two cases, (1) when it ended a word, or syllable followed by another consonant, e. g. *sōl*, *silva*, *albus* ; (2) in combinations like *fl, cl*, e. g. *flāvus*, *clārus*.

In contrast with this 'pinguis sonus' it has what is called an 'exilis' (or 'tenuis') 'sonus' (presumably its normal sound) in other two cases, viz. (1) at the beginning of a word, e.g. *lectus*, *lāna*, *lūpus*, and especially (2) when it ends one syllable and begins the next, e.g. *il-lē*, *Mētēl-lus*, *al-lia* [pronounced with two *l*'s as in our 'mill-lade,' 'hotel-landlord' (see § 127)]. When we examine the development of Latin *l* in the Romance languages we find the explanation of this distinction. In Italian, for example, Latin *l*, when initial, or when repeated, has the normal *l*-sound, e.g. *lana*, *valle* (Lat. *vallis*), *pelle* (Lat. *pellis*), but after a consonant *l* has become an *ly*-sound, now reduced to *i* (the half-vowel), e.g. *chiaro* (Lat. *clārus*), *pieno* (Lat. *plēnus*), *fiume* (Lat. *flūmen*). At the end of a syllable before a consonant, it has in most Romance languages been reduced to a *u*-sound, e.g. Fr. *autre*, Prov. *autre*, Span. *otro* (Lat. *alter*), and so in parts of Italy, e.g. Sicil. *autru*, while in other parts it is represented by an *i*-sound, e.g. *aitro* in the Florentine dialect. All this points to *l* in *clārus*, &c., and *l* in *alter*, &c., having been pronounced with what phoneticians call an 'off-glide' and an 'on-glide' *clarus*, *alter*, which glides have been more and more developed in the Romance languages, till they reduced, or even completely extinguished, the *l*-sound. In Sardinian, which reflects the oldest type of Vulgar Latin, *l* remains unaffected after a consonant to a large extent, e.g. *klaru*, *plenu*, *flumen*, so that this affection of *l* may not have been begun in Vulgar Latin till about 200 B.C.

With regard to *r*, we should expect from the analogy of the Romance languages that Latin *r* was trilled (i.e. formed with the tip of the tongue vibrating), like the German and Scotch *r*, not like English *r* in 'red.' This is confirmed by the Roman name for *r*, 'littera canina,' the growling letter, Pers. i. 109 (Latin *hirrio* must have expressed the sound better than English 'growl'), and by Lucilius' description of it as like the growl of a lazy dog, or as he puts it, like 'what care I?' in dogs' language (ix. 29, 30 M.):

r non multum abest hoc cacosyntheton atque canina.
si lingua dico 'nihil ad me.'

This rough sound of Latin *r* explains the reluctance of the Romans to begin two successive syllables with a consonant

followed by *r*, a reluctance seen in forms like *praestīgiae* for *praestrigiae*, *incrēbui* for *increbrui*, and in spellings on inscriptions like *propius* for *prōprius*. Before *s*, *r* was assimilated, e.g. *rūssus*, *rūsus* for *rūrsus*, as we see from Plautus' pun on *Persa* and *pezzum* (*Pers.* 740 *Persa me pezzum dedit*). It was assimilated too before *l*, e.g. *perlīcio*, pronounced, and often spelled, *pellicio*. Metathesis of *r* (and *l*) was as common in bad Latin as in bad English, as *interpertor* (? *interpētror*) for *interpretor*, *coacla* for *cloāca* testify, and other mispronunciations censured by the grammarians. *Dr* became *tr* in Latin, e.g. *ātrox* (cf. *ōdium*) (ch. iv. § 113). Neither *r* nor *l* remained unaffected by the palatalizing influence of *y*, that later sound of *ǝ* in words like *Jānuārius*, *fācio*, *hōdie*, which worked so great a transformation of the language in the later period of Roman history. The palatalization of *r* led to its disappearance in Italian, e.g. *Gennajo* (Vulg. Lat. **Jen(u)aryus*), a process exemplified in earlier times by the form *peiuuro* for *periūro*, while *ly* has become the *l* mouillée, written *gl* in *figlia*, *miglia* (cf. our 'million'), *bigliardo* (our 'billiards'), and in some dialects, e.g. the patois of Rome and the neighbourhood, has sunk to *y*. Some spellings on late Latin inscriptions seem to be precursors of these changes of *ry*, *ly*. (On Umbrian *l-*, see ch. iv. § 85.)

§ 97. Phonetic descriptions of *l*. Ter. Maur. vi. 332. 230-234 K. :

adversa palati supera premendo parte
obstansque sono quem ciet ipsa lingua nitens
validum penitus nescio quid sonare cogit,
quo littera ad aures veniat secunda nostras,
ex ordine fulgens cui dat locum synopsis ;

Mar. Vict. vi. 34. 10 K. : sequetur *l* quae validum nescioquid partem palati,
qua primordium dentibus superis est, lingua trudente, diducto ore personabit ;
Mart. Cap. iii. 261 *l* lingua palatoque dulcescit.

§ 98. of *r*. Ter. Maur. vi. 332. 238, 239 K. :

vibrat tremulis ictibus aridum sonorem
has quae sequitur littera ;

Mar. Vict. vi. 34. 15 K. sequetur *r* quae vibrato †vocis palatum linguae fastigio
fragorem tremulis ictibus reddit ; Mart. Cap. iii. 261 *R* spiritum lingua eris-
pante corraditur. Ter. Scaurus (13. 10 K.) mentions the connexion of *r* and *l*
with *d* : item *l* et *d* et *r* et *s* [inter se mutuis vicibus funguntur], ejus rei
maximum argumentum est, quod balbi, qui *r* exprimere non possunt, aut *l*
dicunt aut *s*, nec minus quod capra per diminutionem capella dicitur et frater
fratellus.

§ 99. **The grammarians on the pronunciation of l.** The earliest account (ap. Prisc. i. p. 29 H.) is that of Pliny the Elder, who gives *l* three varieties of sound: (1) *exilis*: quando geminatur secundo loco posita ut 'ille' 'Metellus'; (2) *plenus*: quando finit nomina vel syllabas et quando aliquam habet ante se in eadem syllaba consonantem ut 'sol' 'silva' 'flavus' 'clarus'; (3) *medius*, in other positions: ut 'lectus' 'lectum.' Similarly in the fifth(?) cent. Consentius (v. 394 K.) makes only two divisions (1) *pinguis*: cum vel b sequitur, ut in 'albo,' vel c ut in 'pulchro,' vel f ut in 'adelfis,' vel g ut in 'alga,' vel m ut in 'pulmone.' vel p ut in 'scalpro' (2) *exilis*: ubicumque ab ea verbum incipit, ut in 'lepore' 'lana' 'lupo,' vel ubi in eodem verbo et prior syllaba in hac finitur, et sequens ab ea incipit, ut 'il-le' et 'Al-lia.' Not so clear is his account of the two mispronunciations to which *ille* was liable. The Greeks, he says, pronounce 'ille mihi dixit' *subtilius* as if *ille* had only one *l*; others pronounce 'ille meum comitatus est iter,' or 'illum ego per flammam eripui' *pinguis*, 'ut aliquid illic soni etiam consonantis ammissere videantur.' Possibly this means that the Greeks made the double *l* into one as we do in pronouncing Italian (see § 127), and that others (e. g. Spaniards) gave it the *ly*-sound that it now has in Spain, e. g. villa (Ital. villa), which is pronounced like Italian *viglia*. Diomede (i. 453. 3 K.) remarks on the fault of pronouncing *l* in *lucem* or *almam* 'nimium plene.' Servius in *Don.* iv. 445. 12-13 K. calls it a 'labdacismus' (mispronunciation of *l*) to make a single *l*, e. g. *Lucius*, too 'tenuis,' or a double *l*, e. g. *Metellus*, too 'pinguis.' Pompeius (v. 286-287 K.) makes the same remark, and explains it thus: debemus dicere 'largus' ut pingue sonet; et si dicas 'lex,' non 'lex,' vitiosa sunt per labdacismum. item in gemino *l*, si volueris pinguis sonare, si dicamus 'Metellus' 'Catullus,' in his etiam agnoscimus gentium vitia; labdacismis scitent Afri, raro est ut aliquis dicat *l*: per geminum *l* sic locuntur Romani, omnes Latini sic locuntur: 'Catullus' 'Metellus.' His explanation would doubtless be intelligible to his auditors when accompanied by his oral examples of the different sounds; to us, who have to infer these, it is not so clear. All that seems certain is that initial *l* had some distinction of sound from the *l* of *Metellus*, *Catullus*, &c., but whether this distinction consisted merely in the more emphatic articulation which every initial consonant received in Latin or in some other modification, such as the slight on-glide, which initial *l* has in the Gaelic language, and which makes a word like long, a ship (Lat. *longa* sc. *navis*), sound almost like 'along,' it is impossible to say (cf. § 117; ch. iv. § 149). The sound of the initial is described as 'pinguis,' in comparison with the *l* of *Metellus*, but as 'exilis' in comparison with the *l* of *clarus*, *alter*, &c. (See also *Isid. Orig.* i. 31. 8). In O. Engl. also there were three different kinds of *l*, (1) deep guttural *l*, as in 'chalk,' (2) ordinary *l*, as in 'field,' (3) palatal *l*, as in 'whilch' (Paul's *Grundr.* i. p. 860). The fact that *e* could become *o* before *l*, but not before *ll*, in Latin (ch. iv. § 10) suggests that normal Latin *l* was deeper, or less palatal, than *ll*.

§ 100. of r. Varro (*L. L.* iii. fr. p. 146 Wilm.) mentions the rough sound ('asperum') of *crux*, *acre*, *vępres* (also *crura*), beside *võluptas*, *mel*, *lena*.

§ 101. **Interchange of r and l.** On the confusion of *frągro* and *frągro*, and the misspelling of both as *fraglo*, see *A. L. L.* iv. 8. In *Probi App.* 201. 19 the distinction between the two words is carefully pointed out (cf. *ib.* 198. 9 *flagellum* non 'fragellum') (Ital. *flagello*). Pliny gave the rule for the

employment of the suffixes *-lis* and *-ris*, that *-tis* should be used when the stem contained an *r*, *-ris* when it contained an *l*, e. g. *augüräle*, *möläre* (ap. Charis. 135. 13; cf. Prisc. i. p. 132 H.). So too the I.-Eur. suffix *-lo-*, Latin *-clo-*, became *-cro-* after a stem with *l*, e. g. *lavacrum*, *fulcrum*, *simulacrum*. The same tendency to dissimilation is seen in Vulgar Latin forms like *veltrahus*, beside *verträhus* (see Georges s. v., and cf. Prov. veltres, O. Fr. viautre), and *pelegrinus* (C. I. L. iii. 4222, &c.), from which come the Romance words, Ital. pellegrino, Fr. pèlerin, our 'pilgrim,' &c.; in the mispronunciations *telebra* (see Georges s. v.), censured in Probi App. 198. 21 K.; in the spellings of MSS. and late Latin inscriptions, collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 136 sqq. (cf. *meletrix*, Non. 202. 13; 318. 6); in spellings on Greek inscriptions like Βαρβιλλεια, Βαρβιλλος, beside Βαλβιλλεια and Βαλβιλλος, Φεβλαριος, Μελκουριανος, &c. (see Eckinger, p. 107); in Romance forms like Ital. albero (from Lat. *arbor*), reclutare (our 'recruit'), Mercoledi (from *Mercürii dies*), urlare (from *ürläre*), which show that the same process is going on in modern, as in ancient, times on Italian soil. The town *Cagliari* in Sardinia was in Latin called *Carales* plur. or *Caralis* sing.; but we find byforms *Calaris* and *Cararis*. From *Crustumeria*, or *Crustumium*, we have the adjective-forms *Crüstümünus* and *Clustumünus* (Greek Κροστομεινα and Κλουστομεινα, Eckinger, p. 107).

§ 102. Parasitic Vowel with *l*, *r*. The sounds *l*, *r* were called 'liquidæ' by Latin phoneticians, λ, μ, ν, ρ, ῥγαί by Greek), because they united easily with a preceding consonant. Cf. Mar. Vict. vi. 20 eadem autem 'liquidæ' dicuntur, quando hae solae [he includes *m*, *n*] inter consonantem et vocalem immissae non asperum sonum faciunt, ut 'clamor' 'Tmolus' 'Cnosus' [MSS. consul] 'Africa.' But in Latin, especially after the time of Plautus, there was a tendency to facilitate the pronunciation of a mute followed by *l*, particularly when post-tonic by the insertion of a vowel, written on early inscriptions *o*, later *u*. Thus *pō-clum*, which is formed with the I.-Eur. suffix *-lo-* (ch. v. § 25), became *po-colom*, *po-culum*. These forms with the parasitic vowel underwent at a later time the same process of syncope that reduced *cāiūda* to *cāda*, *Tītius* to *Tītius*, *porcūlus* (from the stem *porco-* with the suffix *-lo-*) to *porcus*, and so resumed their earlier appearance *po-clum*, &c. Traces are not wanting of the same parasitic vowel-sound showing itself between a consonant and *r*. The development in Romance of a word like *patrem*, suggests that it must in Vulgar Latin have sounded almost like a trisyllable, **pat'rem* (Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* i. p. 251); and the same is indicated perhaps by Varro's derivation of *Gracchus*, or, as he spelt it, *Graccus* (quasi **Geraccus*), from *gero*, 'quod mater ejus duodecim mensibus utero eum gestaverit' (ap. Charis. 82. 7 K.), certainly by spellings on inscriptions like *Terebuni* for *Trēbōn-* (*Eph. Epigr.* i. 116), though a good many of these may be dialectal. For this parasitic vowel was a marked feature of the Oscan language, and its kindred dialects, e. g. Oscan *aragetud* (Lat. *argento* Abl.), Pelignian *Alafis* (Lat. *Albius*). Bede cannot be right in explaining spondaic hexameters, like

illi continuo statuunt ter dena argenti,

as ending really with a dactyl and spondee, the last two words being pronounced 'denarigenti'; for it is not the case that all, or most, spondaic lines end in a word in which *r* is combined with a consonant. But his description of the sound is interesting, though of course he is not to be regarded as an authority on Latin pronunciation, except when he is quoting from some older

grammarians. He says (p. 250. 11 K.), after instancing some spondaic hexameters ending with *argenti, incrementa* (!), *respergebat, interfectae, intercepto*, neque enim in quinta regione versus heroici spondeum ponere moris erat, sed ita tamen versus hujus modi scandere voluisse reor, ut addita in sono vocali, quam non scribebant, dactylus potius quam spondeus existeret, verbi gratia, 'intercepto' 'incrementa' 'interfectae' 'respergebat' et per synalipham 'denarigenti.' quod ideo magis r littera quam ceterae consonantes patitur, quia quae durius naturaliter sonat durior efficitur, cum ab aliis consonantibus excipitur; atque ideo sonus ei vocalis apponitur, ejus temperamento ejus levigetur asperitas; and he goes on to say that this use of a parasitic vowel between r and a consonant was much affected by monks, when chanting the responses at divine service. At the same time it is possible that the existence of this parasitic vowel may explain another feature of Latin poetry, namely the optional treatment of a short vowel before a mute followed by r as long by position. Plautus, who, as we have seen, avoided the parasitic vowel with l, as alien to the conversational Latin of his time, also refuses to allow the first syllable of a word like *pātri, āgri* to be scanned long, though (see ch. iii. § 42) such a syllable is not so short as the first syllable of *pāti, āgi*, &c., for it cannot exercise a shortening influence (by the law of Breves Breviantes) on the following syllable. Plautus scans *pātrī, āgī*, but only *pātrī, āgrī*. In the same way he always scans *vehiculum* (the invariable form), *cubiculum* (though this last word is an exception to the rule in being usually quadrisyllabic, *cubiculum*), and never *vehiculum, cubiculum*. And this is the usage in all the dramatic poetry of the Republic. But Ennius in his Epic, Lucilius in his Satires, allow themselves such scansions as *nigrum, lātrat, fibras, triclini*; and this suggests that in poetry, where the words were sounded with more deliberation than the rapid conversational utterance of the drama allowed, the presence of this parasitic vowel was felt to add another unit of time, another 'mora' to these syllables, so that they might on occasion be treated as long. Lucilius' scansion *triclini* (*Inc.* 145 M.), for example, reminds us of the form used by Varro, *triclinium* (*R. R.* iii. 13. 2. So the MSS.), and the forms found on inscriptions *trichillinis* (*C. I. L.* ix. 4971; xiv. 375, 17, &c.), should perhaps be replaced by the quadrisyllabic form. In the time of Servius the accent rested on the second syllable of *manipulus*, so that the word was regarded in ordinary conversation, either as being almost a quadrisyllable, or as having a penult equivalent to a long syllable (*Serv. ad Aen.* xi. 463 *manipulus*: in hoc sermone ut secunda a fine habeat accentum usus obtinuit); and the Vulgar Latin shifting of the accent from the first to the second syllable of words like *tenebrae*, &c. (see ch. iii. § 11), is no doubt to be justified in the same way; though in Servius' time it was not allowed in correct pronunciation (*Serv. ad Aen.* i. 384 *peragro*: 'per' habet accentum . . . muta enim et liquida, quotiens ponuntur, metrum juvant, non accentum). This explanation of the optional scansion *pātri, fābrum* competes with another (§ 142), according to which the consonant before the r was doubled in pronunciation, as it is in modern Italian *fabbro*, &c. (beside *fabro*), just as a consonant was doubled in later Latin before consonantal u (w) in *acqua* (Ital. *acqua*), and before consonantal i (y), the development of l, in Ital. *occhio* (Vulg. Lat. *oc(u)lus*), &c. It is quite possible that the shifting of the accent to the second syllable of words like *tenebrae*, may have had the effect of strengthening the sound of the mute. The doubling of the consonant in the

proparoxytone syllable is a feature of Italian, e.g. *femmina*, *collera*, *legittimo* (§ 131).

The parasitic vowel between a mute and *l* is generally wanting on Greek inscriptions, perhaps because the Greeks were more conversant with combinations like *γλ*, *τλ*, &c. than the Romans, e.g. *Λεντλος*, *Βιγλεντια* (Lat. *Vigilantia*), and the syncopated forms of *-ulus* (as in *porcu-lus*, &c.) are usual in the instances quoted by Eckinger (p. 75), *Ἀρβουσκλα*, *Μασκλος*, *Πατερικλος*, *Πουρικλα*, though it must be added that they mostly date from a time when Syncope had taken a strong hold of the Latin language itself. The Appendix Probi condemns several of these syncopated words (as he condemns *calda*, &c.), including with them some whose vowel in the classical spelling is not original but parasitic: *speculum*, *masculus*, *velcus*, *viclus* (for *vitulus*), *vernachus*, *articlus*, *baclus*, *juglus*, *oclus*, *tabla*, *stablum*, *tribla*, *vaplo*, *capiclum*. He also mentions *mascel*, *figel*, which may be South Italian, for the Oscan equivalent of *famulus* was *famel* (Paul. Fest. 62. 1 Th.). The early date of the parasitic vowel with *l* is seen in the old Latin form *piacolom*, quoted by Mar. Vict. p. 12 K., and *pocolom*, the usual spelling on the Praenestine vases (*C. I. L.* i. 43 sqq.). Plautus seems to regard the use of these lengthened forms as a licence, only to be resorted to in cases of metrical necessity; for they are found, especially when a long vowel precedes the syllable with *l*, only at the end of a line or hemistich, e.g. *Capt.* 740,

periculum vitae meae tuo stat periculo (see ch. iii. § 13).

(For the parasitic vowel in Greek loanwords with *m*, *n* preceded by a consonant, see § 154.) *Calicare*, from *calx*, lime (Paul. Fest. 33. 8 Th. *calicata* aedificia, *calce* polita; ib. 41. 21 *calicatis*, *calce* politis; ib. 53. 16 *decalicatum*, *calce* litum; Gl. Cyrill. *κορίω*, *decalico*, *calce* albo; *C. I. L.* i. 1166 *basilicam calecandam*), apparently the normal spelling, and to be read probably in the Placidus Glossary (60. 19 G.), (where the MSS. have *decalicatis*, *de calce albatis*), is not a case of parasitic vowel between *l* and a following consonant (like Gk. *Καλιπορνος*), (Dittenb. *Syll.* 240 of 138 B. C.), and (on the edict of Diocletian) *καλικιος*. It merely retains the Greek loanword *χάλιξ* in its dissyllabic form, instead of syncopating it to its usual form in Latin, *calx*. (For examples of the parasitic vowel in misspellings on inscriptions, see Seelmann, p. 251.)

§ 103. Avoidance of two r's. (See *A. L. L.* iv. 1 sqq.) The changes of *r* to *l* in Vulg. Lat. *pēlēgrīnus*, &c., and the doubtful cases of *n* for *r*, e.g. low Latin *menetrix*, may be considered as examples of this avoidance. The use of *gnāritior* for *gnārior* (not before Augustine), *fērōcior*, for **ferior*, *māgis vērus* beside *verior*, *magis miris mōdis* (Plaut. *Mil.* 539) for *mirioribus modis*, *dēcentior* for *dēcōrior* in Quintilian and Tacitus, *sanctior* for *sūcior*, all exhibit the same tendency. Pompeius (283. 13 K.) mentions *mamor* as a mispronunciation of *marmor*; and the form *Mamers*, *Mamertini* beside *Marmar* of the Carmen Saliare, also *Fabaris*, the Latin name of the Sabine river *Farfarius*, perhaps show the same dropping of *r* in the reduplication-syllable. So too the form *porrigo* was preferred to **prorigo*. On *praestigiæ*, from *praestringo*, to dazzle, *crēbresco* and its compounds (*rūbesco*, is like *pūtesco*, from a stem without *r*), see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. On inscriptions, *de propio* (Ital. *propio* and *proprio*) for *de prōprio* occurs (*Not. Scav.* 1890, p. 170), *propietas* (*C. I. L.* ix. 2827 of 19 A. D.), &c. (see Schuchardt, i. p. 21, for other instances). Vulg. Lat. **trono*, to thunder, for *tōno*

(Ital. *tronare* and *tonare*, Span. O. Port. Prov. *tronar*), has inserted *r̄* for onomatopoeic effect; *frustrum* (Probus 199. 3 K. *frustum* non 'frustrum'), found, with *crustrum* and *pristris*, in MSS. of Virgil (see Ribbeck's *Index*) and *aplustrum* (*aplustre*) for Greek ἀφλαστον: *cretāriās* (Caper. 108. 13 K. *cetariae tabernae, quae nunc 'cretariae' non recte dicuntur*) by false analogy (see Schuchardt, i. 21 for other examples: and cf. Fr. *trésor* from Lat. *thēsaurus*, beside Ital. *tesoro*; Span. *estrella* from Lat. *stēlla* beside Ital. *stella* and (dial.) *strella*. In Italian we find the same tendency; e. g. *Federico*, *Certosa* (Fr. *Chartreuse*), *arato* (Lat. *ārātrum*), *frate* (Lat. *frāterem*), *deretano* (Vulg. Lat. **deretranus* from *retro*), &c.; *gomitolo*, a ball of thread, from Lat. *glōnus*, shows the same suppression of one of two *l*'s.

§ 104. *rs*. Velius Longus 79. 4 says: sic et *dossum* per duo *s* quam per *r dorsum* quidam ut lenius enuntiaverunt, ac tota littera *r* sublata est in eo quod est *rusum* et *retrosum*. Cf. Probi App. 198. 29 *persica* non 'pessica' (a peach). [For other examples, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *controversia* (and other compounds of *-versus*, e. g. *prosa*), *Marspiter*, *Sassina*, *Thyrsetes*, *assa*, &c.] In the *Sententia Minuciorum* of 117 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 199) we have *controversiēs*, *controversias*, *suso vorsum*, *sursvorsum*, and *sursuorsum*, *deorsum* and *dorsum* side by side. Since double consonants are usually written single on this inscription (*posidebunt, posedeit*, &c.), beside *possiderent*) *controversias* probably represents the pronunciation *controversias*. (On these spellings in Plautine MSS., see Ritschl, *Prolegg.* p. civ.)

§ 105. *r-n*. *Menetris*, a byform of *mēretrix* (see *A. L. L.* iii. 539 and cf. Probi App. 198. 28 K. *meretrix* non 'menetris') may have been influenced by *mānēre* or Greek μένω (cf. Non. 423. 11 M. *menetries* a *manendo* *dictae sunt*). Nor is *cancer* a clear case of 'Dissimilation' for **carcer* (Greek *καρκ-ίvos*), seeing that a nasal in the reduplication-syllable is not unknown in other I.-Eur. languages, e. g. Greek γογ-γύλλα, τον-θούζω. O. Ind. *cañ-curyate*, cf. *gin-grire*. In the Gaelic language *n* when following *c*, *g* becomes *r*, such a word as *cnu*, a nut, being pronounced *cru* (with nasal *u*). Some see this change in *grōma*, a land-measuring instrument, which they consider to be the Greek γράμων. But other instances are wanting; and *gn-* in Latin became *n*, not *gr*, e. g. *nosco*, *nātus*. (Cf. Probi App. 197. 32 *pancarpus* non 'parcarpus') (see ch. iv. § 80).

§ 106. *l-n*. *Nuscitiosus*, 'qui plus videret vesperi quam meridie' (Fest. 180. 21 Th.), and *nusciosus*, 'qui plus vespere videt' (Lōwe, *Prodromus*, p. 17), are byforms of *luscitiosus* and *lusciosus*, which may be due to the analogy of *nox*. *Leptis*, 'filia fratris' (ib. p. 340) seems to be a byform of *neptis*. The Diminutive of *colus*, a spindle, was in Vulg. Lat. **conuc(u)la* (Ital. *conocchia*, Fr. *quenouille*). A more certain example of *n* for *l* is the mispronunciation censured in Probi App. 197. 24 K. *cultellum* non 'cuntellum' (see below) (see also Seelmann, p. 327; Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 143). When Latin *n* follows *n* in successive syllables we find *l-n* in Ital. *veleno* and *veneno* (O. Fr. *velin*) from Latin *vēnēnum*, Bologna from *Bōnōnia*, Palestrina from *Praeneste*, *Praenestinus*, *calonaco* and *canonico* (cf. Ital. *gonfalone*, a banner, Fr. *gonfalon*, Span. *confalon*, O. Fr. *gonfanon*, Prov. *gonfanons* from O. H. Germ. *grand-fano*).

§ 107. *l* before consonant. For the *u*-affection of *l* before a consonant, see some instances collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 493 sqq., e. g. *cauculus* for *calculus* in MSS. (cf. Georges). In the Edict of Diocletian (301 A. D.) we have

καυκουλατορι for *calcūlātōri*. The letters L and I are so similar that spellings like ΣΑΙΤΕΜ (le Blant, *I. G. i.*) may be nothing but a graver's error. On the other hand the Umbrian form of the Latin *Volsiēnus* was certainly *Voisiēnus*; and in *C. I. L.* xi. 5389 and 5390 (=i. 1412) we have epitaphs of a father in Umbrian, and a son in Latin, with the father's name *Voisiēno-* and the son's *Volsiēno-*. In Probi Appendix 197. 24 K. the mispronunciation *cuntellum* for *cultellum* is mentioned. This treatment of *l* before a consonant is found in Central Italy (Latium, Sabina, la Marche, and Umbria) in modern Italian, e. g. *untimo* for *ultimo* in a fourteenth cent. text (see *Wien. Stud.* xiv. 315 n.). Cf. *muntu* from Pompeii (*C. I. L.* iv. 1593).

§ 108. r1. Velius Longus 65. 11 K. per vero praeposito omnibus integra praeponitur, nisi cum incidit in l litteram, adfinem consonantem, quam elegantioris sermonis viri geminare malunt quam r litteram exprimere, ut cum 'pellabor' malunt dicere quam perlabor. nec aliter apud Lucilium legitur

in praeposito per,

'pelliciendo,' hoc est inducendo, geminato l (Lucil. ix. 32 M.);

'pellicere' malunt quam perlicere, unde et apud Virgilium non aliter legimus 'pellacis Ulixi' (see ch. iv. § 160). In the Probi Appendix 198. 14 K. we have: supellex non 'superlex,' with the (marginal?) note *utrumque dicitur*. (On the late spelling *superlex*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) The only example of *ri* in the Indices of the *Corpus* is *perlegere* (vol. i).

§ 109. r before consonants. R is sometimes dropped before a consonant on Greek inscr., e. g. *Κοατα* (Lat. *Quarta*) (*C. I. G.* add. 43151), *Σατανιλος* (*Brit. Mus.* ii. 341, from Cos); and in Latin plebeian inscr., we have misspellings like *Fortunate* (*C. I. L.* vi. 2236) for *Fortūnātae* (sometimes *Fört*, i. e. *Fort-* with close *o*, see § 145). [Cf. the rude Faliscan inscr. *Zvetaieff*, *Inscr. Ital. Inf.* 63 with *Maci Acacelini* (as *Votilia* for *Voltilia*) for the usual *Marci Acarcelini* of n° 62, &c.] But it would be unsafe to rely on these as evidence that Latin *r* ever became the mere voice-glide which English *r* always becomes when not followed by a vowel, e. g. in 'here,' 'hark' as opposed to 'herein,' 'harass.'

§ 110. final r. All final consonants were, as we have seen, weakly pronounced in Latin. Some instances of the omission of *-r* in spellings of inscriptions and MSS. have been collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 390.

111. Metathesis. Quint. i. 5. 13 'Trasumennum' pro Tarsumenno, multi auctores; i. 5. 12 duos in uno nomine faciebat barbarismos Tinga Placentinus, si reprehendenti Hortensio credimus, 'preculam' pro pergula dicens. Examples from Plautus are *Phyrgio*, *Aul.* 508, *corcotarii*, *Aul.* 521. Consentius (392. 23 K.) censures *perlum* for *pretum*, *reilquum* for *reliquum*, *interpertor* for *interpretor*, *coacla* for *cloaca*, *displicina* (a schoolboy's joke surely) for *disciplina*: Diomedes (452. 30 K.), *leriquiae* for *reliquiae*, *lerigio* for *religio* (and *tampister* for *tantisper*); Julian, in *Don.* v. p. 324. 18 K. *intrepella* for *interpella*; Probi Appendix has (199. 12 K.) *glatri* [*leg. clatri?*] non 'cracli.' This late Latin *cracli* (cf. Probi App. 195. 23 K.) comes from **crali* as *vetus* (ib. 197. 20) from **vetlus* for *vetulus*. *Clustrum* for *crustlum* is found on inscriptions of the Empire (e. g. *clustrum et mulsum*, *Not. Scav.* 1877, p. 246 of second cent. A.D., cf. *κλουστροπλακούς*, *Athen.* xiv. p. 647 c, d). *Colurnus* is the adjective from *corulus*. (On the confusion of *frago*, *flagro* and the form *fraglo*, see *A. L. L.* iv. 8.) In Italian nothing is

commoner than this Metathesis with *r*. Thus in S. Italy *crapa* is used for *capra* (Lat. *cāpra*), which reminds us of the statement of Paul. Fest. that the old Latin word for *capra* was *crepa* (33. 36 Th. *caprae dictae, quod omne virgultum carpant, sive a crepitu crurum. Unde et 'crepas' eas prisci dixerunt. The Luperci, who wore goatskins and ran about striking people with goatskin thongs, were called *crēpi*, ib. 39. 34 K. *crepos, id est lupercos, dicebant a crepitu pellicularum, quem faciunt verberantes*); so interpretre for interpretre (should we read *interpētror* in Consentius 392. 23 K. ?); and *preta* for *petra* is used in various parts of Italy; *formento* is Lat. *frūmentum*, *farnetico* Lat. *phrēnēticus*, &c., &c. For *l* we have *padule*, a marsh (Lat. *pādūdem*); *falliva* beside *favilla*, *fiaba*, a fable, for Lat. *fabla*, *fābūla*. *Paduan requilia* for *reliquia* (should we read *requilum* in Consentius 392. 23 K. ?) is in Venetian *leriquia* (cf. *leriquias* of Diomedes 452. 30 K.); in many parts of Italy, *grolia* is used for *gloria*. [For some instances of Metathesis in late inscriptions and in MSS. spellings, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. p. 29 on *Prancatius* for *Pancratius*, *padules* for *padules* (cf. Ital. *padule*), and Seelmann, p. 330 on *Procobera* for *Porcobera*, &c.; and for examples in Latin byforms, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *pristis*, *crocodilus*, *Trasumenus*, *trapezita*, and Wölfflin, *A. L. L.* viii. 279 on *accerso* and *arcesso*.] The Latin *Prōserpina* (C. I. L. i. 57 PROSEPNAI dat. case) for Greek Περσεφόνη (Pelignian *Perseponas* gen. case) may be due to the analogy of *prōserpo*; but Vulg. Lat. **alenare* for *ānhēlare* (Ital. *alenare*, Fr. *haleiner*), **plopus* for *poplus*, *pōpūlus*, *poplar-tree* (Ital. *pioppo*, Roum. *plop*, Catal. *clop*) are clear cases of metathesis of *l*.*

§ 112. **ly.** For misspellings on late inscriptions and in MSS. like *fius* for *filius*, see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 486 sqq. Some of them may be due to the confusion of the L and I (see above). Ital. *giglio*, a lily, seems to come from a form **lyilyum*.

§ 113. **ry.** Servius ad *Aen.* ii. 195 approves *pejuro* for the Verb, but *perjurus* for the Adjective: in verbo r non habet: nam *pejuro* dicimus, corrupta natura prae-positionis: quae res facit errorem, ut aliqui male dicant 'pejurus' ut *pejuro*.

§ 114. **F.** The Latin phoneticians cannot be suspected of any influence from Greek sources in their account of *f*, a sound unknown to the Greek alphabet; so their description may be taken as a true account of the pronunciation of *f* at their time, or possibly even at an earlier, the date, namely, of the treatise on Latin phonetics from which they seem to have borrowed. That time was probably the Augustan age. Their words leave no doubt whatever that *f* was a labiodental spirant, as it is in Italian and most languages, formed by the upper teeth pressed against the lower lip, not a bilabial spirant, formed by the upper and lower lips pressed against each other:

imum superis dentibus adprimens labellum
spiramine leni (Terentianus Maurus, second cent. A. D.).

The *spiramen lenē* was more a feature of the normal *f*-sound when a vowel followed, than in combinations with consonants like *fr*, *fl*, as we learn from Quintilian, who, when discussing the more musical nature of the Greek language than the Latin, speaks of Latin *f*, especially in words like *frangit* (to a less extent when followed by a vowel), as rough and harsh compared with the softer sounds of Greek. This more vehement articulation of *f* before a consonant explains the different treatment of the Latin spirant in Spanish, in words like *haba* (Lat. *fāba*), *humo* (Lat. *fūmus*), but *fraga* (Lat. *frāgum*, **fraga*). Quintilian's account does not mention the labiodental character of the sound (xii. 10. 29 *paene non humana voce vel omnino non voce potius inter discrimina dentium efflanda est*), but is quite consistent with it. It is, in fact, very like the account given by phoneticians of our *f*, as 'formed with a strong hiss, by pressing the lower lip firmly against the upper teeth, and thus driving the breath between the teeth' (Sweet, *Handb.* p. 41).

But it is highly probable that Latin *f* was at some time bilabial, as it is to this day in Spanish, where *v* (*b*) is bilabial too. Bilabial *f* naturally tends to become labiodental, because by bringing the teeth into play it is possible to give a stronger and more distinct sound than can be produced by the lips alone. The voiced bilabial spirant *v* has, as we saw before (§ 48), become labiodental *v* in Italian and other Romance languages. And we have some evidence of *f* being still bilabial in the last centuries of the Republic from spellings like *im fronte* (*C. I. L.* i. 1104), not to speak of *confluont* beside *conflouont* on the *Sententia Minuciorum* of 117 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 199), and possibly from the fact that *ad*, in composition with a word beginning with *f* (or *v*, *b*, &c.) became in Republican Latin *ar*, e.g. *arfuise* on the *S. C. de Bacchanālibus* of 186 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196). Another passage of Quintilian tells us of the difficulty felt by Greeks in pronouncing this thoroughly Roman letter (i. 4. 14 *Graeci adspirare f ut φ solent*). He illustrates it by the story of Cicero's ridicule of a Greek witness who could not pronounce the first letter of *Fundānius*. By the fifth cent. A.D., however, the Greek aspirate had become a spirant, differing from Latin *f* only in being bilabial.

§ 115. Descriptions of the sound of *f*. Quintilian (xii. 10. 29) : nam illa, quae est sexta nostrarum, paene non humana voce, vel omnino non voce potius, inter discrimina dentium efflanda est : quae, etiam cum vocalem proximo accipit, quassa quodammodo, utique quotiens aliquam consonantem frangit, ut in hoc ipso ‘frangit,’ multo fit horridior ; Terent. Maur. 332. 227 K. :

imum superis dentibus adprimens labellum,
spiramine leni, velut hirta Graia [i. e. *φ*, *p-h*] vites,
hanc ore sonabis, modo quae locata prima est ;

Marius Victorin. 34. 9 K. *f* litteram imum labium superis imprimentes dentibus, reflexa ad palati fastigium lingua, leni spiramine proferemus ; Mart. Cap. iii. 261 F dentes [faciunt] labrum inferius deprimentes. In the sixth cent. A. D., Priscian mentions as the only difference between Latin *f* and Greek *φ*, that the former was not pronounced *fixis labris* (i. p. 11. 27 H. hoc tamen scire debemus, quod non *fixis labris* est pronuntianda *f*, quomodo *p* et *h* ; atque hoc solum interest) [Blass, *Griech. Aussprache*², p. 85 dates the change of Greek *φ* (written in Latin *ph*, or as Priscian puts it ‘*p* et *h*’), from the aspirate to the spirant sound at about 400 A. D.]. Two centuries earlier than Priscian, the difference between Latin *f* and Greek *φ* seems to have been very slight, for Diomedes (fourth cent. A. D.), from whom, or from whose original authority, Priscian may be quoting, says (423. 28 K.) : et hoc scire debemus quod *f* littera tum scribitur, cum Latina dietio scribitur, ut ‘*felix*.’ nam si peregrina fuerit, *p* et *h* scribimus, ut ‘*Phoebus*,’ ‘*Phaeton*.’ *F* is the normal equivalent of Greek *φ* in Greek loanwords from the middle or end of the fourth century onwards, e. g. *strofa*, Greek *στροφή* (see ch. i. § 11).

The remark of Priscian (i. p. 35. 17 H.) that *F*, the Aeolic digamma, used to have the sound of consonantal *v* (*w*), probably refers to a fashion of some early grammarians of writing ‘*Fotum*,’ ‘*Firgo*,’ &c., alluded to by Cornutus ap. Cassiodor. 148. 8 K. and by Donatus ad Ter. *Andr.* i. 2. 2 (see ch. i. § 7).

§ 116. *mf*. Mar. Victorinus (18. 14 K.) : item consonantes inter se [invicem sibi succedunt], sed proprie sunt cognatae, quae simili figuratone oris dicuntur, ut est *b*, *f*, [*s*], *m*, *p*, quibus Cicero adiecit *v*, non eam quae accipitur pro vocali, sed eam quae consonantis obtinet vicem, et anteposita vocali fit ut aliae quoque consonantes. quotiens igitur praepositionem sequetur vox cuius prima syllaba incipit a supradictis litteris, id est *b*, *f*, [*s*], *m*, *p*, *v*, quae vox conjuncta praepositioni significationem ejus confundat, vos quoque praepositionis litteram mutate, ut est ‘*combibit*’ ‘*comburit*’ ‘*comfert*’ ‘*comfundit*’ ‘*commemorat*’ ‘*comminuit*’ ‘*comparat*’ ‘*compellit*’ ‘*convalescit*’ ‘*convocat*’ non ‘*conbibit*’ ‘*conburit*’ et similia. sic etiam praepositio juncta vocibus quae incipiunt a supradictis litteris *n* commutat in *m*, ut ‘*imbibit*’ ‘*imbuit*’ ‘*imfert*’ ‘*imfeit*’ ‘*immemor*’ ‘*immitis*’ ‘*impious*’ ‘*impotens*.’ He must be quoting from some grammarian of the Republic in his rule about *f* ; for the usual teaching of the grammarians of the Empire is that the consonants before which *m* is used are *b*, *p*, *m* ; and Priscian, i. p. 31. 2 H. quotes as early an authority as the elder Pliny to this effect (cf. Prisc. i. p. 29. 18 H. ‘*am*’ praepositio *f* vel *c* vel *q* sequentibus in *n* mutat *m* : ‘*anfractus*’ ‘*ancisus*’ ‘*anquiro*’). But the spelling with *m* before *f* (and *v*) was undoubtedly an old usage, of which such MS. spellings as *comferre*, *Poen.* 1048, *comfragosas*, *Men.* 591 in the Plautus Palimpsest, *im flammam*, *Aen.* xii. 214, *comferi*, *Aen.* iv. 116 in Virgil MSS. may be relics. On the other hand since

imp̄r̄ator is found both in early and later times beside *imperator*, and since the nasal may have been in pronunciation dropped before *f* (cf. *cofisse*, *covenere* in Virgil MSS., Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 393), the evidence of these early spellings is not conclusive.

§ 117. **S, X, Z.** In the noun 'use' and the verb 'to use' the letter *s* has two different sounds, which we often call 'hard *s*' and 'soft *s*.' Hard *s* is more scientifically termed 'unvoiced,' soft 'voiced' *s*, the two sounds differing exactly as the unvoiced and voiced mutes, *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *c* and *g*. The Latin *s* in a word like *urbs* was hard or unvoiced *s*, we know from the frequently repeated statements of the grammarians, that the spelling *urps* expressed the pronunciation; while the spelling with *b* was justified only by the analogy of other cases, *urbis*, *urbi*, *urbem*, &c. (see § 80); and *p* in *sumpsi*, *hiemps* tells the same tale. Initial *s*, whether in the accented or unaccented syllable, may also be put down as unvoiced *s*, since the Romance languages agree in giving it this sound (e.g. Ital. *sì*, Fr. *si*, Span. *sì* for Lat. *si*; Ital. *sudare*, Fr. *suer*, Span. *sudare* for Lat. *sudare*), and similarly when *s* is the initial of the second member of a compound, in words like Ital. *risalire*, Fr. *résilier*, Span. *resalir* from Lat. *rēsīlire*, later *resalire*. None of the Latin grammarians ever suggest that Latin *s* had anything but one and the same sound; and their silence is evidence of some weight that the soft or unvoiced variety of *s* was unknown in Latin. This voiced *s*-sound seems to have been the sound of Greek ζ in and after the Macedonian period (cf. ζμάραγδος for σμάραγδος, Ζύρνα for Σύρνα), which explains why Oscan voiced *s*, which corresponds to Umbrian and Latin *r*, is in those inscriptions which are written in Latin characters, expressed by *z*, e.g. *eizac* (Umbr. *erak*), *eizazunc egmazum* (in Lat. *earum rerum*) on the Bantia Tablet c. 130 B.C. Between vowels *s* had at an early time in Latin (c. 350 B.C. according to Cicero, *Fam.* ix. 21. 2) become *r*, as it did in Umbrian; and this earlier *s* may very well have had in this position the voiced sound (ch. iv. § 146). Intervocalic *s* in the classical and Imperial period is only found as a rule where there had been formerly some consonant combined with *s*, e.g. *formōsus* earlier *formonsus*, *causa* earlier *caussa*, *ūsus* earlier *ussus* (see ch. iv. § 148). In such words *s* has become voiced in many Romance

languages, e. g. Fr. épouse (Lat. *sponsa*), but only in those in which every Latin unvoiced consonant becomes voiced in this position. In Italian intervocalic *s* is unvoiced, except in the few cases where Latin unvoiced mutes also become voiced, e. g. *sposare*, like *mudare* (§ 73). There is hardly any evidence, therefore, that *s* in classical Latin was in any circumstances pronounced like our *s* in 'to use'; and the opinion, a widely spread one, that the change of spelling from *caussa* to *causa*, &c., indicated a change from hard to soft *s* is utterly wrong.

The pronunciation of double *-ss-* is discussed in § 131. Here we need only mention the curious practice that grew up in the later Empire of prefixing *i* to initial *st*, *sp*, *sc*, seen in spellings on inscriptions like *istatuum* (Orelli 1120, of 375 A.D.), *ispose* (i. e. *sponsae* C. I. L. viii. 3485), and in Romance forms like Fr. épouse. These last show that this spelling does not indicate an *sh*-sound of *s* before a mute like German *stehen* (pronounced 'shtehen'), but that there was an actual *i*-sound before the *s*-sound, an *i*-sound which developed from a vowel-glide, due to beginning the word before the vocal-organs were properly in position for the initial consonant. These 'initial on-glides,' as phoneticians would term them, are a feature of Romance languages (cf. Greek *ἐρυθρός*), but not of Teutonic. We have already seen that there is some indication of initial *l* having had an 'on-glide' in Latin (§ 99); and spellings on inscriptions suggest the same for other initial consonants. Can this have been the 'circa s litteram deliciae' which elocution teachers had to correct in their pupils (Quint. i. 11. 6), just as singers are taught nowadays to avoid the 'breathy' gradual beginning of an initial vowel?

X had, as the grammarians repeatedly tell us, the sound of *c* followed by the sound of *s*. The *c* (as the *c* of *ct*, § 95), tended to be dropped after a consonant, whence the spelling *mers* in Plautus for *meræ*; and in careless pronunciation *x* in any position tended to *ss* (so *ct* became *tt*, § 95), as we see from forms like *cossim* for *coxim*, used in the farces of Pomponius (ap. Non. 40 M.). There are traces, too, of the substitution of *sc* for *cs*, e. g. *ascella* is the Late-Latin form of *avilla*. In Italian we have *ss* [as in ancient Pelignian, e. g. *usur* (Lat. *uōres*), and

other dialects], for example, sasso (Lat. *saxum*), but before a consonant (as probably in Vulgar Latin), *s*, e.g. destro (Lat. *dexter*) (as in ancient Umbrian *destra*, &c.). Latin loanwords in Welsh indicate *cs*, e.g. O.W. Saes for Latin *Saxo*, croes for Latin *crux*, but *s* before a consonant, e.g. estron (Lat. *extrāneus*), estynn (Lat. *extendo*).

Z of Old Latin had perhaps the soft or voiced sound of *s*, which passed into the *r*-sound about the time of Appius Claudius, the famous censor, when *z* was discarded from the alphabet (see ch. i. § 5). Greek ζ differed from it in causing length by 'position.'

Final *-s* after a short vowel was weakly pronounced at all periods of the Latin language, and in the early poetry often did not constitute 'position' before an initial consonant, though by Cicero's time it was regarded as an essential of correct pronunciation to give *s* at the end of a word its full sound.

§ 118. Phonetic descriptions of *s*, *x* : Ter. Maur. vi. 332. 239-243 K. :

mox duae supremae
vicina quidem sibila dentibus repressis
miscere videntur : tamen ictus ut priori
et promptus in ore est, agiturque pone dentes,
sic levis et unum ciet auribus susurrum.

Mar. Vict. vi. 34. 16 K. dehinc duae supremae, s et x, jure jungentur. nam vicino inter se sonore attracto sibilant rictu, ita tamen, si prioris ictus pone dentes excitatus ad medium lenis agitur. Mart. Cap. iii. 261 S sibilum facit dentibus verberatis. . . X quicquid C atque S formavit exsibilat. Cledonius, v. 28. 1 K. s . . . sibilus magis est quam consonans.

§ 119. Latin *s* in Romance. Initial *s* becomes our *sh* (cf. Ital. *scimmia*) in Venice and some other parts (similarly intervocalic *s* becomes the voiced form of this sound, as in our 'pleasure'), and was possibly voiced *s* in ancient Italic dialects (e.g. Faliscan *Zexto-* for *Sextus* (?)). On a late inscription of Tibur we have *ZABINA* (*C. I. L.* vi. 12236). Intervocalic *-s-* between the accented and unaccented vowels is unvoiced in Spanish (where however all sibilants are unvoiced), Roumanian and Italian, e.g. Italian *mese* (Latin *mēnsis*) [*MHZEΣ* on a Naples' inscription (*C. I. L.* x. 719), if it represent actual pronunciation, must have been a dialectal variety]. Italian *sposa* (with voiced *s* and open *o*) is influenced by *sposare* (Latin *spo(n)sare*), where the *o* and the *s* precede the accent; the voiced *s* of *rosa* is anomalous, but may represent Greek ζ; or *rosa* may be a bookword and not a direct descendant of the Latin, for its French and Spanish forms too are irregular (Gröber's *Grundr.* p. 522). It is voiced in the other Romance languages, in which also (as in Spanish) unvoiced mutes between vowels become voiced, e.g. Fr. *épouse* (Lat. *spo(n)sa*), chose (Lat. *causa*) with voiced *s*, like O.Fr. *ruede* (Lat. *rōta*, Span. *ruede*), vide (Lat. *vīta*, Span. *vida*). It is voiced also in North Italian. Intervocalic *-s-*

before the accented vowel is voiced in Italian, e. g. *sposare* (Latin *spo(n)sare*), precisely as any Latin unvoiced mute becomes voiced in this position; e. g. *mudare* (Latin *mūtare*), *pagare* (Lat. *pācare*). So does any *s* which by Syncope, &c. has come to stand before a voiced consonant, e. g. *sdegno* (Vulg. Lat. *disdigno*), while in Spanish it has developed to *đ*, *r* (though written *s*), e. g. *desden*.

§ 120. Greek ζ, Latin z. The letter *z*, the Greek letter ζ, was, as we saw (ch. i. § 1), brought into use at Rome in the transcription of Greek words (and of those only) about the close of the Republic. Previously to that time *ss* had been used, e. g. *massa* (Greek μάζα), which at the beginning of a word was *s*, e. g. *Setus* (C. I. L. i. 1047, 1299, Greek Ζῆθος) (Plautus makes this *s*-alliterate with ordinary *s*-, e. g. *sonam sustuli Merc. 925*, *solve sonam Truc. 954*), and, if we are to believe the grammarians, *d*, e. g. *Medentius* for *Mezentius*. [But *Septidonium* a mispronunciation of *Septizonium*, a building at Rome (Probi App. 197. 23), seems to be a popular etymology from *donum*.] (Prisc. i. 49 y et z in graecis tantummodo ponuntur dictionibus, quavis in multis veteres haec quoque mutasse inveniuntur, et pro *v u*, pro ζ vero . . . *s* vel *ss* vel *d* posuisse, ut . . . ‘Saguntum,’ ‘massa’ pro Ζάκυνθος, μάζα, . . . ‘Sethus’ pro Ζῆθος dicentes, et ‘Medentius’ pro Mezentius.) Blass, in his book on Greek Pronunciation, gives the history of the Greek sound as follows. The combination *zd* in words like ὕζος (Germ. Ast), ἰζω (Lat. *sīdo* for **sisido*), Ἀθήνας (‘Αθήνας-δε) was expressed by the letter ζ (the Semitic letter Sain, a symbol in the Semitic alphabet of voiced *s*), as the combination *ks* by ξ (the Semitic Samech). This was the original use of ζ. It came to be applied to the combination *dz* (from *dy*), e. g. πεζός (for πεδγός), ζάπλουτος (for διάπλουτος); and at this period came the transference of the Greek alphabet to Italy, with the result that in the Italic alphabets, Umbrian, Oscan, &c., the *z*-symbol had the sound of *dz* or *ts*. In course of time *dz* came round to the sound of *zd*, so that πεζός and ἰζω had now the same sound of ζ. This *zd*-sound further developed into the sound of *zz*, or *z*, apparently in the Macedonian period; and so we find the town Gaza, whose Semitic name has voiced *s* or Sain, written in Greek characters Γάζα. This then was the sound which the Romans had to express in Greek loanwords, voiced *s*, not the earlier sound *zd*. Voiced *s*, as we have found reason to believe, was a sound unknown in Latin words since 350 B. C., which explains Quintilian’s remark (xii. 10. 28; cf. Maxim. Victorinus, vi. 196. 3 K.) about the beauty of the sound of ζ, and its absence from the Latin alphabet. To express it, double or single *s* (the unvoiced *s*-symbol) was used by the early Republican writers and occasionally by later authors (e. g. *saphutus*, Petron. 37, for ζάπλουτος), perhaps even *d* (with the sound of *th* in ‘this’?), until a later age felt the necessity of employing, for the sake of exactness, the Greek letter itself, as they did also in the case of Greek *v*, *φ*, *χ*, *θ*. The history of ζ is a common point of discussion among Greek grammarians who remark on its origin from the combinations σδ and δσ, and their remarks are repeated by their Latin imitators, but need not be taken to imply that ζ had at the time of the Empire any other sound than that of voiced *s* (Mar. Viet. vi. 6. 6 K.; Maxim. Viet. vi. 196. 3 K.; Audacis exe. vii. 327 K.). Thus Velius Longus (vii. 50. 9 K.), in criticizing the remark of Verrius Flaccus: ‘sciunt z litteram per sd scribi ab iis qui putant illam ex s et d constare,’ states positively that ζ had not the sound of a double letter, unlike ψ and ξ: denique siquis secundum naturam vult excutere hanc

litteram, inveniet duplicem non esse, si modo illam aure sinceriore exploraverit . . . et plane siquid supervenerit, me dicente sonum hujus litterae, invenies eundem tenorem, a quo coeperit. The interchange of *dy* and *z* on late inscriptions, e. g. *baptidiata*, Rossi i. 805, of 459 A. D., and in spellings like *zabulus* for *diabūlus* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) implies merely that the spirant *y*-sound which *dy* had come to take in Latin (§ 51, cf. *Madia* for *Maia*) was felt to resemble the sibilant sound of voiced *s*. *Z* has however the *ts*-sound in alphabets derived from Latin, e. g. O. Engl. Bezabe 'Bathsheba.'

§ 121. Old Roman *z*, found in the Carmen Saliare (Velius Longus, vii. 51. 5 K.), and according to tradition discarded through the influence of Appius Claudius, one would naturally suppose to have had the same sound as that of *z* in the Umbrian, Oscan, and other Italic alphabets, viz. *dz* or *ts*¹; so that Claudius might, like Papirius, Ruga, and other traditional reformers of spelling, have exemplified the new orthography in his own family-name by writing *Claudius* for an earlier **Clauzus*. This would harmonize well with the fantastic remark of Martianus Capella, that Claudius objected to the letter because it gave the teeth the appearance of a death's-head (iii. 261 *Z* vero idcirco Appius Claudius detestatur, quod dentes mortui, dum exprimitur, imitatur), which happily describes the appearance of the mouth in uttering the *dz*-sound of our 'adze.' But this description will also suit for the voiced *s*-sound; and the contemporary change of intervocalic *s* (voiced *s* to *r*, exemplified in the new spelling of *Papisius* as *Pāpūrius*, as well as the use of *z* for voiced *s* on a very early coin of Cosa, suggests that this rather was the sound of early Roman *z* (see ch. i. § 5, though the matter is uncertain).

§ 122. Old Roman *s* (*z*), later *r*. The change of intervocalic *s* to *r* is a common one in various languages, and is generally taken to imply that the *s* first became voiced *s*, then passed into *r* (cf. Span. *desden*, see above). That Old Roman *s* of *Fūsius*, &c. took this course is indicated by the fact that the Oscan sibilant, corresponding to Latin and Umbrian *r*, is in the inscriptions in Latin characters written *z*, and not *s*.

§ 123. Prosthetic vowel with *st*, &c. For instances of the prosthetic vowel in MSS. and late inscriptions, see the list given by Schuchardt in *Vok.* ii. pp. 338 sqq., who refers the earliest traces of its use to the second cent. A. D. It is written *i* or *e*, e. g. *istudium*, *estudium*, sometimes *hi-*, *he-*, e. g. *histudiis* (often misread in MSS. as *hisstudiis*), rarely *y*, *ae*, and is often confused with the prepositions *in*, *ex*. Thus *iscribere*, *escribere* may represent either *scribere* or *inscribere* or *exscribere*. In late Latin where *ab* is used before an initial vowel, *ā* before an initial consonant, we find *ab* normally before an initial *sp-*, *sc-*, *st-*, even though the prosthetic vowel is not expressed in writing (*A. L. L.* iii. 149). Along with the dropping of this prosthetic vowel, and the restoration of the original form *scribere*, &c., went the dropping of the initial *i-*, *e-* of *i(n)scribere*, *e(x)scribere*, so that we get spellings like *splorator* for *explōrator* (Cagnat, *Ann. Epigr.* 1889, no. 55), *Spania* for *Hispania* (see Schuchardt's list, *Vok.* ii. pp. 365 sqq.). In Italian, a language in which almost every word ends in a vowel, the prosthetic vowel has been dropped, e. g. *studio*, and with it the genuine

¹ Initial *Z*, however, in Umbro-Osc. may have been a variety of *s*, e. g. Umbr. *zefef* 'sedens' (von Planta, i. p. 71).

initial vowels of words like Lat. *histōria*, *Hispania*, *instrūmentum*, Ital. *storia*. Spagna, stromento or strumento. But after words like *con*, *in*, *non* (all ending in a consonant), both vowels are restored in pronunciation, so that the spelling *con estudio*, *non estoria* represents the actual sound. These forms *studio* and *estudio* (*istudio*), *storia* and *estoria* (the actual) are what are called 'doublets,' the one being used after a final vowel, the other after a (rare) final consonant; and that is, no doubt, the explanation of these double forms *splorator*, *esplorator*, &c. on late inscriptions. In French, where consonant endings were far more preserved than in Italian, the prosthetic vowel remains, e.g. *étude*, *écrire*. It is before *st-*, *sc-*, *sp-*, &c., for the most part, that the prosthetic vowel asserted itself sufficiently to require expression in spelling; but its presence before other consonantal initials may be inferred from occasional spellings like *ilocus*, *ireddere*, *imerito* (misread in MSS. as *immerito*), &c. (see the list of examples in Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 360 sqq.; some in MSS. are merely misreadings of critical signs). In Italian, where, as we have said, almost every word ends in a vowel, we could hardly expect this Latin prosthetic vowel to show signs of itself. Indeed the tendency is rather for a genuine initial vowel to be suppressed under the influence of a preceding final vowel. Thus *la apecchia*, the bee (Lat. *āpicilla*) has become *la pecchia*, Lat. *ecclēsia* has become *chiesa*, *inimicus*, *nemico*, and so on. Whether the same Procope is the explanation of the mispronunciation *rabo* for *arrābo*, which Plautus puts into the mouth of the slave in the *Truculentus*, for the sake of poking fun at the Praenestines, it is impossible to say:

STR. tene tibi

rabonem habeto . . .

AST. Perii, 'rabonem.' quam esse dicam hanc beluam?

Quin tu arrabonem dicis?

STR. 'a' facio lucri,

Ut Praenestinis 'conea' est ciconia.

We do not find mention of the prosthetic vowel by Latin grammarians till quite late times, which shows that however far it had developed in Vulgar Latin, it did not threaten to encroach on the speech of the educated classes. Thus Isidore (seventh cent.) derives *escarus* (i. e. *scarus*) from *esca* (*Orig.* xii. 6. 30 *escarus dictus eo, quod escam solus ruminare perhibetur*), and *iscurra* (i. e. *scurra*), somewhat comically, from the same word (*ib.* x. 152 [under I not E] *iscurra vocatur, quia causa escae quempiam consetetur; cf. ib. xx. 4. 9 discus antea 'iscus' vocabatur a specie scuti*). He warns his readers against the mispronunciations *yspissa*, *yscena*, *ystimulus*, (4. 509, App. 3. 40. Ar. *spissa*, *scena*, *stimulus* et cetera similia y carent). Similar warnings are given in the Glosses ap. Mai, *Cl. Auct.* against *iscena*, *iscandatum*, *iscapha*, *iscriptura* (vi. 580), and directions to write 'per solam s' *sceda* (vii. 578 b), *stimulus*, *spissa*, and *splendor* (vi. 581). (Theophilus non 'izofilus,' Probi App. 198. 1, should perhaps read 'T. non ziofilus,' and in 199. 10, *stabilitus* non 'istabilitus,' is a mere conjecture.) It is not found in the early Latin loanwords in Teutonic, e.g. O. H. Germ. *scriban* (Lat. *scribo*), or Celtic languages, e.g. O. Ir. *scol*, Bret. *skol* (Lat. *sc(h)ola*). But Welsh, which has the same tendency as late Latin to use a prosthetic vowel (written *y*, pronounced like *u* of our 'but'), before initial *s* followed by a consonant has subsequently added this *y-* to these Latin loanwards, e.g. *ysgol*, *ysgrifo*, as it has done to other words of a similar

form, e.g. *ysgub*, a sheaf. That Procope had shown itself in Vulgar Latin we see from the Romance forms, Ital. *bottega*, Span. *botica*, Fr. *boutique*, which point to Vulg. Lat. **poteca* for *ἄποθήκα*, and Ital. *morechia*, Span. *morga* from Vulg. Lat. **murca* for *ἄmurca*, both Greek words. (On *ste* for *istē*, see ch. vii. § 17.)

A further result of the confusion of a word like *scribo* with a compound, *exscribo*, *inscribo*, was that some words beginning with *sc-*, *sp-*, *st-*, &c. were regarded as compounds with the prepositions *ex*, *in*, and were deprived of their initial *s*. This, at any rate, seems to be the explanation of forms like Vulg. Lat. **psasmus* for *spasmus* (Span. *pasmo*, Port. *pasmo*, and the French verb *pâmer*, to swoon) (see the list of examples in Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 354 sqq.). Another result possibly was that such a form as *sponere* for *exponere* being regarded as the equivalent of *ponere*, the letter *s-* might occasionally be prefixed at random to words beginning in *c-*, *t-*, *p-*, &c., e.g. *spictus* for *pictus* (Schuchardt, l. c., mentions a few doubtful examples; but includes cases where the *s-* was original, e.g. O. Lat. *strītavus*, later *trītavus*. See ch. iv. § 146.)

§ 124. *s* before a consonant. I.-Eur. *s* before *m*, *n*, &c. was dropped in Latin or rather assimilated (iv. 159), e.g. *p̄rimus* (Pelignian *Prismu* for Lat. *Prima*), *cōmis* (on the very ancient Dvenos inscription *cosmis*), *dūmus* older *dumms* (cf. *Dusms*). So *tra(n)s* became *tra-* before *j*, *d*, and optionally before *m*, *p*, according to Velius Longus, 66. 9 K., e.g. *transtulit*, but *trajecit*, *trādūxit* *transmisit* or *trāmisit*, *transposuit* or *trāposuit*. Spellings on late plebeian inscriptions and in MSS., such as *prebeteri* for *presbyteri* (Rossi, i. 731, of 445 A. D.), have been collected by Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 355 sq. But though *s* is suppressed in this position in some Romance languages, notably in French, e.g. *château* (Ital. *castello*, Span. *castillo*) from Lat. *castellum*; *blâmer* (Ital. *biasmare*, Catal. *blasmar*, Prov. *blasmar*) from Vulg. Lat. **blas(i)mare* for *blasphēmare*, this suppression is by no means universal, and was unknown in French itself at an earlier stage, e.g. *blasmer*; so that these spellings cannot convince us that Latin *s* in the middle of a word had at all the same weak sound that it had at the end of a word. (Schuchardt's examples of the assimilation of *c* or *t* to *s*, with *ss* for *sc* and *st*, e.g. *Crissana*, *Vok.* i. pp. 145 sq., are perhaps better explained as cases of palatalization of *c*, *t*.)

A vowel before *st*, &c. is not shortened under the influence of a preceding short syllable in Plautine versification any more readily than a vowel before any other consonant group, e.g. *volūptātem*, beside *potēstātem*, *ministērium*. (See ch. iii. § 34.)

§ 125. *x*. On the spellings *cs*, *cx*, *xs*, &c. see ch. i. § 4, and for the interchange of *x* with *ss* and (with consonant) *s*, see Georges and Brambach s. vv. *mixtus*, *Ulixes*, *sesoenti*, *Esquiliae*, *Xerxes*, *Sestius*, &c. Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. p. 351, and i. 133, gives some instances of *es-* for *ex-* before *c*, *t*, *p* in late Latin inscriptions and in MSS. (Cf. Placidus' Glossary, 67. 18 G. *exspes*, sine spe . . . 'espes' vero sine *x* nihil est), and of *-ss-*, *-s-* for *-x-*, e.g. *vissit* for *vixit*, *Alesander* for *Alexander*. *Vissit* for *vixit* is common on late Christian inscriptions (e.g. *C. I. L.* x. 4546), but the earliest instance of *ss* for *x* is probably on an epitaph of a cavalry soldier at Cologne, which cannot be later than Nero's reign [*ve*]ssillo (*A. L. L.* viii. 589). On *mers* for *merx* (*mer(c)s*), like *pars* for *par(t)s* in MSS. of Plautus, see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. p. 656. Caper 98. 10 K. allows both *calx* and *calx*: *calx* dicendum, ubi materia est, per *s*; at eum pedis est, *calx* per *x*. In late Latin

final *-s* and *-x* are often interchanged. Thus *x* is written for the final *s* (originally *ss*) of *miles*, *aries*, *pöples*, *locuples*. All these are forms censured in the Appendix Probi (197. 28 K. ; 198. 29 ; 199. 4, 5) ; and on inscriptions we have *milex*, *milix*, *pregnax*, &c. (see Seelmann, p. 353). The similarity of the sound of this *-s* with *-x* may be inferred from Probus, *Inst.* 126. 36 K. *quaeritur qua de causa miles per s et non per x litteram scribatur*, &c. Similarly *obstetrix* was made *opstitrīs* (Probi App. 198. 34 K., cf. 198. 28 *meretrix* non 'menetris') ; and on inscriptions we have *corix* and *corix* (Greek *κοροικ*, *C. I. L.* x. 719), *subornatris*, &c. (see Seelmann, p. 353). The *felatris* (iv. 1388 and 2292) on inscriptions of Pompeii reminds us of *-s*, *-ss* for *x*, *cs*, on Oscan inscriptions of the same town, e. g. *meddiss* (for **meddicēs* Nom. Pl.) *Zv. I. I. I.* 140 (cf. Osc. *Santia* for *Ξανθίας*).

§ 126. **Final s.** (See Havet on 'l's latin caduc' in *Études dédiées à G. Paris.* 1891 ; he shows that it is the rule, and not the exception, that *-s* does not constitute 'position' in the older poetry ; cf. Plautine endings of lines like *estis vos*). Cicero (*Orator*, xlvi. 161) : *quin etiam quod jam subrusticum videtur, olim autem politius, eorum verborum, quorum eadem erant postremae duae litterae, quae sunt in 'optimus,' postremam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequeretur ; ita non erat ea offensio in versibus, quam nunc fugiunt poetae novi ; ita enim loquebamur :*

qui est omnibu' princeps,
non 'omnibus princeps,' et
uita illa dignu' loquoque,

non dignus. quod si indocta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, quid ab ipsa tandem arte et doctrina postulari putamus ? ; Quint. ix. 4. 38 *quae fuit causa et Servio, ut dixit, subtrahendae s litterae, quotiens ultima esset aliaque consonante susciperetur, quod reprehendit Luranius, Messala defendit. nam neque Lucilium putat uti eadem ultima, cum dicit 'Aeserninus fuit' et 'dignus loquoque,' et Cicero in Oratore plures antiquorum tradit sic locutos.* (On the dropping of *-s* on inscr. see § 137.)

§ 127. **Double Consonants.** No point of Latin pronunciation is more certain than that a double consonant in such a word as *bucca* was really pronounced as a double, and not as a single consonant, with 'the first syllable ending in one *c*, and the second syllable beginning with another *c*,' as the Latin grammarians put it, or in more scientific language, with a new force-impulse beginning in the second half of the consonant. The word would be uttered, not, as we are accustomed to pronounce it, with one *c*-sound, but with the double *c*-sound of our 'book-case.' The statements of the grammarians are so clear on this matter as to leave no room for doubt ; and even without their help, we might have inferred the Latin usage from the evidence of the Romance languages. For although it is only the Italian which has entirely preserved to this day the double pronunciation

(e. g. Ital. *boc-ca*, but Span. *boca*, Fr. *bouche*), there are traces in the others of its previous existence. Latin *ss* is hard *s*, where Latin *s* has become soft, or voiced *s*. Latin *rr*, *nn*, *ll* have developed into different sounds in Spanish from Latin *r*, *n*, *l*; and in French a Latin vowel before a double consonant has been differently treated from one before a single consonant: *tālis* becomes *tel*, but *vallis*, *val*; *mānus* becomes *main*, but *annus*, *an*. The only thing open to question is whether the spelling with two consonants did not sometimes indicate a lengthened rather than a doubled consonant, a consonant on which the voice dwelt for a time, without dividing it between two syllables. This distinction between a long and a double consonant is more clearly marked in the case of a mute (e. g. long *c* and double *c*), than of a liquid, nasal, or sibilant (e. g. long *l* and double *l*, long *n* and double *n*, long *s* and double *s*). The greater force and abruptness of the mute as compared with the liquid would make the syllable-division in *bucca* more readily caught by the ear than in *mille*.

This lengthened pronunciation may have been given to *m*, &c., in *āmitto* for *ammitto* (cf. *ammissam* in the Medicean MS. of Virgil, *A. ii.* 741); and it was probably a stage in the development of words like *milia* older *millia*, *causa* older *caussa*, *casus* older *cassus*.

From the statements of the grammarians, and from the spelling of Inscriptions and the oldest MSS., we see that the orthography, and presumably the pronunciation, of the Empire did not allow *ss* after a diphthong, nor (with possible exceptions) after a long vowel, nor yet *ll* between a long *i* and another *i*. The *caussa*, *cāssus*, *glōssa*, *mīssi*, *mīllia* of an earlier time were reduced to *causa*, *cāsus*, *glōsa*, *mīsi*, *mīlia*, and show in Italian to-day the single letter in spelling and pronunciation (*cosa*, *chiosa*, *misi*, &c.). Seelmann's explanation is that the length of the diphthong would detract from the length of the consonant in *cau-ssa*, and make it no longer than a single consonant *causa*, while in *milia* the similarity of the articulation of *ī* and *l* was the reason why the vowel organs passed so quickly over the intervening *l*-position back to the *i*-position, as to prevent the voice from dwelling for the due period of time on the *l* itself. However that may be, we can at least be positive that the spelling *ss* did not, as Corssen suggests, merely indicate the hard or unvoiced

quality of the *s*-sound (e.g. Engl. 'ass' with hard *s*, 'as' with soft *s*).

The practice of writing the consonants double was not adopted, as we saw (ch. i. § 8), until the time of Ennius. But there is no evidence, apart from this fact, to show that the pronunciation of *bucca*, *penna*, &c., in earlier times was not the same as the later pronunciation (like our 'bookcase,' 'penknife'). Plautus may have written these words with a single letter; still he always treats the first syllable as long by position; so that it would be as rash to infer that the older spelling was anything more than a mere usage of orthography, as to regard the temporary use of the sicilicus in the Augustan age (ch. i. § 8), e.g. *osa* (*C. I. L.* x. 3743), as an indication that the consonant had at that time a lengthened rather than a doubled pronunciation.

§ 128. *Testimony of the grammarians.* The grammarians' rule is 'Write two consonants, when two consonants are pronounced': ubi duorum consonantium sonus percutiet aures, Mar. Victorinus vi. 9-10 K.; who quotes *sub-batis*, *sac-cis*, *ef-fert*, *ef-fugit*, *fal-lit*, *gal-lus*, *val-lus*, *macel-lum*, *mul-lus*, *pal-lium* *Pal-las*, *an-num*, *Cin-nam*, *ap-paratum*, *lap-pam*, *Ar-runtium*, *bar-rum*, *cur-rit*, *fer-rum*, *as-siduum*, *Cas-sium*, *fes-sum*, *At-tius*, *Vel-tius*, and adds: nam ut color oculorum iudicio, sapor palati, odor narium dinoscitur, ita sonus aurium arbitrio subjectus est. Similarly Papirian (ap. Cassiodor. vii. 162. 10 K.) says: sono internoseemus, quoting *ac-cedo*, *at-tuli*, *as-siduus*, *ap-pareo*, *an-nuo*, *al-ligo*. So Vel. Longus vii. 61-62 K.: *ac-cipio*, *ac-currere*, *ag-gerat*, Pliny (ap. Priscian, i. p. 29. 8): *il-le*, *Metel-lus*. They speak also of one syllable ending with the consonant, and the next syllable beginning with the same consonant (prior syllaba in hac finitur, et sequens ab ea incipit, Consentius, v. 394. 35 K., who quotes *il-le*, *Al-lia*). Similarly Priscian, i. p. 45. 5 of *il-le*, p. 46. 8 of *Sab-burra*, *sab-bata*, *gib-bus*, *gib-berosus*, *gib-ber*, *ob-ba*, . . . *sub-bibo*, p. 47. 5 of *vacca* (MSS. *bacca*), *buc-ca*, *soc-cus*, *ec-quis*, *quic-quam*, p. 47. 9 of *abad-dir*, *abad-dier*, *ad-do*, *red-do*, *red-duco* ('quod etiam reduco dicitur'), p. 48. 5 of *af-ficio*, *suf-ficio*, *af-fectus*, *ef-ficio*, *dif-ficilis*, *dif-fundo*, p. 49. 29 of *lip-pus*, *ap-paret*, p. 50. 25 of *mit-to*, *Cot-ta*, *at-tinet*. Velius Longus' remarks on the pronunciation of *reduco* and *reddo* must be understood in the same way (vii. 66. 3 K.).

§ 129. *Reduction of ll to l, ss to s, after a diphthong or long vowel.* Some grammarians ascribe this reduction to a diphthong, others to any long vowel. Quintilian (i. 7. 20-21) tells us that *caussae*, *cassus*, *divissiones* was the spelling of Cicero's time, and that the double *s* was found in autograph MSS. both of Cicero and of Virgil, and adds that in still earlier times (i. e. before the introduction of double letters), *jussi* was spelt with a single *s*. Velius Longus (vii. 79. 20 K.) censures the proposal of Nisus (first cent. A. D.) to write *comese*, *consuese*, and his argument 'quia iuxta productam vocalem geminata consonans progredi non solet,' and declares positively that 'geminari consonantes productis vocalibus junctas usus ostendit,' quoting

as examples *errasse, saltasse, abisse, calcasse*. He inclines however to the spelling *paulum* on the ground that *paulum* 'repetito eodem elemento [sc. l] . . . enuntiarī nullo modo potest,' and declares the true rule to be that the presence of a diphthong, not of any long vowel, forbids the doubling of a consonant (cf. Prisc. i. p. 109. 22 H.). Still he contrasts *dossum* (for *dōrsūm*), with *rāsūm, retrāsūm*; and in another passage (72. 11 K.) he approves of the spelling and pronunciation *accūsātor*, as of *cōmīsātor*. Annaeus Cornutus (ap. Cassiodor. 149. 12-15 K.), speaking apparently of the old spelling *caussa*, says: in qua enuntiatione quomodo duarum consonantium sonus exaudiatur, non inuenio. Terentius Scaurus (21-22 K.) declares that neither *s* nor *r* are doubled, unless the preceding vowel is short; when it is long, the syllable ends with the vowel, and the consonant begins the next syllable, e. g. *plau-sus, lū-sus*. The spelling *caussa* he makes etymological (due to *cavissa*), not phonetic: apparet 'causam' geminatum *s* non recipere, quoniam neque in fine praecedentis alterum potest poni, neque a gemino sequens incipere. The remarks of Velius Longus (72. 19 K. *s* vero geminata vocis sonum exasperat), and of Marius Victorinus (viii. 5-6 K. iidem [sc. antiqui] voces quae pressiore sono eduntur, 'ausus,' 'causa,' 'fusus,' 'odiosus,' per duo *s* scribebant 'ausus'), must be regarded in the light of the previously quoted statements; though the latter may imply that the sound of an *-s-*, which represented a former *-ss-* was not quite the same as the sound of ordinary *s*. That this was probably the case with final *-s* (e. g. *miles* for **mīless*) we shall see below (§ 133). Elsewhere Terentius Scaurus defends the spelling *paulum* on etymological grounds, comparing *pullum, pusillum* (20. 15 K.); and Annaeus Cornutus (first cent. A. D., ap. Cassiodor. 149. 19 K.) speaks of some grammarians who wrote *mallo* (the older spelling, as we shall see) for *mālo*, because they connected the word with Greek μάλλον. Another reason apparently alleged for this spelling *mallo, nollo*, was the analogy of the Infinitive *malle, nolle*, to judge from Papirian's dictum ap. Cassiodor. 159. 1 K.: *malo* per unum *l*, quod est magis volo; *malle* per duo *l*, quod est magis velle; *nolo* per unum *l*, est enim non volo, *nolle* per duo *l*, quod est non velle (cf. Probi App. 201. 33 K. inter velit et vellit hoc interest quod, &c.) (cf. *vellint*, C. I. L. v. 2090; vii. 80; *nollis*, vii. 140). A further instance of the influence of an etymological theory on spelling is furnished by Alcuin (310. 32 K.), who defends the spelling *solemnis* by referring the word to *sōleo*. But if we overlook spellings warped by etymological theories, and here and there a traditional spelling retained, we may lay down the rule that *l* after a diphthong, and *s* after a long vowel or diphthong, were not written, or pronounced double in the period of the Empire, so that it is unlikely, for example, that *cessi* (though from *cēdo*), *jussi* [though the spelling *jous-* occurs on old inscriptions (see C. I. L. i¹. Index p. 583), and cf. *jūsus* (along with *Annius*!), vi. 77], *ussi* (though from *ūro*; cf. A. L. L. ii. 607), had a long vowel in the Imperial age. (*Cēssi, ūssi*, according to Priscian, i. p. 466. 6, 7 H.) The use of *ll* after a long vowel, but not after a diphthong, shows that the diphthongs still retained their diphthongal sound.

The statements of the grammarians about the older spelling are borne out by a reference to the Republican inscriptions. On the Lex Rubria of 49 B. C. we have *promēsserit, remēsserit, repromēsserit*, and on other inscriptions *caussa, accusasse, missil, paulum, millia, miliārium* (see the Index to C. I. L. vol. i¹. pp. 601-2); on the Comm. Lud. Saec. both *caussa* and *causa*, but always *quaeso*; on the Mon. Anc. *millia, clausum* and *clausum, caussa, caesae, occasio*.

Paulus is the usual form even on later inscriptions, also *Pollio* and *Polio* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.vv.; cf. *Pōlla* with apex on *o*, *C.I.L.* xi. 4572, &c.). *Aulla*, the oldest spelling, preserved in the Ambrosian MS. of Plautus (see below), similarly became *aula* and *olla* (see Georges); *crisso* (with *ī*, cf. *crīspus*) became *criso* (ib.); *glossa* and *glossema* became *glosa*, *glosema* (Lōwe, *Prodromus*, pp. 1 sqq.); *nassiterna* is the old spelling of this old word, like *nassum* (later *nāsus*) (see Georges). Thus *abscisio* (from *caedo*), and *abscissio* (from *scindo*) were not distinguished in spelling till Tiberius' reign.

In the best and oldest MSS. of Republican writers, and (archaistic) writers of the Augustan age, such as Plautus and Virgil, we have a good many spellings with *ll*, *ss*, where the later orthography used the single letter. Thus in Virgil MSS. we have examples of the old spelling, with double *s*, of the Perfect and Perf. Part. Pass. of verbs like *edo* (*adessus*, *ambessus*, *exessus*, *obessus*, *peressus*, *semessus*, i. e. *adēssus*, &c.), *video* (*provissa*, &c.); also the verb *invisso*, *audeo* (*aussa*), and other verbs in *-do*, *-deo*; *haereo* (*haessit*) and *haurio* (*haussere*, *hausserat*): *mitto* (*missi*, *missere*); we have *-nss-* and *-ss-* for later *-ns-*, *-s-* in *comprensna* and *compressa*, *emenssi*, &c., *lapidossa*, *undossi*, &c.; similarly *caussa*, *incusso*, &c.; and in foreign words *cassia* (Gk. *κασσία*, a misspelling of *κασία*), *Crinisso* (*A. v.* 38), *gessa* (*A. viii.* 662), *Passiphae*, *Rhessus*; though some of these last may be a wrong spelling (e.g. *gessa* should be *gaesa*, for *O. Ir. gae*, *O. H. Germ. gaizon-* point to *gaiso-*, with *g* for *L.-Eur. gh-*, cf. Sanscr. *hēśas*). And in the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus we have *essum*, *essurire*, *essitabant*, *excēssus* (*Most.* 826), *ussus*, *ussura*, *incusses*, *uisso*, *uisse*, *dimissero*, *quaesso*, *caussa*, *-ossus* (*laboriossi*, *odiosae*, *negotiosam*, *radiossus*); also *nassum*, *uassa*, and even *sesse* (perhaps rightly, for **sēd-sē(d)*), *Merc.* 249, *Stich.* 365, and *noss*, *Stich.* 536; and in Greek words *paussam*, *Aleēssimarche*, and (perversely) *bāssilice*, *Poen.* 577 (cf. *bassim*, *C.I.L.* i. 1181). For *ll* we have in Virgil MSS. some words where *s*, *x*, &c. have been dropped before *l* with lengthening of the vowel, or rather have been assimilated, like *quallus*, *G. ii.* 241 (cf. *quāsilus*), *anhellitus* and *anhellus*, *tellum*, *vellum*, along with some of doubtful origin, *collum*, a strainer, *G. ii.* 242 (probably first **cauillum*, then *caulum* or *collum*, then *cōlum*, like *Paulus*, *Paulus*, *Pollio* and *Polio*), *illux*, *A. vi.* 180, *mallim*, *G. iii.* 69 and *A. iv.* 108, *paullatim*, *millia*, *opillio*; as well as *-ella*, *-ellus* in *loquella*, *querella* (the normal spelling), *Philomella*, *fasellus*. (On *olli* *Dat.*, *ōlim* *Adv.*, see *ch. vii.*) And in the Plautus Palimpsest, *aulla*, a jar (later *aula* and *olla*), *millia*, *paulum* (see Ribbeck's *Index*, and the *Index* to Studemund's Apograph of the Codex Ambrosianus). In the Palatine MSS. of Plautus we have also *nollo* (see Goetz, preface to the *Stichus*, p. xiv).

Of these, we know that *millia*, &c., where long *ī* precedes and *i* follows the double *l*, became *milia*, &c. in the Imperial age. Pompeius (185. 16 K.) quotes the rule of the elder Pliny: Plinius Secundus in libris dubii sermonis ita expressit, 'mille non debemus aliter dicere nisi per geminum l, in numero plurali unum l ponere debemus et dicere milia' (cf. *ibid.* 172. 13 K.). *Milia*, *vilicus* are the normal spellings on inscriptions, beside *mille*, *villa*, from the reign of Tiberius; but in earlier inscriptions (excepting in very early ones where no consonant is written double) we have *ll*. In the Monumentum Ancyranum, that valuable evidence of the orthography of the Augustan age, we have *millia*, *milliens*. (On *stilicidium* from *stilla*, Diminutive of **stira*, *stīria*, see Lachmann ad *Lucr.* i. 313.) In other circumstances double *ll* was retained after a long vowel. e.g. *villa*, *stella*, which show the long vowel and double *l*,

or its traces, in the Romance languages, e.g. Ital. *villa*, *stella* (with close *e*). as in the Welsh loanword *ystwyll*, Epiphany. So *mille*, *vāllum*, *stilla*, *villum* (Dim. of *vinum*), *trālla*, *corōlla* (Dim. of *corōna*), *ūllus* (from *ūnus*), *nūllus*, &c. (Priscian i. p. 109. 21 H. attests *villum*, and *ūllus*; and on inser. we have *ūlla* C. I. L. ii. 1473; *ūlli*, vi. 10230; *nūllum*, x. 4787; *vīllanī*, ix. 348, &c.) But in a group of words, as before remarked, we have *ll* in the older, *l* in the Imperial spelling, viz. words where there has been what is called 'compensatory lengthening,' e.g. *quālus* for **quas-lus* (cf. *quāsillus*), *vēlum* for *rex-lum* (cf. *rexillum*). Of these words Cicero says (Orat. xlv. 153), *quin etiam verba saepe contrahuntur non usus causa, sed aurium; quo modo enim vester 'Axilla' Ala factus est nisi fuga litterae vastioris? quam litteram etiam e 'maxillis' et 'taxillis' et 'paxillo' et 'vexillo' et 'pauxillo' consuetudo elegans Latini sermonis evellit.*

That the suppression of the *s*-sound was in the earlier period expressed by doubling the letter, we may infer from these spellings in Virgil MSS. and *aula* (for *aux-la*, cf. *auxilla*) in the Palimpsest of Plautus. The change to the single *l* seems to have been made after the reign of Augustus, simultaneously with the adoption of *l* for *ll* in *paulum*, *mīlia*, &c., of *s* for *ss* in *causa*, *fusus*, &c., and, as we shall see, of *m* for *mm* in a similar case of 'compensatory lengthening,' *dumus* from **dus-mus*. *Anhellus*, if for **anhenslus* from stem **an-ansto-*, must have had long *e*. Thus *lōquella* for **loques-la*, *quērella* for **queres-la* may have been the older forms, which were banished for a time, and were restored in later Latin. (For statistics, see Brambach, *Orth.* p. 259.) *Mallo*, *nollo* are attacked by the grammarians of the Empire, along with *mīllia*, *caussa*, *fussus*, &c., and represent with these the older fashion of spelling and pronunciation. Diomedes (p. 386. 13 K.) blames those 'qui geminant l litteram et enuntiant' in these two verbs. (Does Velius Longus allude to the verb in p. 80. 5 K. where he says: *quis autem nescit 'malum' una l littera scriptam multum distare a 'mallo' eodem elemento geminato?*) How far other consonants were doubled after a long vowel is discussed below.

§ 130. Confusion of single and double letter in Latin. In the misspellings of inscriptions and MSS. we find a double written for a single consonant, especially in the case of (1) mute before *r*, e.g. *frattre* (C. I. L. viii. 111), *suppra* and *suppremus* in Virgil MSS. (Ribbeck, *Ind.*); (2) before consonantal *u* (*w*), e.g. *tennuis* in Virgil MSS., *strennuior* in MSS. of Lucil. xvi. 19 M. (cf. Probi App. 198. 18 K. aqua non 'acqua'); (3) *s* before mute, e.g. *disscente* (C. I. L. iv. 1278). We find the same doubling of a consonant in the first two cases in Italian in *fabbro*, *acqua*, &c. (see below); and in classical Latin we have perhaps traces of them in the normal spellings, *quattuor*, *battuo*. The third type of misspelling probably reflects the attraction of *s* to the first syllable (see § 139). The opposite error, of writing a single consonant for a double, appears especially (1) after a long vowel, e.g. *nula*, *Eph. Epigr.* iv. no. 557 (Consentius warns against mispronunciations like *mīle*, *vīla*, 392. 7 K.); (2) in syllables before the accent, usually in words compounded with prepositions, where the final consonant of the preposition has been assimilated to the initial of the verb or noun, e.g. *acepi*, *comunis*, but also in other cases, such as Diminutives, e.g. *sacellus* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.v.). There are in the classical language a few traces of the reduction of a long syllable to a short in the pretonic syllable, possibly in Diminutives like *ōfella* (from *offa*), *māmilla* (from *mamma*) (cf. Ital. *vanello*), but certainly in prepositional compounds. Thus *ommitto*

from *ob* and *mitto* has become *ōmitto* (Priscian i. p. 46. 18 H. *omitto dicimus pro 'ommitto'*); in *reddūco* the preposition was changed, perhaps by the analogy of other compounds, to *re*, but not in *reddo*, where it is accented (unless the true explanation here is that *reddo* represents **re-āido* with a reduplicated form of the verb found in Umbro-Oscan, ch. viii. § 9). (Velius Longus 66. 3 *interdum haec d littera geminatur, quotiens ab eadem littera sequens vox incipit; nec tamen semper, siquidem 'reddere' dicimus geminata d, . . . unde adnotanda imperitia eorum qui sic 'redducere' geminata d littera volunt enuntiare, quasi 'reddere,' tamquam necesse sit totiens eam duplicem esse, quotiens sequens vox ab eadem littera incipit.*) The versification of Plautus shows us that after a short syllable the preposition in the pretonic syllable of a compound was especially liable to be so slurred in pronunciation, that it might optionally be scanned as a short syllable, e. g. *quid āccēpīt?* (see ch. iii. § 34). How far the weakness incident to the first syllable of *accepit* after a short syllable adhered to it in other circumstances, and tended to reduce the *ac-* to the sound of *ac-*, it is difficult to say. We have *ore cōrupto* in Lucil. ix. 1. M., expressly attested by Consentius (400. 8 K.); and there seems no reason for setting aside the reading of the MSS. in Lucr. vi. 1135 *an caelum nobis ultro natura cōruptum Deferat*, a reading confirmed by Isidore, *Nat. Rer.* 39. The usual practice, where the preposition is assimilated, is to write a double letter in some cases, e. g. *corruptus, ommentans* (Liv. Andron.); in others to write a single letter and lengthen the vowel, e. g. *āmitto*. It is not always easy to draw a hard and fast line between these two practices. A scansion like Plautus' *quid āmittis* suggests that the second word was pronounced rather *ammittis* (cf. *ammissam* in Virgil MSS., Ribbeck, *Ind.*) than *āmittis*; for Plautus does not shorten the first syllable of the compound in *quid insanis*, &c., where we know the *i* to have been a long vowel before the group *ns* (see ch. iii. § 34). The *a* of *amittis* could then hardly be on precisely the same footing as a vowel long by nature. *Adm-*, though written *amm-* was not written *ām-*. (*Amentum*, beside *ammentum* and *admentum*, is probably non-existent. See Nettleship, *Contributions* s. v.) Again, Gellius says of the preposition *com*, compounded with *ligo*, and *necto* (ii. 17. 8) *coligatus et conexus producte dicitur. (Com before n is always cōn- in the best spelling, e. g. cōnubium, but not before gn, e. g. cognatus, unless gn has previously become n, e. g. cōnitor.)* The late spelling *oportunus* (see Georges) may be due to the analogy of *oportet*; but on Greek inscriptions we often have *ω*, instead of the usual *o*, in compounds with *com*, the assimilated *m* being sometimes omitted, e. g. *Κωμοδος*, sometimes expressed, e. g. *κωρρεκτωρ* (Eckinger pp. 51-2). It is therefore an open question how far these late spellings, such as *corigia* in the Edict of Diocletian, indicate a real reduction of the double consonant to a single, *cōrigia*, or a transference to the vowel of the extra length of the consonant, *cōrigia*. Greek spellings of Latin words are very uncertain guides; for Consentius mentions as a fault of the Greeks their inability to pronounce the double consonant in words like *jussit, ille*, 395. 13 K. *s litteram Graeci exiliter eferunt adeo, ut cum dicunt 'jussit,' per unum s dicere existimes; 394. 25 K. ubi enim [Graeci] dicunt 'ille mihi dixit,' sic sonant duae ll primae syllabae, quasi per unum l sermo ipse consistat*¹; and on Greek inscriptions we find double confused with single, single with double consonant in Latin words to a very great extent, especially *l* and *ll*, but not

¹ In Martial ii. 60 *puer Hylle* has assonance with *puerile*.

often *s* and *ss* (see Eckinger). Similarly in Latin inscriptions we find Greek words misspelt in this particular, e. g. *tesera*, *eclesia* (so in Vulg. Lat. ; cf. Ital. chiesa, &c.), *bassilica* (e. g. *C. I. L.* iv. 1779), &c. So Probi App. (199. 9 K.) censures 'bassilica'; (198. 11) 'cammera' (cf. Sicil. Neap. *cammara*); (198. 17) 'dracco'; (198. 27) 'fassiulus.' (In each case the vowel is *a*, the quality of which was the same, whether short or long.) On a Republican inscription (*C. I. L.* i. 1181) we have *bassin*, and in the Palimpsest of Plautus *bassilice*. The Plautine form of the name Ἡλυρία is *Hilūria*. In other foreign words we have a like confusion, e. g. *Britanni* and (later) *Brittanni* (see Georges s. v.), as we have a confusion in the quantity of the vowel of *Batāci*, &c. Very often a wrong etymology, or wrong association, is the cause of a misspelling; e. g. *pellex*, a late spelling of *paelex* (see Georges), was due to connexion with *pelticio*; and the established spelling *accipiter* for **acūpeter* [probably with *ā*, weak grade of *ō* of Greek ἄκυ-πέτρης (epithet of hawk in Hesiod, *Op.* 210), Sanscr. *ācupātvan-*, ch. iv. § 54] to connexion with *accipio*; cf. the vulgar form *acceptor* (Caper 107. 8 K. *accipiter* non 'acceptor') used by Lucilius (*inc.* 123 M.) *exta acceptoris et unguis*. The misspelling *cominus* for *comminus* (see Georges) is due to the analogy of *eminus*; and the analogy of Diminutive terminations *-ellus*, *-illus*, *-ullus* is generally believed to be responsible for the later spellings *camelus*, *anguilla*, *cucullus*, &c. The corrupt form *camellus* instead of *canellus* (Greek κάμηλος) is indicated by the spelling in the Itala (see Rönseh, *Itala*, p. 460), and in the Edict of Diocletian (II. 6, &c.), as by the Italian *cammello* (with open *e*), Span. *camello*, Fr. *chameau* (cf. *phasellus* for *phaselus* in Virgil MSS.); *anguilla*, the spelling of good MSS. of Latin authors, is reflected by Span. *anguila* (*A. L. L.* viii. 442); on *cucullus* and *cucullus*, see Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein*, s. v. The same explanation is generally given of *-ella* for *-ēla* of *loquela*, *querela*, *suadela*, *tutela*, *medela*, &c. (on which see Brambach, *Orthographie*, p. 258 sq.). The grammarians approve of the single *l* in these words (Ter. Scour. II. 1 K. on *querela*; Mar. Viet. 17. 9 K. on *loquela*, *querela*, *suadela*, *tutela*, also *camelus*; Caper 96. 6 K. on *querela*, *loquela*); but by the time of Papirian, the latter part of the fourth cent. A. D., *querella* was the usual spelling (see Papir. ap. Cassiod. 159. 4 K. Cf. Bede 287. 6 K.; Aleuin 299. 6 K.; Quaest. Gram. Cod. Bern. 83. *Suppl.* 175. 7 K.). At the same time we have seen that *querella* (for **queres-la*), *loquella*, &c. were probably the older spellings, and stand beside *quallus* for **quas-lus* in Virgil MSS., so that their use in Vulgar Latin may be really a case of adherence to the older form, just as we find vulgar spellings like *ussus*, *vissus*, *messor*, *fressus*, *allium* (on these see Georges), and Vulg. Lat. **ressica*, attested by Ital. *vescica*, &c. (cf. *Capsesis* non 'Capsessis,' Probi App. 198. 2). *Pīla* was in late Latin **pīlla*, *pīlula* (see Georges s. v. *pīlula*, and cf. the Romance forms). *Pōno*, for *pō-s(i)no*, a compound with the preposition *po*, for **apo*, a by-form of *ab*, was treated in vulgar speech as if **por-s(i)no*, a compound with *por-*. Hence the double *s* (for *rs*, as *dossum* from *dorsum*) in *possitus* (quasi 'por-situs'), *possui* on plebeian inscriptions (e. g. *possuit*, *C. I. L.* v. 5623; vii. 47. 137. 246; *dipossitus*, Rossi, i. 103, of 348 A. D.). In the Appendix Probi 202. 12 K. one is warned against the confusion of *sera*, a bolt, with *serra*, a saw, a confusion seen in Ital. *serrare*, Span. *cerrar* (cf. 201. 33 on *edit* and *vellit*). Other misspellings depend merely on the substitution of a single consonant with long vowel for a double consonant with short vowel, and vice versa, e. g. Probi App. 199. 4 K. *garrulus*, non 'garulus' (probably *gārus*); 198. 21 K. *caligo*, non 'calligo.' This substitution was allowed, as

we have seen, in prepositional compounds, like *amitto*, to which we may add *stipendium* for *stip[i]pendium* (*stipendiorum*, *C. I. L.* vi. 2496, 2787, 2795; *stipendiorum* 3069, of 221 A. D. point to *i* in vulgar pronunciation), *tricae* (see § 60) for **tricc[h]ae* (cf. Ital. *treccare*, beside Neapolitan *tricare*). It appears to be consistently carried out in a group of words, *cūpa* (cf. Sanser. *kūpas*) and *cūppa*, *stūpa* and *stūppa* (Greek *στῦπη* and *στῦππη*), *mūcus* and *mūccus*, *pūpa* (cf. *PVPPAE*, *C. I. L.* x. 4315; *PVPIVS*, *PVPIA*, vi. 6021) and *pūppa*, *gūtus* and *gūtus*, *mūtus* (Greek *μῦθος*, see *Class. Rev.* v. 10) and *mūtus*, **būtis* (Greek *βοῦτις*) and **būtis* (cf. Ital. *botte*, *bottiglia*). The forms with short vowel and double consonant seem to be those of late Latin and Romance (e. g. *cūppa*, *Ulp. Dig.* xxxiii. 6, 3 § 1 and xxxiii. 7, 8 M.; Augustine, *Conf.* ix. 8. 18; *Not. Tir.* 156: *pūppa*, *Acron*, in *Hor. S.* i. 5. 65; Ital. *coppa*, *Span. copa*, &c., while *cūpa* is reflected in Ital. *cupola*, *Span. cuba* and in the Welsh *cib*), so that the variety in form has arisen through the consonant being allowed to assert itself before the articulation of the vowel had been completed, and thus to take away from the vowel some of its force. [Similarly Middle High German *muoter* (I.-Eur. **māter*), with long vowel and single consonant has become in modern German *mütter*.] *Strēna* seems in the same way to have become *strēnna* at the end of the Republican period; for *strēna* is indicated by *Span. estrena*, &c.. *strēnna* by Ital. *strenna* (with open *e*), *Fr. étrenne*, though the byform *strenua* (see *Georges*) may indicate confusion with *strēnuus*, later *strennuus* (see above). In Italian the same thing is very common, e. g. *venni* for *vēni*, *leggi* for *lēgi*, *brutto* for *brūto*; and this may be the explanation of the puzzling form *tutto* for Latin *tōtus* (see *Körting*, *Lat.-Roman. Wörterb.* s. v.; and cf. *Consent.* 392. 1 K. 'tottum' pro toto, 'cottidie' pro cotidie), as of Latin *Juppiter* (the usual spelling, see *Georges*) for *Jūpiter*¹ (ch. vi. § 32). *Sūcus* however retains this form in Vulgar Latin, and similarly *brāca*; while both classical and Vulgar Latin show *bāca* (see *Georges*, and cf. Ital. *bag-ola*, *Fr. baie*), which, if the ordinary derivation be correct (see *Etyma Latina* s. v.), should be *bacca* for **bat-ca*. Latin *ciccus* seems to have been in *Vulg. Latin* **cicus*, to judge from Ital. *cica*, *cigolo*, &c.

Scribes of Irish nationality were specially liable to miswrite a double for a single consonant in a Latin word; for in the orthography of their own language the double letter often indicated merely that the consonant had not degenerated into a spirant. Thus a repeated substitution of double for single consonants in a Latin MS. is frequently an indication that the MS. has been written in an Irish monastery (see *Zimmer*, *Glossae Hibernicae*, prol. xi). Again the confusion of single with double consonants in inscriptions may often be due to local influence. Thus the Greeks, as we have seen, had a difficulty in pronouncing the Latin double consonants; the Oscan dialect often shows a double letter, where a single is etymologically correct, especially before a *y*-sound, e. g. *Vitelliū* (Lat. *Italia*), before a *w*-sound, e. g. *dekkvīarim* (cf. Lat. *decem*), before an *r*, e. g. *alttrei* (Lat. *alteri*), and similarly *ss* before *t*, e. g. *kvaisstur* (Lat. *quaestor*), which remind us of Latin misspellings like *acqua*, *fratire*, *disscente*; in the Umbrian inscriptions a double consonant is never found in those written in the native alphabet, and very seldom (sometimes perversely, e. g. *ennom*, cf. Lat. *enim*; *aveei*, cf. Lat. *avis*) in those written in Latin characters.

¹ *Juppiter*, *quippe* (ch. ix. § 7), *ipsippe* (ch. vii. § 20) suggest that this doubling of *p* was a usage in the literary language.

But in spite of all these facts, it still remains true that there is usually a sufficient consensus between inscriptions and the best MSS. to enable us to decide with certainty on the single, or on the double letter, as the classical spelling of the word, a spelling with which the Romance forms, as well as the loanwords in Celtic and Teutonic languages, show a remarkable agreement. The classical form generally agrees with the form postulated by the etymology of the word, though there are some exceptions, e.g. *bāca* (see above) instead of *bacca*, *damma* (but in the proper name, *Dāma*; see Georges) instead of *dāma*. This implies that a sharp line was drawn in Latin between the single and double consonant¹ (e.g. *mīlus* and *mīllus*), a fact which should make us suspicious of etymologies which ignore this distinction, such as the identification of *annus*, a year (with *ā*, Terent. Maurus v. 1239), cf. *perennis*), with *ānidus*, a ring. For examples of this kind of uncertainty in Latin spellings, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* and Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein* s.vv. *lammina* and *lamina* (syncopated *lamna*), *vācillo* and *vaccillo*, *māmilla* rarely *mammilla*, *buccella* and *būcella*, *disicio* and *dissicio* (cf. *porricio*), *cotidie* and *cottidie* (see *Etyma Latina* s.v.), *mutonium* and *muttonium*, *muttio* and *mutio*, *glutto* and *gluto*, *murgiso* and *murgisso*, *mantisa* and *mantissa*, *favisae* and *favissae*, *favisor* and *favisor*, *comissor* and *comisor*, *Masinissa* and *Massinissa*, *phaseolus* and *passeolus*, *Tissaphernes* and *Tisaphernes*, *Porsenna* and *Porsēna* [cf. Pompeius, p. 284 K., who also censures (a suppositious?) *Catillinna*], *meddix* and *medix* (Oscan *meddis* *Nom.*, *medikeis*, *Gen.*), *Apuleius* and *Appuleius* (but *Apulia* better than *App-*), *Marcomani* and (later) *Marcomanni*. (*Pānus* and *pannus* may be different words. See *Berl. Phil. Woch.* 1887, p. 214.) The double consonant is declared by them to be the better spelling of *bracchium* (with *ech* for *χ* of Gk. *βράχιον*: see § 60), *littera* [cf. Romance, e.g. Fr. *lettre*, and Welsh *llythyr*. In the *Lex Repet.* (C. I. L. i. 198) of 123-122 B. C., once *LEITERAS*, but the spelling of a single for a double consonant is usual on this inscription, and *ei* is used for *ī* in *seine*], *futtilis*, *caccābus*, *cūlleus*, *tralleum*, *cuppes*, *cuppēdo* (for *cūp-*), *lolligo* (Fritsche, ad Hor. S. i. 4. 100), *fello* (for *fē-lo*), *helluor*, *sollers*, *sollemnīs*, *sollicito*, *pappae* (Plaut. *Epid.* Goetz. pref. p. xxx), *cippus*, *līppus*, *cāpperro* (see Nettleship in *Class. Rev.* 1892, p. 168). *Messalla* (cf. *Hispāllus* with *ll* on C. I. L. i. 39), *Sallustius*, *barrītus*, *Arruns*, *Arrēllium* (now Arezzo), *allē*, *Allecto*, *Allīfae*, *Sardānāpallus*, *ballaena* (Gk. *φαλλ-* rather than *φαλ-*), *ballista*, *Sallektini*, *cōcinus*, *pētorritum*, *Trāsūmeinus*, *Appennīnus* (and *Ap-*), *nummus*, *immo*, *bissextum*; the single of *balbutio*, *lītus* (so Vulg. Lat., e.g. Ital. *lito* and *lido*), *bucina*, *alucinor*, *besātis*, *belua*, *sārio*, *muriola* (cf. Paul. Fest. 125. 13 Th. *murrina*, genus *potionis*, quae Graece dicitur *nectar*. Hanc mulieres vocabant *muriolam*), *Erinyes*, *Apulia*, *Sufes*, *tūpete*, *Larisa*, *sarisa*, *Gnosus*, *Parnasus*, *talasio*, *pedisequus*, *ilico*; the double consonant appears to be the older spelling, the single the later in *mantellum* (Plaut.) and *mantēle*, *stēllio* and *stēlio*, *pilleus* (so, for example, in MSS. of Martial; see Friedländer's edition, i. p. 117), and *pīleus* (*pīll-* in Romance, K. Z. xxxiii. 308), *marsuppium* and *marsūpium*, *Marpessos* and *Marpēsius*, and possibly the legal *parret* and *pāret* (Fest. 292. 25 Th., *parret*, quod est in formulis, debuit et producta priore syllaba pronuntiari et non gemino r scribi, ut fieret 'paret,' quod est invenitur, ut comparet, apparet). The spelling *paricida* for *parricida* belongs to a period before the doubling of

¹ Plautus, however, puns on *mittis* and *mītis* in *Mil.* 1424, when the soldier is getting a thrashing:

Vérberon etiam, án iam mittis?
Mītis sum equidem fūstibus.

consonants was practised. Of Greek loanwords we have O. Lat. *creterra* (Gk. κρητήρ), perhaps *grammosus* (from Gk. γλήμη) in Caecil. *Conn.* 268 R. (but *gramae* Plaut. *Curc.* 318, Büch. *Rh. Mus.* xxxv. 72), *grabattus* (Gk. κράβατος), &c. *A. L. L.* viii. 367¹. (See also Ellis *Catullus* p. 338 on *Varus* and *Varro*.)

§ 131. **Double consonants in Italian.** These are not known in the dialects of Umbria and of North Italy; and their use varies a good deal in different parts. They form one of the greatest difficulties to English learners; for a double consonant is unknown in our language, except in compound words like 'bookcase,' 'penknife'; as they proved a stumbling-block in old times to Greeks (cf. §§ 99 and 117 on the Greek mispronunciation of *ll*, *ss*). Double consonants have replaced Latin single consonants before *y*, e.g. *occhio* (Lat. *oc(u)lus*), *vendemmia* (Lat. *vindēmia*); before the *w*-sound of Latin *äqua* (Ital. *acqua*); before *r*, e.g. *fabbro* (Lat. *fāber*). (Compare the doubling of a consonant in these positions in Oscan orthography, and similar misspellings in late Latin inscriptions.) Doubling is very common under the accent of a paroxytone word, e.g. *femmina* (Lat. *fēmīna*), *legittimo* (Lat. *lēgītīmus*), and on the first syllable, when it has a secondary accent, e.g. *pellegrino*, *tollerare* (cf. late Latin *suppelledilis*, see Georges). Forms like *allodola* (Lat. *alauda*), *commedia* (Lat. *cōmōdiā*) seem to be due to the analogy of words compounded with prepositions, like Latin *allūdo*, *commōdus* (cf. Osc. *Appellunēs* 'Apollinis'?).

§ 132. **Double consonant (not l, s) after long vowel.** We know that the *e* of *fressus*, for *frensus*, later *fresus*, was long; but we cannot tell whether the true explanation of the change from *dummetum* to *dūmētum* (see Georges) is to make it similarly a reduction of a double to a single consonant after a long vowel, or merely a substitution of a vowel length (*ūm*) for consonant length (*ūmm*), like *āmissam* for *ammissam* (in MSS. of Virg. *A.* ii. 741), as the *-amm-* of *flammen*, a blast, in Virg. MSS. (see Ribbeck) seems to represent the usual *-ām-* of *flā-men*. A spelling like *rūppes* for *rāpes* in Virgil. MSS. (see Ribbeck) suggests rather the alternation of *cūppa* with *cūpa*, *pūppa* with *pūpa* (see above); and the quantity of the vowel before the double consonant of *lammīna* (see Georges), *vaccīnia* (see Ribbeck, *Index*) is quite uncertain. Clear cases of a long vowel before *nn* are *mercennarius* (the correct spelling, according to Brambach, *Hilfsbüchl.* s. v., later *mercenarius*), *tinnire* (for *ī* and *nn* are attested by Port. *tinir*, Sard. *tinnire*), and perhaps *hinnuleus* (also *innuleus*, *inuleus*, see Georges) (cf. Agroecius 115. 14 K. *hinnuleus*, *ut i* acutum sit, quia nomen a sono vocis accipit), and *Vinnius* (also *Vinius*; see *C. I. L.* vi. 28978 sqq. Long *i* is indicated for *Vinnia*, 28986); but before other double consonants they are difficult to establish. *ΝΑΡΡΕΜ* on the carefully written inscription of the Emperor Claudius (48 A. D.) at Lyons (Allmer et Dissard vol. i. p. 70^a; Boissieu p. 136) may be due to the analogy of *gnārus*, *nārus*, which made the spelling *naro* (proposed by Varro, if we are to believe Papirian

¹ Sometimes the interchange of single and double consonant is I-Eur. In pet-names we often find a double consonant: e.g. Gk. *vāvna* beside O. Ind. *nanā*; Lat. *mammās atque tātas* (ch. v. § 81) beside Gk. *ārra*, O. Ind. *attā*;

Lat. *Acca Larentia*, Gk. Ἄκκώ (a name of Demeter), O. Ind. *akkā*; Gk. *Ξεννώ*, &c. The double consonant of *Eppius*, *Seppius*, &c. has been so explained, though others refer it to a dialectal doubling before *y* like Osc. *Vitelliū*.

ap. Cassiodor. 159. 8; cf. Varro. *L.L.* vi. 51) approved by some grammarians (e.g. Velius Longus 80. 9 K.), though never accepted in popular usage (see Georges) (cf. *vārus* and *Varro*). (On **trippa*, the original of Ital. *trippa*, our 'tripe,' &c., see Körting's *Lexicon* s.v.) A certain instance of the reduction of *tt* to *t* after a diphthong is the late form *autor* (censured, with *autoritas*, in Probi Appendix 198. 30 K., and found on late inscriptions, e.g. *C. I. L.* viii. 1423; cf. xii. 2058, of 491 A. D.), where the *t* represents *tt* for original *ct* (see § 95). Ital. *freddo*, Fr. *froid* point to **frīddus*, from *frigidus*, a vulgar form of *frīgidus* (Probi App. 198. 3 *frigida* non 'frigida'); O. Span. *frido* to **frīdus* or **frīddus*.

§ 133. Final double consonant. A final double consonant was not allowed in Latin orthography, but was written single. e.g. *mīles* for **mīless*, from **mīlīt-s*. But that it differed in pronunciation from an ordinary final single consonant, we may infer from the forms censured in the Appendix Probi, where *-x* is wrongly substituted for this *-s* (originally *-ss*) (197. 28 K. *mīles* non 'mīlex'; 198. 29 *aries* non 'ariex'; 199. 4-5 *poples* non 'poplex,' *locuples* non 'locuplex'), forms which are found on inscriptions (e.g. *mīlex*, *C. I. L.* vi. 37, 2457, 2549, &c.). We may infer also that there was a change in its pronunciation in course of time; for in Plautus *mīles* has the last syllable long (*Aut.* 528), while in Ennius, Lucilius, &c., its last syllable is short (*Ann.* 277 M.; so *mīlēs*, Lucil. xi. 8 M.), though never shortened before an initial consonant like ordinary *-ūs, -īs*. Plautus also scans *ter* for **terr* (cf. *terruncius*, the true spelling; see *Rhein. Mus.* xlvi. p. 236) from **ters*, **trīs* (Greek *τρίς*), as a long syllable (*Bacch.* 1127), as he scans *es* (2 Sg. Pres. Ind. of *sum*), *prōdes*, &c. like **ess*, **prodess* (contrast *cōr*, Lucil. xv. 9 M.; *prodēs*, id. inc. 128). A relic of this usage remains in the scansion of *hoc* for **hocc* from **hod-(c)e* as a long syllable by the classical poets; and the remarks of the grammarians on this scansion explain the reason of the change and uncertainty in the quantity of these final syllables. Thus Velius Longus (54. 6 K.), commenting on Virgil's 'hoc erat, alma parens' says: ergo scribendum per duo e, 'hoc-erat alma parens,' aut confitendum quaedam aliter scribi, aliter enuntiarī; Pompeius (119. 13): item e littera aliquando pro duabus consonantibus est... ut... 'hoc erat alma parens': 'hoc,' collide e, ut sit pro duabus consonantibus. in illo alio exemplō brevis est, 'solus hic inflexit sensus': sic lubricet leniter currit. (Velius Longus also fails to make this proper distinction between *hocc* for **hod-c* and *hī-c*.) They show us that in pronunciation **hocc* (and presumably **corr*, **ess*) were actually sounded with double consonant when the next word began with a vowel, at least if the accent fell on them, while before a consonant initial, and probably when unaccented, the double consonant would be reduced to a single, *hoc fuit* but *hocc erat*. The unaccented nature of the Substantive Verb **ess*, and of the final syllable of **mīless*, *prodess*, &c. explains their speedy reduction in Latin prosody (see ch. iii).

§ 134. Final consonants. A final consonant is always more liable to weakening than an initial, because of the general tendency of languages to pronounce with diminishing stress. It is especially so in English after a long vowel. Thus in the word 'cat' the *t* is uttered with less force than the *c*, while the same final after a long vowel, as in 'cart,' is still weaker. It is

a rule of our language that a final consonant is always short after a long vowel, as we may see, if we contrast a word like 'heel' with a word like 'hill.' The weakness of Latin final consonants has been already mentioned. Final *-d* was dropped in pronunciation after a long vowel about the end of the third cent. B.C.; final *s* does not constitute position before an initial consonant in that species of poetry which most closely imitated ordinary pronunciation, Dramatic Poetry; final *-m* offers but slight resistance to the elision of the vowel which precedes it; the *tenuēs fortes* seem to have been replaced when final in pronunciation by the *mediae lenes*, e.g. *ab, sub, reliquid, &c.* (cf. *negōtium*?) (see § 73).

In considering the pronunciation of final consonants it is necessary to regard not isolated words, but words as they stand in the sentence. The accent of a word, when standing alone, is something different from its accentuation in the sentence; e.g. Greek *πρός*, but *πρὸς πόλιν ἦλθε*. And the same is true of its pronunciation. The Greek orthography indicates the first distinction, but rarely the second; though we find it to some extent on inscriptions *τημ πολιν, ἐγ δικης, &c.*, especially in Cretan inscriptions (see ch. iii. § 41). But in writing Sanscrit the principles of 'Sandhi' (i. e. putting together, synthesis), to use the native term, were carefully followed by the grammarians of India. The neuter Demonstrative, for example, *tad* (Lat. *is-tūđ*) had its final *đ* changed according to the following initial consonant in *tat tapas*, that heat (Lat. *is-tud *tepus*), *tal lihati* (Lat. *is-tud lingit*), *tan nahyati* (Lat. *is-tud nectit*), &c. There was something like this in Latin. Traces of it appear occasionally in inscriptions and MSS., e.g. *im burim* in MSS. of Virgil, *G. i. 170*; and we have 'doublets' like *neque, atque* before vowels, *nec, ac* before consonants; but for the most part it is not indicated in spelling.

Final consonants lingered longest in monosyllables, especially accented monosyllables, and before being entirely discarded in spelling, passed through the 'doublet' stage; that is to say, they were retained in pronunciation in certain positions in the sentence, before an initial vowel usually, and dropped in others; e.g. *hau scio* but *hauđ habeo*, just as the *r*-sound is found in English only before an initial vowel following without any pause,

e.g. 'here he is.' The same process went on in the Romance languages, of which French was the most retentive of final consonants till comparatively modern times; though now, for example, final *-t*, *-s*, *-r* exist only in pre-vocalic 'doublets,' e.g. *vient-il?* with *t* sounded, but *il vien(t)*. An English example of 'Sandhi' is the different vowel-sound of the article 'the' before a vowel and before a consonant, and an example of the abandonment of one 'doublet' and the exclusive use of another is the preposition 'with,' which now ends only in the *th*-sound of *thin*, but which in early modern English had in certain collocations the *th*-sound of 'this.' Both 'doublet' forms remain in 'my' and 'mine,' 'one' and 'a,' 'an,' 'naught' and 'not,' &c.

The treatment of final vowels in Latin is most naturally considered in connexion with the changes produced by the accent; for they are affected much in the same way as the vowels in post-tonic syllables (see ch. iii. § 40).

§ 135. 'Sandhi' in Latin:—Verrius Flaccus proposed a new symbol for final *m*, when the next word in the sentence began with a vowel, a symbol like the half of the ordinary letter *M*; while Cato the Elder wrote *dicae* for *dicam*, *faciae* for *faciam* (see § 61). The tendency of final *-m*, *-n* to adapt themselves to a following consonant-initial, is seen in spellings on inscriptions, like *im balneum*, *C. I. L.* iv. 2410, *imbello*, iii. 4835, *im pace*, viii. 10542 (for examples see Indices to *C. I. L.*) and in MS. spellings like *im mare*, *im medio*, *im pace*, *im pyppim* in Virgil MSS. (see Ribbeck, *Ind.* p. 433), *im praeda*, *im uita* in the Plautus Palimpsest (see *Ind.* to Studemund's Apograph.). Caper (106. 17 K.) says: in Siciliam dicendum, non 'is Siciliam,' *κατά τὸ ν*, non *κατὰ τὸ σ*, quia nunquam sine *n* pronuntiat (leg. *insicia* . . non 'is.'?). We have *etiannunc* in the Herculanean papyri (*Class. Rev.* iv. 443), and *etiannum*, *jandudum*, &c. in MSS. of Virgil (see Ribbeck), spellings which agree with the statement of Velius Longus (78. 19 K. *cum dico* 'etiam nunc,' 'quamvis per m scribam, nescio quomodo tamen exprimere non possum), and Cicero's remarks on the sound of *cum* followed by *n* (*Or.* xlv. 154; *Fam.* ix. 22. 2; cf. *Quint.* viii. 3. 45; *Diom.* 450. 34 K.; *Pompeius* 293. 17 K.; *Prisc.* i. 372. 8 and 594. 21 H. &c.). *Est* was curtailed in writing, as in pronunciation, like our 'is,' in 'it 's,' 'he 's,' &c., *audiendust*, *audiendast*, *audiendumst*, &c., a spelling recommended by Mar. Victorinus (22. 14 K.), and found in MSS., e.g. in Virgil MSS. *acerbist*, *locustast*, *ventumst*, *amantemst*, *cupidost*, *suprast*, &c. (see Ribbeck's *Index*, p. 419), in the Plautus Palimpsest *copiast*, *aegrest*, *homost*, *olimst*, *palamst*, *meliust*, &c., and similarly with *es*, *iratas*, *dignus*, *iturus* (generally printed by editors *irata's*, &c.; once with *es* Imperat., viz. *molestus*, *Most.* 955) (see Studemund's *Index*, p. 505). One may perhaps see the beginnings of the suppression of final consonants in the tendency of pronunciation mentioned by Consentius (fifth cent. ? A. D.) (395. 7 K.), the tendency to detach a final consonant from its word, and join it to a following initial, 'si eludit' for *sic ludit*, 'si(e) custodit'

for *sic custodit*: item litteram e quidam in quibusdam dictionibus non latine eferunt, sed ita crasse, ut non discernas, quid dicant: ut puta siquis dicat 'sic ludit,' ita hoc loquitur, ut putes eum in secunda parte orationis eludere dixisse, non ludere; et item si contra dicat illud, contrarium putabis. alii contra ita subtiliter hoc eferunt, ut eum duo e habeant, quasi uno e utrumque explicant, ut dicunt multi 'sic custodit.' [Cf. his remarks (394. 7 K.) on the pronunciation 'dixera millis' for *dixeram illis*.]

§ 136. Latin 'Doublets.' By pretonic Syncope (see ch. iii. § 13) *ac* (for **ate*), *nec*, *neu*, *seu*, replaced *atque*, *neque*, *neve*, *sive* before a word beginning with a consonant. In Dramatic poetry the final *-ē* is always suppressed, in similar circumstances, of *nempe*, and often of *unde*, *inde*, *quippe*, *ille*, and perhaps *iste*. Similarly *proin*, *dein* seem to have developed from *proinde*, *deinde*, when a consonantal initial followed. Final *-d*, after it had been dropped after a long vowel in the pronunciation of most words, remained in monosyllables like *haud*, *med*, *ted*; *haud* being the form used before a vowel, *hau* before a consonant (Caper. 96. 4 K. 'hau dolo' [*leg.* *hau* uolo?]) per *d* recte scribitur, etenim *d* inter duas vocales esse debet. quod si consonans sequitur, *d* addi non debet, ut 'hauscio'; Mar. Vict. 15. 21 K. So in Plautus, Ritschl *Opusc.* ii. 591 n. and v. 352; the same probably being true of *med*, *ted*. (On *qui(n)e*, *quandoc* and *quandoque*, see ch. x. § 15, ch. ix. § 10.) Preposition 'doublets' *ā*, *āb*, *abs*; *ē*, *ec*, *ex*, &c., on which see ch. ix. §§ 12 and 29.

§ 137. Dropping of final consonant in Latin. It was a rule of Latin, pointed out by Julius Caesar, in criticizing Varro's spelling *lact*, that no word could end in two mutes (Pompeius 199 K.; Caper 95 K. On *lacte*, *lact*, *lac*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). Nor was a double consonant allowed to end a word. Plautus gives to *miles*, *es*, &c. the scansion of *miless* (for **milit-s*), *ess*, &c. (see ch. viii. § 2); but almost the only trace (a doubtful one) of spelling with *-ss* is *noxx* in the Ambrosian Palimpsest in *Stich.* 536; though Velius Longus (54. 6 K.), commenting on Virgil's 'hoc erat, alma parens,' half proposes to write *hoccerat*: ergo scribendum per duo c, 'hoccerat alma parens' aut confitendum quaedam aliter scribi, aliter enuntiarī (cf. Pompeius 119. 13 K.; Prisc. ii. p. 6. 1 H. So *hocce* for **hocce-ne*, **hod-ce-ne*, Prisc. i. p. 592. 22 H.). *Mel* (for **mell*, **mellā*), *cor* (for **corr*, **cord*), *ter* (for *terr*, cf. *terr-uncius*, **ters*, **tris*) are short in Ovid, &c., though long (neither *mēl* nor *mēl* are found) in Plautus; but the difference between *-s* (from original *-ss*) and ordinary *-s* is shown even at a late period by spellings like *mīlex*, *praegnax* (see § 125).

Final *-d* after a long vowel is written throughout the S. C. de Bacchanalibus of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196, *sententiad*, *exstrad*, *facilumed*, &c.), though it is not found in the decree of Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus of 189 B. C. (*ib.* ii. 5041, *in turri Lascutana*, *ea tempestate*), and probably does not appear in Plautus, excepting in the Pronouns (Abl. and Acc.) *med*, *ted*, *sed*. Even these Pronoun forms are out of use by Terence's time. The retention of *haud* along with *hau* shows the course which this final *d* must have taken. Before vowels it would remain pronounced until the preconsonantal form had driven the full form from the field (so in post-Augustan poetry we find *nec* more and more supplanting *neque*); before consonants it would probably be first assimilated, e. g. *haud ligo*, pronounced *hau(l)ligo*, like *alligo*, *haud scio*, pronounced *hauscio* like *a(s)scisco*, then dropped. After a short vowel, it is often written *-t* on late inscriptions (and indeed from the end of the Republican period), but is not dropped (see Seelmann's list, p. 366).

Final *-m* is dropped in early inscriptions before a consonant or a vowel-initial with equal frequency, in the earliest inscriptions more after *o* of the Gen. Plur. (perhaps not yet shortened before *-m*), than after *o* of the Acc. Sg. Masc. and Nom. Acc. Sg. Neut. On the older Scipio epitaphs it is usually dropped, e. g. *oino* (Acc. Sg.), *duonoro* (Gen. Pl.) (*C. I. L.* i. 32). But from c. 130 it is regularly retained in spelling [as also on State inscriptions like the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., the (restored) Columna Rostrata, &c.], until the plebeian inscriptions of a later date (see § 65). On these it is not merely dropped but also is written *-n*, as final *-n* is occasionally written *-m* (see Seelmann's lists, p. 364). It never fails, as final *-s* may fail, to constitute 'position' before an initial consonant in early poetry; though the frequency of the scansion *enim* before a consonant in Plautus (where the final syllable is shortened by the law of Breves Breviantes) suggests that this represents the usual pronunciation of the word. Final *m* before an initial vowel seems to have been equally adapted with a final long vowel or diphthong for what is called 'Prosodical Hiatus,' i. e. for being scanned as a short syllable, instead of being elided. Ennius, for example, ends a line with *millia militum octo*, as he begins another with *Scipio invictē*. (Cf. *circu(m)ire, septu(m)ennis, septu(m)aginta*, but *septumus*, &c.) (On the treatment of *-m* in poetry, see § 65; and on its weak pronunciation in ordinary speech, § 61.) The course it took is perhaps indicated by Consentius (394. 7 K.), who says that the common way of pronouncing a phrase like 'dixeram illis' was to detach the *-m* from the first word, and join it to the initial of the second. (Cf. Pompeius 287. 7 K.) (see §. 61.)

Final *-s* is dropped on early inscriptions especially in the Nom. Sing. of IO-stems, written *-io*, or *-i* (see Index to *C. I. L.* i¹. p. 602). That both *io* and *-i* represent the same sound *-i(s)* (ch. vi. § 2) is quite possible. (Cf. *Cornelio* on one Scipio epitaph, *C. I. L.* i. 31, c. 250 B. C., *Corneli* on another, i. 35, c. 160 B. C.) But as a rule *-s* is dropped only after a short vowel, except in the dialect of Pisaurum, e. g. *matrona(s)* (*ib.* i. 167 sqq.), and is more often retained than dropped.

Cicero speaks of its failure to prevent elision of a preceding *i* in the phrase *vas argenteis*; and some have thought that it is occasionally elided before an initial vowel in Plautus, e. g. *com(is) incommodus*, Bacch. 401, *amatu(s)es* written in the MSS. *amatus*. But all the instances admit of other explanations; *amatu's* is rather a case of prodelision, like our 'it's' for 'it is' (the length of the *u* is due to the double *s* with which *es* ended in Plautus' time, ch. viii. § 2); *plur(is) existumo* of Plaut. *Pers.* 353 may easily be a mistake for *plure*, which Charisius tell us was used in O. Lat., and so on. Whether *aequanimitas* implies a pronunciation *aequ(us) animus* is doubtful; it seems rather to come from the Compound (ch. v. § 80) *aequ-animus* (cf. the gloss 'Animus aequus duae partes orationis'; 'animaequus' ipse homo, *C. G. L.* v. 266. 11-12). (On final *s* not constituting 'position' before an initial consonant in the older poetry, see § 126.) The Latin loanwords in Teutonic seem to have still possessed *-us* (e. g. Goth. *sakkus*, a U-stem, Germ. *kurz*, from Lat. *saccus. curtus*), but to have lost the final consonant of *-um* (*Zeitschr. Roman. Philologie*, xvii. 559).

Final *-t* is often written *-d* on late inscriptions, e. g. *reliquid, fecid* (see Seelmann's list, p. 366), which probably indicates change to the media lenis in pronunciation. It is dropped with great frequency in the graffiti of Pompeii, e. g. *valia, ama* (see Index to *C. I. L.* iv.).

Final *-nt* loses the dental, and is written *-n*, or *-m*, on late inscriptions, e. g. *fecerun* (see the Indices to the *Corpus*), though, no doubt, the *-t* was heard before an initial vowel, like the *-t* of Fr. *vient* in *vient-il*? *Dedro* (*C. I. L. i. 177* *Matre Matuta dono dedro matrona 'Matri Matutae donum dederunt matronae'*) is a form belonging to the dialect of Pisaurum in Picenum. The dropping of final consonants (*-m, -d, -r, -f; -t, -n, -s*) in this order of frequency is a feature of Umbrian (see von Planta *i. 568*).

§ 138. **Dropping of final consonants in Romance.** Lat. final consonants are better preserved in monosyllables than in other words. *Ēt* is in Italian *e*, before vowels *ed*; in O. Fr. and Prov. *e* and *ed*; in Span. *y* and *e*; *aut* is in Italian *o*, *od*; Fr. *ou*, Span. *o*; *ād* in Ital., Prov. and O. Fr. is a before consonants, *ad* before vowels, &c. *-M* remains in the monosyllables, Fr. *rien* (Lat. *rem*), Span. *quien* (Lat. *quem*), &c.; *-l* in a monosyllable like *mel*, Fr. *miel*, Span. *miel*, Ital. *miele*; *-r* in the monosyllable *cor*, Fr. *cueur*, O. Span. *cuer*, Ital. *cuore*; *-n* remains in *non* (Ital. *no* and *non*). In longer words, *-m* is dropped, e. g. Ital. *dieci* from Lat. *dēcem*, *amava* from Lat. *āmābam*; *-t* is retained in Fr., e. g. O. Fr. *aimet*, but Ital. *ama*, Span. *ama*. In Sardinian the form used 'in pausa' (at the end of a sentence, &c.) is *amat*, before a vowel *amad*, e. g. *amad issu*, before a consonant *ama*, e. g. *ama su padre*; *-l* and *-r* are lost in Italian, e. g. *frate*, *tribuna*, *insieme* (cf. Span. *ensieme*, but Fr. *ensemble*); *-s* is lost in Ital. (though in monosyllables it leaves an *i*, e. g. *noi*, *crài*, which is absorbed in a preceding *e*, e. g. *tre*), but it is retained in Fr. and Span., e. g. Ital. *tempo*, Fr. *temps* from Lat. *tempus*, and from Lat. *cantas*, *lēgis*, Fr. *chantes*, *lis*, Span. *cantas*, *lees*; *-d* is lost in Ital. *chè*, Span. *que* from Lat. *quid*, but remains in O. Fr. *qued*; *-c* has disappeared in Ital. *di* (Lat. *dīc*), *si* (Lat. *sīc*); *-nt* is *-n* in Ital., Span. e. g. Ital. *aman-o*, Span. *aman*, but remains in Fr., e. g. *aiment*; *-x* remains in Fr. *six*, Span. *seis*, but not in Ital. *sei*. It thus appears that French has been far more retentive of final consonants than Italian or Spanish. In the Sardinian dialect of Italian (Sardinia was the earliest province, and its dialect is a descendant of the earliest stage of Vulgar Latin), all final consonants remain, except *-m*, e. g. *tempus*, *amas*, *amat*, *ses*, *amant*, *nomen*, but adapt themselves to the following initial, e. g. *est bennidu* (pronounced 'es b-') (see Meyer-Lübke *Ital. Gramn.* p. 156). But in standard Italian there are still traces of these lost final consonants of monosyllables, e. g. *ebbene* for *e bene* (Lat. *et bēnē*), *ovvero* for *o vero* (Lat. *aut vērō*), *dimmi* for *di mi* (Lat. *dīc mīhi*), *checcosa* for *chè cosa* (Lat. *quid causa*), where the double consonant is due to the final having assimilated itself to the following initial, as Latin *ā* arose from a collocation like *ab-bōnis*, **am-me* (for *ab me*), **ap-patre* (for *ab patre*). In French we see 'Sandhi' carried to far greater lengths than Italian, where almost every word ends in a vowel. Before an initial vowel, French *-s, -t, -r* are heard in pronunciation, and a nasal vowel resolves itself into an oral vowel followed by *n*. And, more curious still, *-l* of words closely joined to a following word beginning with a consonant suffers the same change as *l* before a consonant in the middle of a word and becomes *u*; e. g. *du père*, *au père*, *beau*, like *autre*, &c. In S. Spain *-s* becomes *h*, or is dropped, e. g. 'Cañi(h)' (Storm. *Engl. Phil.*² i. p. 71).

§ 139. **Syllable - Division.** The Romance languages show a remarkable agreement in their division of the word into

syllables, their principle of division being to make the syllable end with a vowel, and begin with a consonant, or combination of consonants. Any combination of consonants, that is pronounceable at the beginning of a word is made to begin the syllable, with the one occasional exception of combinations beginning with *s*, where the *s* is in some languages allowed to end the preceding syllable. An Italian says o-bli-quo, te-eni-co, e-ni-gma, a-tle-ta, no-stro, be-ne, a pronunciation which often offers considerable difficulty to Englishmen, who would, for example, more naturally pronounce the last word as ben-e, like 'any.' A Spaniard says ha-blar, bu-llir, but nues-tro, attaching the *s* to the first syllable. The Roman division of syllables was that of the Romance languages, not of the English, as is proved to certainty by the very precise and unmistakable statements of the grammarians on the subject. Their rule is 'Never let a syllable end in a consonant if the consonant can possibly be pronounced at the beginning of the next syllable'; and they give examples like *pōte-stas*, *no-ster*, *a-mnis*, *ma-gno*, *a-gmen*. The same method is followed in those inscriptions which indicate the syllables by dots, e.g. *C. I. L.* vi. 77 T·AN·NI·VS·HE·DY·PNVS, I 1682 VI·XIT·AN·NIS, as well as by contractions, where the initial letters of the syllables are used, like $\overline{M}G$ (*magnus*), \overline{OMB} (*omnibus*), \overline{PP} (*propter*); though on inscriptions we often find *s* taken with the preceding syllable in words like CAE·LES·TI (vi. 77), SES·TV·LE·IVS (ix. 4028), with which we may compare misspellings like *disscente* (vide § 130). Occasionally a grammarian urges the advisability of regarding the etymological formation of compounds like *abs-tēmius*, *ob-tiviscor*; but such remarks only show that the natural pronunciation of these words was *ab-stēmius*, *o-bliviscor*, just as we in natural utterance disregard the formation of phrases like 'at all,' 'at home,' and pronounce 'a-tall,' 'a-tome.'

§ 140. Testimony of grammarians. Servius, in *Don.* iv. 427. 20 K., states the rule as follows: quotienscumque quaerimus, quae consonantes in scribendo sibi cohaereant vel cui syllabae imputentur, utrum priori an sequenti, similitudo aliorum nominum hunc solvit errorem. ut puta 'aspice' . . . intelligimus . . . s et p . . . consonantes sequenti tantummodo dare nos debere, eo quod invenitur sermo qui a duabus istis consonantibus inchoetur, ut 'spica.' similiter 'amnis': debemus m et n sequenti syllabae dare in scribendo, quoniam invenitur sermo qui ab his consonantibus inchoetur, ut

'Mnestheus,' 'attulit': non possumus duo t sequenti syllabae dare, quia nullus sermo invenitur, qui a duabus t consonantibus inchoetur, et hoc in ceteris consonantibus observabimus. plane scire debemus, conexiones quod dico consonantium non eas quae latinis syllabis congruunt, sed etiam quae graecis, excepta scilicet ea syllaba quae constat de b et d, quae in latinum sermonem numquam ita transit, ut cohaereat, ut est βδέλλα. quando enim scribimus 'abditur,' non possumus a in una syllaba ponere et b et d in sequenti. He thus testifies to *a-spice, a-mnis, at-tulit, ab-ditur*. Similarly Caesellius (ap. Cassiod. vii. 205. 1 K.) to *pote-stas, no-ster, ca-pto, plo-strum, lu-strant, capi-strum, clau-strum, ra-strum, campe-stre, a-stla* (for *astula*), *pe-stlum* (for *pestulum*), *car-po, dor-sum, Por-cius, Pa-ris, la-pis, tu-tus, sol-vo, ner-vus, vol-vo, lar-va, pul-vis, te-nu-is*, but dissyllabic *ten-vis, be-lu-a* and *bel-va, ma-lu-a* and *mal-va*; Terentianus Maurus (vi. 351, v. 879 K.) to *o-mnis, a-mnis*, and (v. 904 K.) *ma-gnus, di-gnus, a-gnus, si-gna, pu-gna* (v. 941 K.), *fa-xo, a-xis, ne-xus, u-xor, no-xia*; Marius Victorinus (vi. 29. 20 K.) to *a-mnis, ar-ma, a-xis* (cf. Charisius, i. 11. 19 K.; Dositheus vii. 387. 4 K.); Caper (vii. 96. 9 K.) to *no-strum, ve-strum, maje-stas*; Dositheus (vii. 385. 5 K.) to *a-gmine, ma-gno*; Priscian (i. p. 42 H.) to *a-bdomen, My-gdonides, Abo-dlas, A-tlas, Ae-tna, i-psi, nu-psi, scri-psi, scri-ptum, dra-chma, a-gnen, vi-ctrix, sce-ptum*, thus admitting, unlike Servius, *bd* into the list of pronounceable combinations, and (p. 50 H.) *pa-scua, lu-scus, Co-smus, pro-spera, te-stis*, &c. Bede and Aleuin insist on copyists of MSS. breaking up words at the end of a line according to these rules, *ma-gnus, pro-pter, colu-mna*, &c. Etymological division is recommended by Quintilian (i. 7. 9) with the instances *haru-spec, abs-temius* (quia ex abstinentia temeti composita vox est); by Caesellius (ap. Cassiodor. vii. 206. 1 K.), *ob-liviscor*, and (205. 18 K.), *di-spicio, abs-tulit, trans-tulit, abs-condit*; by Aleuin (vii. 306. 4 K.), *ob-stipui, ob-sum, ob-strepto, obs-olevit* (cf. Cassiodor. vii. 204. 19 K.). Priscian similarly says (i. p. 45 H.) si antecedens syllaba terminat in consonantem, necesse est etiam sequentem a consonante incipere, ut 'ar-tus' 'il-le' 'ar-duus,' nisi sit compositum, ut 'ab-eo' 'ad-eo' 'per-eo,' but adds that Herodian in his treatise on Orthography declared it to be 'rationabilis sonorusque' to follow the ordinary syllable-division in the case of Compounds too; and in another passage (i. p. 42) he hesitates between *a-bnuo* and *ab-nuo*. Terentius Scaurus (vii. 12. 1 K.) censures 'nes-cio' for *ne-scio*, a mispronunciation which shows the tendency already mentioned (§ 139) to detach *s* from a following consonant or consonant group, or perhaps rather to divide it between the two syllables, 'nes-scio.'

The law of Breves Breviantes in Plautine prosody, it may be mentioned, takes no account of syllable-division. Shortening is allowed (after a short syllable) of a pretonic syllable long by position in words like *gubernábunt, cavillátor, volúntátis*, where the consonant group is divided between two syllables neither more nor less readily than in words like *egéstáti, venústáti*, where the consonant group is confined to one syllable.

§ 141. **Quantity.** The quantity and the quality of a vowel are two different things. We are apt to distinguish in our minds a long and a short vowel (say *ě* and *ē*) by quality, not by quantity, thinking of *ě* as an open E-sound, of *ē* as a close E-sound, whereas the terms 'long' and 'short' should be

applied only to the amount of time taken in pronouncing the vowel, so that there is, properly speaking, a long and a short open E and a long and a short close E. It is true that difference in quantity and in quality often go together; thus Latin *ĕ* was, like our *ĕ*, open E, Latin *ē* was close E, though the long sound of open E was also known in Latin, and was written *ae* (§ 6). The Romance languages, which have lost all other distinction of the Latin long and short vowels, distinguish them according to quality (e.g. Lat. *bĕllus* is Ital. bello with open E, Lat. *stĕlla* is Ital. stella with close E), though this distinction of quality does not always correspond to distinction of quantity (e.g. the *ĭ* of Lat. *video* and the *ē* of Lat. *credo* are similarly represented in Fr. *vois*, *crois*) (§ 6). Consonants, too, may differ in their quantity like vowels. For example, English final consonants are long after short, short after long vowels, e.g. 'hill,' 'heel.'

We may distinguish at least three degrees of quantity or length,—long, short, and half-long,—an example of the last being the vowel of our 'note,' while 'node' and German 'Noth' have a long vowel. Latin half-longs may be detected by the metrical scansion of a syllable as either long or short, e.g. in Plautus' time the final syllables of *ĭmat*, *tĕnet*, *ĭbit*, *dĕlor* (ch. iii. § 40)¹.

The marked distinction between a long and a short vowel in Latin made it possible for the Romans to imitate the quantitative metre of the Greeks. Their own native metre, the Saturnian, which is represented in literature by the 'Odyssea' of Livius Andronicus and the 'Bellum Poenicum' of Naevius, but which was banished from the domain of poetry by Ennius, was,

¹ A poetical scansion may of course be traditional. Thus Martial (iii. 95. 1) has *havē*, although Quintilian (i. 6. 21) tells us that in the ordinary pronunciation of his time the final vowel was short. Nor is variation in the scansion of proper names proof of half-long quantity; it is rather to be referred to ignorance or carelessness. The first syllable of *Fidenae*, for example, was certainly long, the

vowel being written with *ei*, or with the tall form of *i* (to indicate the long sound) on inscriptions, and being usually so scanned by poets; but Virgil (*A.* vi. 773) has *urbemque Fidenam*. Scansions like *Ītalia* (an imitation of a Greek prosodical usage) are mere metrical licences, and prove nothing about actual pronunciation ('*Ītalia*' . . . *extra carmen non dependas*. Quint. i. 5. 18).

like the metre of the Teutonic and other I.-Eur. stocks, accentual, not quantitative¹. But the Romance languages do not possess this distinction. We are in the habit of calling an accented vowel, such as the second vowel of the Italian word 'Toscana,' long; but in reality it is pronounced with no more length than the unaccented vowels of the same word. One of the chief differences of such a language as Italian from Teutonic languages is the equal length which it assigns to each vowel, even a final unaccented vowel. Contrast, for instance, the final *e* of Ital. notte with that of Germ. Gabe, or the final *i* of Tivoli in the Italian and in the usual English pronunciation of the word. Almost the only really long syllables in Italian are syllables long 'by position,' e.g. the first syllables of 'tanto,' 'tempo,' which, as we shall see (ch. iii. § 4), have in fact a circumflex accentuation, 'tânto,' 'têmpo.' Similarly the Spanish accent does not impair the quantity as the English accent does; and in French the usual quantity of every vowel is the half-long, e.g. jeune. (See Storm on Romance Quantity in the *Phonet. Stud.* 1888.) All this points to a period of 'Vulgar Latin' when all vowels were equally short or half-long, and when the only predominance of one vowel over another would be that conferred by the stress of accentuation. And we detect traces of this process of 'levelling' in the evident uncertainty of the grammarians of the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. about the quantities of words for which they have not one of the classical poets to appeal to², and above all in the errors in scansion of those

¹ The Saturnian line had three accents (main or secondary, ch. iii. § 7) in the first hemistich (one always on the first syllable of the line), and two in the second, and like Romance poetry reckoned (with permissible variations) a definite number of syllables to the line, seven to the first hemistich, six to the second. Its two chief types were:

A-type—

xx(,) xx, xxx || xxx, xxx

dábunt málum Metélli Naéúio poétae,

B-type (less usual)—

xx(,) xx, xxx || xxxx, xx
 prim(a) incédit Céreis Prosérpina púer,
 a variety of the second hemistich of the A-type being || xxxx, xx adlocútus súmni, and of the B-type || xxx, xx fuisse úrum. (See *Amer. Journ. Phil.* vol. xiv.)

² The passages quoted from the grammarians by Seelmann, p. 75, are not conclusive; e.g. Ter. Scaurus' distinction of *facilis* Sg. from *facileis* Pl. is a matter of orthography, not of pronunciation, and is suggested by Lucilius' proposed distinction of the symbols *i* and *ei* (see ch. i. § 9).

Christian poets who imitate the quantitative verse of the Augustan poets. Grammarians often censure mispronunciations due to the overmastering of quantity by accent, e.g. *Cēres* (Mar. Sacerd. 451. 13 K.), *pīcēs* (Consent. 392. 18 K.), *pīper* and *ōrator* (*ib.* 392. 3, 11 quod vitium Afrorum speciale est); they frequently caution against the confusion of *equus* (with accented short open *e*) and *aequus* (with accented long open *e*) (Pompeius, 285. 8 K., &c.). Cf. the haphazard use of the apex and tall I on late inscriptions (ch. i. § 1). For a discussion of the influence of accentuation on the quantity of the Latin vowels (e.g. late Lat. *ídōlum* for *εἰδωλον*), see ch. iii. § 1; for variations like *pāciscor* and *pācem*, (I.-Eur. *pāk* and *pāk-*), see ch. iv. § 51.

§ 142. 'Position.' In Latin poetry a syllable is scanned long, even though it have a short vowel, if the vowel precedes any consonant-group requiring a certain period of time for pronunciation. A long syllable of this kind is said to be long by 'position' (*positio*, e.g. Quint. ix. 4. 86; i. 5. 28); and the way in which a Roman apprehended this length by 'position' may be seen from a passage of a fifth cent. grammarian (Pompeius, 112. 26 K.): ut puta si dicas 'et,' unum semis habet. e vocalis est brevis, unum habet tempus. t consonans est, et omnis consonans dimidium habet tempus: ecce 'et' unum semis habet tempus. adhuc non est nec longa nec brevis; plus tamen habet a brevi, minus quidem habet a longa. adde ad 'et' s, etiam fit longa. quare? e brevis unum tempus habet, t dimidium tempus habet, s dimidium tempus habet: ecce duo tempora sunt, fecerunt duo tempora longam syllabam. With a naturally long vowel there would be really extra-length, but there is no account taken in Roman poetry of the different length of, say, the second syllables of *calescō* (with *ē*) and *modestus* (with *ē*), both being treated as long syllables. Plautus, however, seems not to shorten by the Brevis Brevians Law (ch. iii. § 42) a syllable with naturally long vowel, scanning *quīs incēdit?* but not *quīs insēstit?* *quīs infērtur?* (before *s-*, *f-* the vowel of *in* was long, § 144).

Consonant groups which admitted of more rapid pronunciation were not necessarily scanned long, viz. groups composed of a mute and a liquid (*r*, *l*). Thus in Virgil *agrum* (with *ǎ*) may

be scanned with the first syllable long or short as the poet chooses. Plautus and the older dramatists, who follow more the actual pronunciation of everyday life, never scan such a syllable long, though in other than dramatic poetry this scansion is found; e.g. Ennius in his epic has *nigrum* (*Ann.* 187 M.), *sacrificare* (*ib.* 233), &c., with first syllable long, whence we may infer that in rapid unconventional utterance such a syllable was short, but in measured ceremonious speech the longer dwelling of the voice on the mute and liquid justified a long scansion. That such a syllable differed from an ordinary short syllable is seen in the avoidance by the dramatists of the shortening of a vowel after a mute and a liquid by the Brevis Brevians Law; e.g. Plautus scans *ābī* readily, but avoids a scansion like *āgrī*. The same pronunciation of a mute with *r* seems to have prevailed in Imperial times, to judge by Servius' note on Virg. *A.* i. 384 *Libyae deserta peragro*] 'per' habet accentum; nam 'a' longa quidem est, sed non solida positione; muta enim et liquida quotiens ponuntur, metrum juvant, non accentum (cf. Quint. i. 5. 28; ix. 4. 86), but not of a mute with *l* in the word *manipulis*, according to the same authority (Serv. ad *A.* xi. 463 in hoc sermone, ut secunda a fine habeat accentum usus obtinuit). The establishment of the pronunciation *manīplus* with long second syllable (but short *ī*) has been plausibly referred to the longer form *manīpulus* (on the presence and absence of the parasitic or svarabhaktic vowel in Latin between a mute and *l*, see § 102); but it may be objected that Plautus scans *populus* with first syllable short, as well as trisyllabic *pōpulus*; and makes the suffix *tlo-* (ch. v. § 25) one syllable, with preceding vowel scanned short, in *vēhīclum*, though (normally) two syllables in *cūbīcūlum*. In the Romance languages the accent has been shifted to all penultimate vowels followed by a mute with *r*, e.g. Ital. *allegro* (with accent on second syllable) from Lat. *álacris* (Vulg. Lat. **alecro-*) (see ch. iii. § 11), which shows that in Vulgar Latin the combination of a mute with *r* came universally to constitute length by position. This, too, has been explained by the supposition of a parasitic vowel, **alécero-*, like the occasional spelling *arbitrium* (in poetry, however, *arbitrium* is invariably scanned with short second syllable), but may also be referred to the practice which

we see most clearly in Italian of lengthening a mute before *r*, e.g. *fabbro* (Lat. *fābro-*), *febbre* (Lat. *fēbris*), and Ital. *occhio* from Lat. *ōculus* (Vulg. Lat. *oclus*, **occlus*?), suggests a similar account of the Imperial Latin pronunciation of *manipulus*. We see the same doubling in English ‘fodder’ (from ‘food’), ‘bitter’ (from ‘bite’), ‘apple.’ Gröber ascribes this consonant lengthening (*Comm. Woelffl.* p. 171) to what is called the ‘legato,’ as opposed to the ‘staccato’ pronunciation; that is to say, **fabro-* was pronounced with linking of the two syllables *fa-* and *bro-*, not with that marked break of one syllable from another that we see in Ital. *be-ne* (§ 139). The same ‘legato’ pronunciation of the two syllables of a word like *factum*, *omnis* (but cf. § 139), he makes the scientific explanation of the scansion of the first syllable as long (similarly with *fac tumulum*, &c.), and by the tendency to attach an *s* in a group like *st*, *sc*, *sp* to the preceding syllable (seen in misspellings like *disscente*, § 130), he explains the scansion *esto*, *nescio*, &c., with first syllable long. On the other hand, when a word ended in a vowel and the next began with *st*, *sc*, *sp*, the ‘legato’ pronunciation did not equally assert itself, so that Lucretius allows a scansion like *liberā sponte* (v. 79) and the like, though Virgil does not¹. The Italian pronunciation of *festa*, *pescare*, *aspro*, &c., lengthens the *s*, similarly the *l* in *alto*, the *r* in *morte*, the *n* in *mondo*, the *m* in *campo*, and so on.

In early Latin poetry final *-s* as a rule does not before an initial consonant constitute length by position, a fact due to the weak pronunciation of *-s* at that period (§ 126). Similarly initial *h-*, both in early and classical poetry, has not the weight of an ordinary consonant. But final *-m* always has this weight (§ 65).

§ 143. Shortening of long vowel before another vowel. In the word *pīus* the *i* was originally long (cf. Osc. *Pīhioí* ‘Pio’ Dat. Sg.), and the scansion *pīa* (MSS. *diu*, *dia*) has been ascribed to Ennius in his Epic (ap. Cic. *Rep.* i. 41. 64:

*pectora pia tenet desiderium, simul inter
sese sic memorant: O Romule, Romule die,*

¹ In *A.* xi. 308—

*spem siquam adscitis Aetolum
habuistis in armis*

*ponite. spes sibi quisque, &c.,
a pause in the sentence intervenes
between the two words.*

though Plautus in his homelier dramatic poetry recognizes only *p̄us*. The shortening of the *i* is due to the difficulty found by the Romans in maintaining the long quantity of a vowel before another vowel. The same is true of diphthongs; we find, for instance, the compound of *prae* and **hendo* assuming the form *pr̄-hendo* (and even *preudo*, § 58). The amount of length assigned to a long vowel or diphthong in such a position would differ at different periods, and even in the pronunciation of the same period. Plautus is no doubt using the colloquial pronunciation of his own day when he scans *Ch̄us* (Adj.) (*Poen.* 699: *Cure.* 78); whereas *un̄us* was not in vogue at Quintilian's time (extra carmen non deprendas, sed nec in carmine vitia ducenda sunt, Quint. i. 5. 18), and Servius (ad Virg. *A.* i. 451) says that *aud̄it*, and not *aud̄it̄*, *len̄it* and not *len̄it̄*, was the ordinary pronunciation, the forms with the short penult being a usage of poetry. Here the retention of long *i* in Servius' pronunciation may be ascribed to the presence of the forms with *r*, *aud̄ivit*, *len̄ivit*, and similarly we find in Ter. *Phorm.* 573 *aud̄ieras*. The *f̄ni* of Ennius, e.g. *Ann.* 431 M.:

nos sumus Romani qui fuimus ante Rudini,

is sometimes used (especially at the end of a line, i.e. through metrical necessity) by Plautus, who makes similar use of *f̄veri*, *f̄verem*. (On Ennius' *adūit* Perf. &c. see ch. viii. § 50; we have FVVEIT, *C. I. L.* i. 1051.)

The same shortening must have appeared in the pronunciation of the sentence, when a word ending in a long vowel or diphthong preceded a word beginning with a vowel, so that the 'prosodical hiatus' of Latin poetry, e.g. Plaut. *tū amas*, Enn. *Scipiō inuicte* (cf. Enn̄ *imagine*), Virg. *quī amant*, &c. was a native Latin usage and not an imitation of Greek versification¹. Final long vowels would, therefore, have a short variety or 'doublet,' which occurred as often as a vowel-initial followed, and this fact, coupled with the tendency of the accent to weaken a long final, especially in iambic words (ch. iii. § 40), explains the early shortening of final *ā*, e.g. *terr̄ā*, and the later shortening of final *-ō*, e.g. *pon̄ō* in Imperial Latin (ch. iii. § 45).

¹ It seems to be the rule in Saturnian metre (*Amer. Journ. Phil.* xiv. 310).

On inscriptions we not unfrequently find a short *i* before another vowel in the middle of a word written with the tall form of the letter, the usual sign of \bar{i} (ch. i. § 1), e.g. DIE, with PIVS QVAM (*C. I. L.* vi. 10239); and in the Romance languages the *i* of *dies* is represented by the usual representative of Latin \bar{i} , e.g. Ital. di, Prov. dia, Fr. di, Span. dia. This at first sight seems to be in direct opposition to the usual law of shortening a long vowel before another vowel. But it is unlikely that a short vowel was lengthened in this position; all that the Romance forms and the spelling with tall *I* need imply is that the *i* had the quality (not necessarily the quantity) of long \bar{i} , in other words, had the close and not the open sound (§ 14). This is certainly the explanation of Romance *pio, with close *i* (Ital. pio, &c.), and of the PIVS of inscriptions, e.g. *C. I. L.* vi. 1058, for we have seen reason to believe that a long \bar{i} shortened in Latin retained the quality of long *i*, *audīt*, &c., of the classical and later period being pronounced with the close, not the open *i*-sound (§ 14). But the *i* of *dies* must have been originally short (ch. iv. § 63). (The examples from Romance are discussed in *K. Z.* xxx. 337; additional examples of tall *I* in *dies*, *pius* on inscriptions are given in Christiansen, *De apicibus et I longis*, p. 32.) (Cf. the sound of Engl. 'the' before a vowel.)

§ 144. **Change in quantity of vowel before certain consonant-groups.** The quantity of a vowel which stands before a group of consonants or a double consonant in Latin is not so easily determined as the quantity of a vowel followed by a single consonant. In a word like *inēluctābilē* the scansion of the word by the Latin poets will fix the quantity of the vowel of every syllable except the third. The *u* of the third syllable is long by 'position,' as it is called, because it stands before the consonants *ct*, but we cannot tell from a line like—

venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus,

whether it is also long by nature or not. To ascertain the natural quantity of these vowels which are long by position¹, we can refer to two main sources of information; first, the

¹ For a list of them, see Marx, *Hilfsbüchlein*², Berlin, 1889 (a book to be used with caution).

inscriptions which denote a long *a*, *e*, *o*, *u* by an apex, a mark like the symbol of the acute accent (and from c. 130 B.C. by doubling the vowel), a long *i* by the tall form of that letter; second, the Romance languages which, as we have seen, distinguish a long from a short *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, when, as seems usually to have been the case, the long and the short vowel differed in Vulgar Latin in quality as well as in quantity. Neither of these sources are wholly satisfactory. The apex and tall *i* seem to be often used at haphazard, especially on inscriptions later than 150 A.D., and the latter has other uses than to express long *ī*, such as for initial *i*, consonantal *i* (our *y*), and so on¹. The Romance languages, and the Teutonic and Celtic loanwords, often indicate a quantity different from that which can be inferred for a word in Classical Latin, a very natural thing if we consider how much the pronunciation of a vowel is liable to be influenced by the consonant-group next which it stands, and by the analogy of other words of a similar form. Some help is occasionally afforded by the statements of grammarians on the quantity of this or that vowel, though even they sometimes show by their hesitation that the pronunciation of such vowels was in their time not always definitely established. Aulus Gellius (second cent. A.D.), for example, discusses the proper quantity of *e* in *quiesco* (vii. 15), and decides for *ē* on the analogy of *calēscō*, *nitēscō*, *stupēscō* and other Inceptives, as well as of the noun *quies* (cf. *quiesco* C. I. L. vi. 25531), though he adds that a friend of his, an educated man, invariably pronounced the word with short *e*, *quiesco*. In another passage (ix. 6) he recommends the pronunciation *āclīto*, against a common pronunciation of his time, *āctīto*, which was defended by the analogy of the short vowel of the simple verb *āgo*. The grammarians of a later date, when the distinction between long and short quantity was beginning to disappear, are still more at a loss about those quantities for which they have not the authority of the classical poets to fall back upon. It is difficult to believe Priscian (ix. 28) (sixth cent.) when he posits a naturally long penult for all perfects with *e*,

¹ See Christiansen, *De apicibus et I longis inscriptionum latinarum*, 1889 (a Kiel dissertation).

e.g. *illēvi*, and for no others, e.g. *dūxi*, nor yet when he makes the *a* of *mansi* long by position only (ix. 27). Greek transcriptions, too, are often dangerous guides; for the quality of Greek ϵ and η , o and ω , differed, as we have seen (§ 32, § 21), from that of Latin \check{e} , \bar{e} , \check{o} , \bar{o} , the Greek short vowels being, at least in the Attic period, close and the long vowels open, while the Latin short vowels had the open, the long the close sound. Greek *ov* is no indication of the long \bar{u} of Latin, but merely of the *u*-sound of Latin \check{u} , as opposed to the \bar{u} -sound of Greek *v*. Greek $\epsilon\iota$, however, almost always indicates Latin \bar{i} (see Eckinger).

Etymology indeed will often help us. Thus we can infer a long vowel in the first syllable of *luctus*, grief (the *u* is marked long on inscriptions), from the analogy of *lūgeo*; though we should never have guessed that *hēsternus*, unlike *hēri*, had a long vowel, if we had not been informed of the fact by a Latin grammarian (Mar. Victorin. vi. 15. 15 K. ‘hesternum’ producte dici debet: nemo enim est, qui latine modo sciat loqui, qui aliter quam producta syllaba ‘hesternum’ dixerit). The metrical treatment of words by the early dramatists may also be appealed to, if it be granted that a vowel long by nature is seldom or never shortened by the influence of a preceding short syllable, in words like *vōlūptātem*, or phrases like *quid ignōras* (see ch. iii. § 34). With all these aids it is possible to gain a good deal of information about the quantity of vowels long by ‘position’ in Latin, quite enough to prove the irrationableness of our usual method of pronunciation which ignores all distinction of quantity in their case¹, though hardly enough to settle satisfactorily the question with which this paragraph proposes to deal, namely the extent to which the influence of one consonant-group tended to shorten a vowel naturally long, of another to lengthen a vowel naturally short. To ascertain the limits of our knowledge and of our ignorance on this subject it will be necessary to make a more minute examination of the several words involved than is generally wanted.

¹ Our ordinary pronunciation of *illēx*, ‘lawless.’ We pronounce both Latin makes no distinction, for example, between *illēx*, ‘alluring,’ and ‘illēx’!

In one case at least we seem to have safe ground under our feet. Cicero (*Orator*, xlvi. § 159), tells us that *in-* and *con-* lengthened their vowel when compounded with a word beginning with *s* or *f*: quid vero hoc elegantius, quod non fit natura sed quodam instituto, 'indoctus' dicimus brevi prima littera, 'insanus' producta, 'inhumanus' brevi, 'infelix' longa. et, ne multis, quibus in verbis eae primae litterae sunt, quae in 'sapiente' atque 'felice,' producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter. itemque 'cōmposuit' 'cōnsuevit' 'cōcrepuit' 'cōnfecit': consule veritatem, reprehendet; refer ad aures, probabunt. That this rule should be extended to all vowels before *ns*, (*nf*), we see from such statements of grammarians as that Present Participles in *-ens*, *-ans* had in the Nominative a long vowel (Probus iv. 245. 13 K.; Pompeius, v. 113. 23 K.), while the original shortness of this *e* is indicated by the Romance languages for the other cases (e.g. Ital. *-ente* with open *e* in the penult); that *e* was long in the termination of Numeral Adverbs in *-iens*, *-ies* (Probus iv. 247. 9. K.) (cf. O. Ind. kíyǎnt, &c.), and in the Nominative Singular of *dēns*, *gēns*, *mēns*, &c., (Bede vii. 230. 15 K.), while *ǣ* in the other cases of these nouns is indicated by the Romance forms (e.g. Ital. *dente*, *gente*, with open *e*, Span. *diente*, *mente*). Probus, however, seems to inculcate *insōns*, *insōntis* as opposed to *fōns*, *fōntis* (iv. 6. 12 and 28. 26 K.: cf. Prise. vii. 39). Inscriptions, too, show the apex in words like CLÉMÉNS (*C. I. L.* ii. 4550), PRÓCÉDÉNS (vi. 1527 *d* 28), and a host of other examples with *ns* (see a list of them in Christiansen, *De apicibus*, &c. p. 41); while Greek inscriptions have *-ηvs*, e.g. Προυδηvs (Eckinger, p. 115). Finally Romance forms like Ital. *teso* (with close *e*) from Latin *tē(n)sus*, the participle of *tendo* (with open *e*) from Latin *tēndo*, not only indicate a long vowel before *ns* in Latin, but also seem to show that this long *e* had the same quality as the usual Latin *ē* (close *e*), and was not a mere protraction of the open *e*-sound of short *e*¹. Quintilian

¹ The spellings *t(h)ensaurus* for *θησαυρός*, *Scaptensula* for *Σκαπτῆ ὕλη* or *Σκαπτησύλη*, *Chersonensus* for *Χερσόνησος* (see Georges) do not then offer *-ens*- as the equivalent of Gk.

-ησ- (with long open E, § 41), but are to be compared with the misspelling censured in Probi App. 198. 21 K., *occansio* for *occasio* (see § 66). Long open E was written *ae* (§ 41).

(i. 7. 29) tells us that in the word *consules* the nasal was not sounded, a fact possibly expressed by the usual abbreviation of the word on inscriptions, *cós*. The dropping of the nasal is also indicated by spellings like *novies* beside *noviens*, and by the Romance forms, e.g. Ital. *teso* (Lat. *tē(n)sus*), and Celtic and Teutonic loanwords, e.g. Welsh *dwys* (Lat. *dē(n)sus*), O.H.G. *isila* (Lat. *ī(n)sula*, cf. Diom. i. 409. 3 K.; Serv. *in Don.* iv. 442. 30 K.) (cf. *IFEROS, C. I. L.* vi. 19873).

The grammarians who repeat the rule of Cicero with regard to *in-* and *con-* (Gellius, ii. 17; Probus, iv. 149. 33 K. and 253. 22; Diomedes, i. 433. 15 K.; Serv. ad *Aen.* i. 187; Max. Viet. vi. 204. 16 K.; Audacis exc. vii. 354. 21 K.), often add the remark that the rule was not strictly followed in the pronunciation of their time. Thus Diomedes (i. 409. 3 K.) says of *in-* and *con-* before *s, f*, 'plerumque producuntur' (cf. Cledonius, v. 76. 9 K.); and Servius (*in Don.* iv. 442. 28 K.) intimates that the rule was often violated in practice, *plerumque enim non observantes in barbarismos incurrimus*. This probably indicates a tendency of later Latin to give *in-* and *con-* in these compounds the same short vowel-sound that they had in other compounds like *īncedo*, *cōncedo*, and in the simple forms *īn*, *cām*; and this will explain why it is, that on all but the earliest inscriptions of the Empire, the instances of apexed vowels before *ns* are not so frequent in these compounds, as in other words (see the lists given by Christiansen), and also why, both on inscriptions and in Romance forms, instances of a long vowel before *nf* are rare¹. For the combination *nf* hardly occurs except in the case of verbs beginning with *f* compounded with *in-* and *con-*. The word *consul* was perhaps not regarded as a compound; for the *o* is marked with the apex on inscriptions with great persistency. In Welsh, too, the Old Welsh form *cusil* points to a Latin *cō(n)silium* (cf. Diom. i. 409. 3 K.; Serv. *in Don.* iv. 442. 30 K.). But, for compounds, which were realized in popular usage to be compounds, the pronunciation of Cicero's time must have gone

¹ The tall *I* of *INFERI* (*C. I. L.* vi. 7579), quoted by Christiansen and Seelmann, is no certain indication of long *i*. Every initial *i* of this

inscription has the tall form, e.g. *ITA*, *IMPETRA*. It is always difficult to be sure whether *INS-*, *INF-* on inscriptions indicate long *i*, or merely initial *i*.

more and more out of fashion under the Empire. Its prevalence in the time of Plautus may be inferred from the fact that Plautus is averse to *i-us-*, *inf-* being shortened by the influence of a preceding short syllable (see § 142). In Umbro-Oscan we see lengthening of a vowel before *us*, *uf* in Osc. *keenzstur*, ‘*censor*,’ (with long open E, § 6), Umbr. *aanfehtaf*, ‘*infectas*.’

The remark of Priscian (ii. 63), that the terminations *-gnus*, *-gna*, *-gnum* are always preceded by a long vowel, has been extended by Marx and others into a rule that the combination *-gu-* always lengthened a preceding vowel. Of Priscian’s examples (*rēgnum*, *stāgnum*, *benīgnus*, *malīgnus*, *abiēgnus*, *privīgnus*, *Paelīgnus*), *abiēgnus*, *rēgnum*, *stāgnum* had probably originally a long vowel (cf. *abiēs*, *rēgem*, *stāre*); *privīgnus* gets a certain amount of confirmation from the spelling *PRIVIGNO* on a soldier’s epitaph (*C. I. L.* vi. 3541); but *benīgnus*, *malīgnus* receive none from Romance forms like Ital. *benigno*, *maligno*, which are probably ‘bookwords,’ acquired by recent borrowing from Latin, not naturally transmitted by continuous usage from Roman times.

The Romance forms (e.g. Ital. *degnō*, Span. *des-den*, ‘dis-dain’; possibly ‘bookwords,’ *A. L. L.* viii. 324), point to Vulg. Lat. *dīgnus*; but the word has the tall *I* in *C. I. L.* vi. 6314 *DIGNE*, and elsewhere. They point also to *sīgnum* (cf. *sīgillum*), (Ital. *segno*, Span. *seña*, &c.); but on inscriptions we have *sIGNUM* (*C. I. L.* vi. 10234, a carefully written inscription of 153 A. D., and elsewhere), *sIGNIFICABO* (vi. 16664). The grammarian Diomedes (fourth cent.), speaking of the rhythmic arrangement of some of Cicero’s clauses (i. 470. 9 K.), seems to speak of *dignitas* as an anapaest, just as he calls *jūstam* a trochee; and if this be the right construction of his words, it suggests that he pronounced *dīgnītās*. Welsh *swyn*, a charm, Old Irish *sén*, blessing, *sénaim*, to bless, to *sain*, Old High German *sēgan*, charm against evil, blessing, are all from a late Latin *signum* in its Christian sense of ‘the sign of the cross’; and their form indicates a form *segnum*, with close *e*, a development of an earlier *sīgnum*, not *sīgnum* (cf. § 14). The Romance forms indicate, too, a short vowel in *lignum*, *pignus*, *pugnus*, and show us that if the lengthening of a vowel before *gu* was a tendency of Latin pronunciation at all, it was not one so

marked, and so persistent, as the lengthening before *us*. [For further discussion of this question, see *Bezz. Beitr.* xvi. 189 sqq.; *Mém. Soc. Ling.* vi. 34 note; *K. Z.* xxx. 337, where it is suggested that the change in the vowel was one of quantity merely, not of quality, so that *dignus, signum*, would have the long open *i*-sound. Before *gn*, by a phonetic law of Latin, *ĕ* became *i* (ch. iv § 8)]. The spelling PIGMEN(tum) on an African inscription (*C. I. L.* viii. 1344) is not evidence enough for a lengthening of the vowel before *gm*; nor is the exact relation clear between *subtegmen* and *sublĕmen*, *exagmen* (?) and *exāmen* (*Class. Rev.* vol. v. p. 294: *Ētym. Lat.* p. 126) (see ch. iv. § 116).

In the Perfect Participle Passive and kindred formations of verbs whose Present ends in *-go*, preceded by a short syllable, e.g. *lēgo, ūgo*, we find a long vowel. Thus *lēctor, lĕctum, āctum, lĭctor* (from a third-conjugation form **ligere*?) are attested by Aul. Gellius (xii. 3 and ix. 6), *lēcto* by Porphyrio (ad Hor. *S.* i. 6. 122), while on inscriptions we have *lēctor* (*C. I. L.* vi. 9447, the epitaph of a grammaticus, and so presumably correct in spelling; vi. 27140), *allĕctō*, xiv. 376 (second cent. A. D.), &c., *āctīs* (vi. 1527 *d* 59, B. C. 8-2), &c., *infrāctā* (ix. 60, c. 100 A. D.) (while *ŭ* for *frango* is proved by *effringo, confringo* (*ŭ* from *ĕ*)), *rĕcte*¹ (xii. 2494, beginning of first cent. A. D.), *tĕctor* (vi. 5205), and the like (see Christiansen, p. 47, and cf. *ληκτος, προσηκτο[ρος]* on Gk. inser., *K. Z.* xxxiii. 402.). The long vowel is also found in the Perfect (properly S.-Aorist, see ch. viii. § 39) of these verbs, *rĕxi, tĕxi* (Prisc. ix. 28, who adds *illĕxi*²), *rĕxit* (*C. I. L.* v. 875, 105 A. D.), *tĕxit* (x. 1793) (see Christiansen, p. 49). Whether it is due to the consonant-groups *g* and *t*, *g* and *s*, or is a lengthening peculiar to the Perfect and kindred forms of the verb (see ch. viii. § 39), it is difficult to say, but the latter supposition is certainly the more probable. The single instance on inscriptions of a form that is not Verbal, viz. *māx(imo)* (vi. 2080, the Acts of the Arval Brotherhood, c. 120 A. D.) is not sufficient

¹ So that there was complete assonance between *rĕx* and *rĕctĕ* in the children's verse:

rĕx eris, si rĕcte facies; si nōn
facies, nōn eris,

alluded to by Hor. (*Epp.* i. 1. 59) *rĕx eris aiunt Si rĕcte facies*.

² Plautus puns on *illectus*, the Verbal Noun from *illicio*, and *lectus* (from *lego*), a bed, *Bacch.* 55.

evidence for the former. Diomedes (431. 17 K.) says the *i* of *nix* is short. A similar difficulty presents itself in connexion with the parallel formations from Verbs ending in *-ngo*. Gellius (ix. 6) attests *ūnctus* beside *ūngo*; and on inscriptions we have *sejūnctum* (C. I. L. vi. 1527 e 38, B. C. 8-2), &c., *dēfūnctis* (v. 1326), &c., *conjūnxit* (xii. 4333, time of Antonines), *extīnctos* (vi. 25617, A. D. 10), *cīnctus* (x. 4104) (see Christiansen, pp. 44 sqq.). Here the spelling *sānctus* (cf. Osc. *saahtúm*, Umbr. *sahata*), frequent on inscriptions, seems to show that the lengthening occurs before original *nc* (*sacer*¹), as well as before *nc* from original *ng*; but the few instances of non-verbal forms, viz. *conjūnā* (vi. 6592, 6593), the numeral *quīnctus*, frequent on inscriptions (Christiansen, p. 46) (cf. *quīnque*, *quīni*), are again insufficient evidence to separate the lengthening from the ordinary lengthening of the Latin Perfect. The absence of the nasal in *nactus* (beside *nāctus*), *fictus* (but *fīnctus* Ter. Eun. 104), plebeian *defuctus* (ii. 4173), and *sactissimae* (vi. 15511; v. 6580) (cf. Welsh *saith* beside *sant*, § 70), is explained in ch. viii. § 10. In *quīntus* it is the guttural that disappears. All the Romance forms point to *quīntus* (cf. Greek *Κουειντος* and *Κοειντος*, though the earliest forms are *Κουγκτιος* and *Κουπτος*: see Eckinger, pp. 122 sqq.), but declare for the short vowel in *pūnctus*, *ūnctus*, *cīnctus*, *tīnctus*, *cīnxi*, *fīnxi*.

In the absence of express testimony, such as we have for *ns*, *nf*, it is impossible to be sure that the combination of *g* with a consonant, like *n*, *m*, *l*, *s*, whether preceded or not by a nasal, had a lengthening effect on a preceding vowel; though there certainly are a good many apparent indications of this. It is equally impossible to decide whether the supposed influence exerted on the vowel may have been a change of quality merely, and not of quantity, just as the combination *ngu* had the effect of changing an *o* to a *u*, e.g. *unguis* for **onguis* (ch. iv. § 20).

145. r with consonant. Spellings on inscriptions like *Fōrtun(a)*, *Fōrtunata* (C. I. L. vi. 7527) (cf. *Fotunale* vi. 2236) suggest that the *o*, which was certainly originally short (Lat. *ōr* for I.-Eur. *r*, see ch. iv. § 92), has been lengthened by the influence of the following *rt*. If this be so, it could only have been a local pronunciation, or at least one that never gained a secure footing in the

¹ A fresh complication arises from a stem *sācri-* (*sācres*, Plautus), pointing to a root *sāc-* beside *sāc-*. the fact that beside *sācro-*, we have

language; for the Romance languages testify abundantly to short vowels in words like *porcus*, *cōrnu*, *certus*, &c. Marius Sacerdos (vi. 451. 5 K.) quotes *pērniā* as a barbarism; and Pompeius (v. 126. 5) censures the mispronunciation *ārma*. So that the initial *o* of *ōrno*, if long, as attested by inscriptions, [e.g. *ōrnāv(it)* C. I. L. x. 6104 (time of Augustus), *ōrnare* xii. 4333 (time of Antonines; for other instances on inscriptions, see Christiansen, p. 53), and by Celtic loanwords (e.g. Welsh addurn. 'ornament,' addurno, 'to ornament,' Lat. *adōrno*) must have been originally long and cannot owe its length to the influence of the following *rn*. (Similarly *fōrma*, *ōrdo*, *ōrca*.) But it is more likely that the *o* was not really long, but merely had the quality of long Latin *ō*, in other words was close *o*. Plautus seems to scan *ōrn-* after a short syllable; though the instances are so few as to leave a slight doubt (*Trin.* 840 might possibly be *novo cum ōrnatu*, *Aul.* 721 *eo ōrnatus*). There are not wanting indications that *r* with a nasal tended to modify the quality of a vowel, e.g. *formus* and *furnus*, *formica* and *furmica*, *turnus* (Greek *τόρπος*), just as in Italian to-day (though not in the Toscana) close *e* becomes open before *r* with a consonant, e.g. *verde*, *erpice* (Meyer-Lübke, *Ital. Gram.* § 54). How far this may explain the discrepancy between the *fīrmus* of inscriptions (Christiansen, p. 53), and the Vulg. Lat. *fīrmus*, postulated by Romance forms like *Ital. fermo*, and the Welsh loanword *fferf*, it is difficult to say. *Arvum* with short *a* expressly attested by *Audacis* exc. p. 328. 8 K., originally the neuter of the adjective *ārvus*, e.g. *Plaut. Truc.* 149 *non arvus hic sed pascuos ager est*, appears with long *a* in an inscription of Tiberius' time (*ārvālī*, C. I. L. vi. 913). (For other cases of long vowel before *r* with consonant on inscriptions, see Christiansen, pp. 51 sqq.) [*Ārma*, attested by *Serv. in Don.* 426. 11 and 36 K. *Prisc. Acc.* 521. 15, *Audacis* exc. 328. 6, is proved by *inermis*, for *ā* is not weakened to *e* (ch. iii.); *ārx* *Pomp.* 130. 7 is proved by *coerceo*.]

§ 146. **s with consonant.** The short vowel before *sp*, *sc*, *st*, &c., attested by the Romance languages for words like *vēsper*, *pīscis*, *crīsta*, is quite strong enough evidence to disprove the theory that an originally short vowel was lengthened before these combinations, and to show that the long vowel indicated by inscriptions for *pāstor*, *pīscus*, *tīstis*, *jūstus*, &c. (see Christiansen, pp. 54 sqq.) must have been originally long. *Diomedes* (p. 431, 31; 432, 16.) attests *fenēstra*, *āspēr*; *Quintilian* (ix. 4. 85) *agrēstis*, *Audax* (359. 15 K.) *campēstris*, &c. *Hesternus* (*Mar. Victorin.* vi. 15. 15 K.) beside *hēri* is puzzling; also the discrepancy between *crūstum* of C. I. L. i. 1199 and Vulg. Lat. *crūsta* indicated by the Romance forms, e.g. *Ital. crosta*. *Festus* (86. 8 Th.) distinguishes *lūstra*, wallowing-places, from *lūstra*, purifications.

§ 147. **n with single consonant.** *Vēndo* (*Ital. vendo* with close *e*), *fōntem* (*Probus* 6. 12 K.; but Romance **fōnt-* by analogy of other *nt-*stems), *pīnceps* (*Ital. principe*, &c.) are enough to disprove the theory that this combination shortened a preceding long vowel. There are, however, points of difficulty. *Servius* (*in Don.* 426. 34 K.) attests *pīnceps*; *Diomedes* 433. 18 *cōntio* (by anal. of *cōm-?*) (for *cōventio*, and so originally *cōntio*, or perhaps **cōntio*; French *nonce*, *annoncer* points to a Latin form *nūntius* (for *noventius*, and so originally *nūntius*, *Mar. Victorin.* vi. 12. 18 K.); Romance words for 'eleven,' like *Span. once*, *Fr. onze*, point to a Vulg. Lat. *ūndecim* (properly *ūndecim*, from *ūnus* and *decem*) (*sinciput* is usually explained as **sēm(i)-caput*). There are some indications that the quality of a vowel was liable to change before this combination. Thus *-ond-* appears as *-und-* in *frundes*, a form ascribed to *Ennius* (see *K. Z.*

xxx. 336); *unguis* seems to be for **onguis* (ch. iv. § 20). The remark of a late grammarian (Anon. Bern. *Suppl.* 111 H.), that *hirundo*, *arundo* have *ū*, is a mistake based on a misunderstanding of Priscian i. p. 123. 7 H.

§ 148. **l with consonant.** Vulg. Lat. *remūcum* (Ital. rimorchio, Span. remolque, Fr. remorque), properly *remūcum* (from Greek ῥυμουλκῆμα) is not evidence sufficient to justify us in supposing that this combination had the effect of shortening a preceding long vowel. *Ūltra*, the form attested by the Romance languages, was in all probability also the classical form; in Varro, *L. L.* v. 50 read *uls*, miswritten in the Archetype *uis*, as in v. 83, and then changed by scribes to *ouis*: *ultrā*, not *ūltra*, is the true reading of the Claudius Tablet at Lyons, col. i. l. 40 (Allmer et Dissard, *Inscriptions antiques, Musée de Lyon*, vol. i. pp. 70 sqq.). The influence of this combination, however, in changing the quality of a vowel is seen in *culmen* beside *cōlūmen*, *vult* beside *vōlo*, &c. (see ch. iv. § 20).

The shortening of a long vowel before certain single final consonants, -r, -t, &c. is, like the shortening and change of final vowels, dependent on the Accent, and so is discussed in the next chapter. (On the Assimilation of Consonants, e. g. *summitto* for *submitto*, see ch. iv. § 159.)

§ 149. **Crisis of vowels, Synizesis, &c.** Two neighbouring vowels in the middle of a word became a Diphthong if the second was *i* or *u*, e. g. *coetus* for *co-itus* (used literally in Plaut. *Amph.* 657 primo coetu uicimus), suffered Crisis if they were suitable vowels, e. g. *cōmo* from *co-emo* (cf. Engl. 'doff' for do-off, 'don' for do-on), while if the first was *i* or *u* (or in certain cases *e* or *o*) Synizesis was a common result, e. g. *larva* from *lārva* (a trisyllable in Plautus). Compounds of a Preposition ending in a vowel, and a Verb, &c., beginning with a vowel or *h*, show vowel-contraction more regularly in the early dramatists than in the Augustan poets, e. g. *coercē* (a dissyllable) Pacuv., *cōnestat* (for *coonestat*) Accius, whether it be that these contracted forms are a relic of the earlier accentuation of the first syllable of every word, *cóerce*, and the uncontracted the result of the shifting of the accent, *cō-érce*, or that the contracted belong to the conversational language of everyday life, the uncontracted to the artificial diction of the higher poetry. Possibly a trisyllabic *coerce* is a 're-composition' like *ē-nēco* beside older *enico* (with weakening of unaccented vowel), or *adcurro* beside *accurro* (with assimilation of consonants) (see ch. iv. § 159). Synizesis went hand in hand with Syncope [*lārva* became *larva* at the same time that *lāridum* became *lardum* (see ch. iii.)], and asserted itself more and more under the Empire; e. g. *quetus* (**quyētus*) for *quiētus* is a common spelling on late inscriptions (cf. Ital. cheto, Span.

quedo, Prov. quetz). The palatalization of a consonant under the influence of a following *i* (become *y*) before a vowel has played a great part in the Romance languages, e.g. Fr. bras from *bracchium*, **braccyūm* (see § 48). A final vowel before an initial vowel suffered elision (see the next section), and the same thing may have happened to the *e* of *ne-* in *neutiquam*, &c., which is scanned with the first syllable short (or should we pronounce *nyūtiqum*, *nyullus*, *nyusquam*?), while *nēūter*, in which the accent by the Penultima law fell on the *ne-*, was pronounced as a trisyllable.

§ 150. Vowel-contraction in compounds in the early dramatists. *Coerce* (dissyll.) is found in Paeuvius, *Trag.* 47 R. :

gradere atque atrocem cōerce confidēntiam

(cf. l. 345); and in Plautus *deartuare* (*Capt.* 640, 672), *deasciare* (*Mil.* 884); *deosculari* (*Cas.* 136, 453, 454, 467) are quadrisyllables. But *dehortari* (four syllables) stands in contrast to *hortari* in *Poen.* 674—

neque vōs hortari néque dehortari decet.

(Ennius, *Ann.* 401 has the same verb in Tmesis: de me hortatur.) The phrase *coemptionalis senex*, used of old, and therefore valueless, slaves who were bought not singly but in numbers (from *coemere*, to buy in a lump) is irreverently applied to his master by the cunning slave in the *Bacchides*, 976—

nunc Priamo nostro si ést quis emptor, coéptionalém senem
uendam ego,

where the word *coemptionalem* is scanned with five syllables, as *cohonestat* appears in the form *conestat* in a line of Accius (*Trag.* 445 R.)—

pró se quisque cūm corona clárum conestát caput. (MSS. *conectat*, *constat*.)

Of the compounds of *hābeo*, *dēbeo* always has the contracted form in Plautus; *cohībeo* may in all cases scan as *cōbeo*, and *prohībeo* as *prōbeo*; *praebeo* is sometimes spelt *praehībeo* in the MSS., but the scansion may always be trisyllabic, and must be so in *Merc.* 1023; and the same holds true of all the older poets. In Terence we find only *prendo* and *reprendo*, not *prehendo* (unless possibly *Andr.* 353), nor *reprehendo* (from *prae* and **hendo*). (For other instances, see Klotz, *Altröm. Metrik*, p. 139.) In the classical literature the full forms of these verbs are generally restored [but e.g. *cōgo* from **co-ago*, *cōgito* from **co-agito* (ch. viii. § 31), *dēbeo*, *praebeo*, &c.], though Derivative words often retain the shorter form, e.g. *cōpula* from **co-apula*, from *āpere*, to fasten; *praeda* for **prae-heda* (cf. *prehendo*); *praemium* from **prae-emo* (cf. *exīmius* from *ex-īmo*), &c. (see ch. v. § 4).

Coepi Perf., with its O. Lat. Present *coepio*, comes from an old verb *āpere* (cf. *āpiscor*) meaning 'to fasten' (Paul. Fest. 14. 2. Th. *comprehendere antiqui vinculo 'apere' dicebant*), derivatives of which are *aptus*, *aptare*, as well as *cōpula* just mentioned. In the Perfect we should expect *cōepi* like *cōegi* from *cōgo* (*co-ago*), and this scansion is occasionally found, as in this hexameter line (usually referred to Ennius' *Annals*) (536 M.)—

rex ambas intra fossam retinere coepit

(cf. Lucr. iv. 619). Like dissyllabic *coepi* (the usual scansion both in the early and in the classical poetry) is Terence's trisyll. *coemisse* (*Ad.* 225).

§ 151. **Synizesis in Late and Vulgar Latin.** For a list of spellings from late inscriptions and from MSS. like *quesco* (for *quiesco*), *Febrarius* (Ital. Febbrajo, Span. Febrero, &c.), see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 444 sqq., and cf. Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *vir(d)(i)arium*, *sesqu(i)alter*, *vac(u)efacio*, *ventr(i)osus*, *sem(i)ermis*, *sem(i)ustus*, *sem(i)uncia*, *vit(r)earius*, *alb(e)arium*. All these show suppression of *ū* (*u*), *ī* (*y*) before an accented vowel, long by nature or by position. Similarly Lat. *coactus* has become Ital. *quatto*, Prov. *quait*, Span. *cacho*, through Vulg. Lat. **quattus* (from **cwactus*), Lat. *coāgulum*, Ital. *quaglio*, Span. *cuajo*, and so on. Forms with Synizesis occasionally appear in the Latin Poets (classical as well as ante-classical), e.g. *praenijatores*, Naevius, *Com.* 17 R., *injurjatam*, Lucilius ii. 9. M., *malvisti*, id. *Inc.* fr. ix M., *genva*, *tenvia*, *arjete* (with the first syllables of these three words scanned long by position) (see Luc. Müller, *Die Re Metrica*, pp. 249 sqq.). (On 'seyo' or 'scïö,' see Charisius, p. 16. 9 K.)

§ 152. **Other examples of vowel-contraction.** *Nīl* from *nihil* (always monosyllabic in Plautus); *nēmō* from **ne-hemo*; dissyllabic *deinde*, *proinde* (according to the grammarians these were accented on the first syllable; see next chapter, and cf. the Plautine scansion *périnde*, *Stich.* 520); *cōmburo* for **co-amb-uro*; *bīmus* for **bi-himus*, 'of two winters' (cf. Engl. 'twinter,' meaning a two-year old beast) from *hiems*: *cōpia* and O. Lat. *cōpi-* Adj. for **co-opia*, **co-ōpis-* (cf. *in-ōpi-*); *antehac* (see § 58 for other examples of the loss of intervocalic *h* with contraction). The loss of intervocalic *w*, *y* led to contraction in words like *dītor* for *divitior*, *dīnus* a form of *divinus*, *stō* for **stāyō* (Umbr. *stahu*, ch. viii. § 2) (but *e* and *o* do not coalesce in *mōneo*, *pleo*, &c., nor *a* and accented *ē* in *āhēnus*); on these see ch. iv. §§ 66 and 70. So did the loss of intervocalic *m* in *cōgo* for **cōmāgo*, &c., (unless *co* was a by-form of *com*, ch. ix. § 22). The tendency to contraction of vowels appears at all stages of the history of Latin, and asserted itself in colloquial Latin even more than in the literary language. (For a fuller list of examples see Stolz in Müller's *Handbuch*, ii². p. 275). (On the merging of *i* in a following *i*, *u* in a following *u*, see § 48.)

§ 153. **Elision.** Elision of a final vowel, or vowel preceding final *-m*, before the initial vowel (or *h* with vowel) of a following word is a feature of Latin poetry. That it was also practised in speaking we see from passages like Cicero, *Orator*, xliv. § 150; xlv. § 152; Quint. ix. 4. 33; xi. 3. 33-34; Seneca, *Epp.* 40 [cf. Cicero's story of Crassus mistaking *Cauneas* (sc. *ficus vendo*) for *cave ne eas*; *Div.* ii. 40]. Marius Sacerdos (448. 6 K.) says that in reading a line like Virgil's *monstrum horrendum*, &c., the final *-um* of *monstrum* was entirely suppressed, but this does not quite agree with the statement of Probus (ap. Gell. xiii. 21. 6) that *turrim* had a more melodious sound than *turrem* in the line *turrim in praecipiti stantem*, &c. In the Saturnian Poetry a final syllable ending in *-m* seems to have been not elided but left in

prosodical hiatus (see § 65), like the *-um* of *circum* in the compounds *circū(m)ago*, *circū(m)eo*, or of *sublatum*, &c., in the forms *sublatuiri*, &c. (ch. viii. § 87), and the same treatment is found occasionally in the older poets, e.g. Ennius (*Ann.* 354 M.) (quoted by Priscian i. p. 30 H.) *millia militū octo*, and even in the Augustan poets with monosyllables, e.g. *nūm abest* Hor.; a final long vowel was also shortened, not elided, like any long vowel before another vowel in the middle of a Latin word, e.g. *prē-hendo*, *illius*, and so in the older poets frequently, occasionally in Augustan poetry, e.g. *quī amant*, Virg., *Esquilinae alites*, Hor. (see § 143). This must be a native usage, and not an imitation of Greek poetry. Cicero's remarks on this subject may be quoted (*Orat.* xlv. 152): *nobis, ne si cupiamus quidem distrahere voces conceditur: indicant orationes illae ipsae horridulae Catonis, indicant omnes poetae praeter eos, qui, ut versum facerent, saepe hiabant, ut Naevius:*

uos, qui accolitis Histrum fluiuium atque algidam.

et ibidem:

quam numquam uobis Grai atque barbari:

at Ennius semel:

Seipio inuiete;

et quidem nos:

hoc motu radiantis Etesiae in uada ponti:

hoc idem nostri saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent. How far they indicate a change in actual pronunciation or in the mere technique of verse-making is doubtful (cf. ch. iii. § 41).

§ 154. **Parasitic vowels** (cf. §§ 72, 102, and ch. iii. § 13). When two adjoining consonants are not easily pronounced together a vowel is often inserted to facilitate pronunciation. This is called **Anaptyxis**. The inserted or 'parasitic' vowel (sometimes styled in the terminology of the Sanscrit grammarians 'svarabhaktic' vowel, from Sansc. *svara-bhakti*-'partial vowel') is often seen in the older Latin loanwords from Greek, when the Greek word contained a combination of consonants which was not easily pronounced by Roman lips. A Roman did not begin a word

with the letters *mn-*, as the Greeks often did, so the Greek *μνᾶ* took in Latin the form *mīna*, just as in French the Low German knif became *canif*; similarly we find in Plautus *tēchina* (e.g. *Poen.* 817), *drūchūma* and the like. Marius Victorinus (8. 6 K.) says that the un-Latin character of the combination *cm* produced the forms *Alcūmeo*, *Alcūmēna* (so on an old Praenestine mirror, *C. I. L.* xiv. 4102), *Tēcūmessa*, and adds that the tragedian Julius Caesar Vopiscus (an older contemporary of Cicero) was the first to conform the third word to the Greek *Τέκμησσα*, writing the title of his tragedy *Tecmessa*, and ordering the actors to pronounce the name in this way on the stage (cf. *Prisc.* i. 29. 5 H.). (For a list of Greek words so treated, see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. pp. 469–523.) The same thing is found in native Latin words. The suffix *tlo-* (ch. v. § 25), for example, which indicates the instrument with which an action is performed, or the place of its performance, is in Lat. *-culo-*, as well as *-clo-*, e.g. *věhčūlum*, ‘that by which one is carried’ (in Plautus always *věhčlum*), *cūbčūlum*, ‘the place where one lies down.’ In Plautus the *-clo-* form is the more usual, especially after a long vowel; e.g. *pěřčūlum* is a quadrisyllable only at the end of a line (i. e. through metrical necessity) in his plays, so that in his time the parasitic vowel between *c* and *l* had not quite asserted its claim to rank as a separate syllable (see § 102), though between consonants of less affinity, e.g. *b* and *l* in the ending *-būlum*, it is normal; he uses both *pōpulus* and *pōplus* (the latter only at the end of a line) (cf. *pilumnoe poploe*, quoted from the *Carmen Saliare* by Festus, 244. 24 Th., a phrase for the javelin-bearing Romans). On the oldest inscriptions we have *poplo-* (e.g. *poplus*, *C. I. L.* ii. 5041, of 189 B.C.; *poplom* on the (restored) Columna Rostrata, *pro poplo Ariminesi*, *Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 120); *piaculum* (*C. I. L.* xi. 4766) may be like *cedre* ‘caedere’ due to Umbrian influence; but *pocolom* on the early Praenestine vases (*C. I. L.* i. 43 sqq.), *tabola* (i. 197, 198), &c. (Marius Victorinus, if we can trust the reading, quotes from the ‘*libri antiqui foederum et regum*’ *piacolom* with *populoi Romanoī.*) At a later time the spelling *-cul-* established itself so firmly in the language that it became impossible to discriminate an original *co-lo*, e.g. *cor-cu-lum* (formed with the diminutive suffixes *ko-* and *lo-*, ch. v.), *por-*

culus for **porco-lo-*, from an original *-clo-*; and still later the wave of Syncope which swept over the language reduced all these forms to the same type, *porclus*, *stablum*, *cubiculum*, &c. (see ch. iii. § 13).

Anaptyxis played a great part in the Oscan language, and its kindred dialect, the Pelignian. We have in Oscan aragetud for Lat. *argento* (Abl.), Helevis for Lat. *Helvius*, teremenniú for ‘*terminia’ (Lat. *termini*), with liquid preceding; and with liquid following, patereí (Lat. *pátri*), Sadiriis (Lat. *Satrius*), in Pelignian sacaracirix (Lat. *sacrátrices*), pristafalacirix (Lat. *praestübülátrices*), and so on. The inserted vowel takes the quality of the vowel in the syllable containing the liquid, e.g. aragetud for *ar-getud, patereí for *pa-treí (so Lat. *stübulum* for **stá-llum*, *stábilis* for **sta-blis*). The long preceding syllable is the reason of its absence in Osc. maatreís (Lat. *mátris*) (cf. O. H. G. hlütres beside fögales and Plautus’ preference of *periclum*, &c.). It is not found in the initial syllable, so that *Terebonio* (*C. I. L.* i. 190), if a dialectal form, does not belong to the Oscan dialect (cf. *Terebuni*, *Eph. Epigr.* i. 116; Ital. calabrone from Lat. *crabro*, a ‘hornet’¹). Accentuation often seems to influence its presence or absence in Latin; for example, Plautus has usually *männüplāris* (once at least *manipularis*), as in classical Latin *discipulus* stands beside *disciplina*. But the cross-working of Anaptyxis and Syncope, and the difficulty of ascertaining in which words a suffix has been directly added to a stem ending in a consonant, and in which there was originally an intervening vowel (ch. v. § 21) has hitherto prevented the drawing up of exact rules for its use in the language. [A full list of Latin examples will be found in Stolz, *Lat. Gram.* (in Müller’s *Handb. Klass. Alterthumswissenschaft*) p. 277 (2nd ed.) (see also above, § 102)].

¹ Varro’s derivation of the name *Gracchus*, ‘a gerendo’ (*Lüb. Gramm.*

p. 184, Wilm.), suggests a pronunciation like *G^{er}acchus*.

CHAPTER III.

ACCENTUATION ¹.

§1. **Nature of the Latin Accent.** Was the Latin accent one of pitch or stress? Did the accented syllable in a Latin word differ from the other syllables in being uttered at a higher note than they were, or with a greater force? The two things are obviously quite distinct. For a syllable to be sounded at a high or low note is one thing, with energy or with gentleness is another, just as a musical note may be sounded strongly or gently (*forte* or *piano*), a thing quite different from its being a note high or low on the musical scale. Most languages do indeed combine in a greater or less degree pitch-accent with stress-accent. The accented syllable, if pronounced with more energy than the unaccented, is generally at the same time pronounced at a slightly higher (or lower) pitch. But, for all that, it is usually possible to say decidedly of one language: this language has a stress-accent; of another: this language has a pitch-accent. Our own language for example is clearly a language of stress-accent. It distinguishes its accented syllables by giving them greater energy of articulation than the unaccented; and it shows the usual characteristics of a language with stress-accentuation, namely, a slurring or Syncope of short syllables immediately following the accented syllable (e. g. 'méd(i)aine'; cf. dám(o)sel,' 'fánt(a)sy' and 'fancy,') and an obscuring or reduction of unaccented vowels (e. g. 'father,' where the *e* has the sound of the

¹ Seelmann, *Aussprache des Latein*, Heilbronn, 1885, is the chief exponent of the stress-theory; Weil et Benloew, *Théorie générale de l'Ac-*

centuation Latine, Paris, 1855, of the pitch-theory. For sentence-accentuation, see the *Class. Rev.* v. pp. 373, 402.

‘obscure’ vowel of the word ‘but’; ‘savage,’ ‘minute,’ ‘orange’). In a long word, say the adjective ‘characteristical,’ we might number each syllable according to the amount of force with which it is uttered, the strongest (with the main accent) being the fourth syllable of the word, the next strongest (with the secondary accent) the first. The weakest syllables are, as is usually the case with stress-accentuation, those following immediately on the most strongly accented, thus ‘ch⁵ar²act³er⁶ist¹ic⁴al.’ In the Romance languages the accent is, like ours, an accent of stress, but this stress is much weaker than ours, corresponding to our secondary stress rather than to our main accent. This is notably the case in French, where the stress is weaker than it is, for example, in Italian. But the Romance languages show the same tendency to syncope of short unaccented syllables, and to the reduction of unaccented vowels, as our language does, though in a much less marked degree (e. g. Italian *gridare* from Latin *quīrītare*, *balsimo* from Latin *balsānum*). Pitch-accentuation is seen in English more in the accentuation of the sentence than of single words. A question like ‘Are you ready?’ differs by its rising tone from a statement of fact like ‘He is ready.’ In some languages however, such as Swedish, Lithuanian, Servian, these tone-distinctions are clearly marked in single words, a word of the same spelling as another being often distinguished from it by the tone alone. In English we have no example of this, unless it be such a word as ‘rather,’ which by a difference of tone can imply two different meanings, in answer to a question like ‘Is it raining?’ If we are asked, ‘Is it raining?’ and reply ‘Rather,’ the word, if we give it one tone, will imply ‘slightly,’ ‘not much,’ with another tone will convey the notion of ‘heavily,’ ‘violently.’ But in the main the distinctions of tone are unknown in our language; and it is this that makes it difficult for us to understand the nature of a language which uses entirely or predominantly a pitch-accentuation, such as in ancient times the Greek language, and of living languages, Chinese. In the case of a dead language, we have two means of ascertaining whether its accent was one of pitch or of stress. We have the phenomena of the language itself on the one hand, and we have the statements of native grammarians, if they are

trustworthy, on the other. Both these means of evidence point to the pitch-character of the ancient Greek accent. The words of the language do not show that Syncope and Reduction of unaccented vowels, which we have seen to be characteristic effects of a stress-accent. The Greek grammarians' accounts of the accent of their own language point in the same direction. Modern Greek has, however, a stress-accentuation, so that the Greek accent must have changed its nature in the course of time, though at what precise period the change took place it is difficult to say. No doubt the nature of the accent differed more or less in different parts of Greece; and the accent in one dialect may have allowed stress to predominate over tone at an earlier period than in another (in the N. Greek dialects, for example, as in the N. Greek dialects of modern times; see Hatzidakis, *K. Z.* xxx. 388). The accent is taken into account in Greek metre in the verse of Babrius, a contemporary probably of Augustus, and author of a verse translation of Aesop's fables.

When we turn our attention to Latin, we are confronted with the difficulty that, while the Latin grammarians often speak of their accent in terms properly applicable only to a pitch-accent, all the features of their language point to its having been a stress-accent. The reduction of the unaccented vowel (e.g. *ăbĭgo*, &c., but Greek ἀπάγω, &c.), the Syncope of syllables following the accent (e.g. *objūrgo* from *objūrĭgo*, *caldus* from *călĭdus*), all indicate unmistakably the presence of a stress-accent. And the difference of its accentuation from Greek, though not a single grammarian definitely informs us of this difference, comes out clearly in the treatment of Greek loan-words, especially in the language of the less educated Romans. Greek Σοφία (with short ι) became *Sofĭa*, a stress-accent replacing the pitch-accent with the result of lengthening the accented vowel; Greek εἶδωλον became *ĭdĭlum*. Instances like these show that the Romans had much the same difficulty as we have, in pronouncing Greek words with a short accented paenultima, or with an accented antepaenultima and long penult. The difficulty would not be so great for a Roman as for us, if his stress-accent, like that of his modern descendant, the Italian, was not so strong as ours; nor would it be so much felt at an earlier period, when

the distinctions of quantity were more vividly marked (see ch. ii. § 141) than in the later Empire. The Hungarian language, where the sense of quantity is equally vivid, accentuates the first syllable of every word without detracting from the quantity of vowels in the following syllables. No doubt too the nature of the stress-accent would differ in various parts of Italy in ancient times, as it does to-day (see Meyer-Lübke, *Ital. Gram.* § 122, p. 71). In Praeneste, if we are to believe such indications as the spelling MGOLNIA for the name *Magolnia* on inscriptions, and perhaps the form *conea* for *ciconia*, 'a stork,' Syncope was carried to greater lengths than in Latin, and the stress of the accent must have been stronger (see § 14 below). But that the Latin language of all periods, at which we have definite knowledge of it, was a language of stress-accentuation, is proved by all the evidence at our disposal, and disproved by nothing except the silence of the grammarians. The same tendency to Syncope, which before the literary period produced *undecim* out of **unō-dēcim*, is seen working in the Early Literary time in words like *objurigo* (Plaut.), *objurgo* (Plaut. and Ter.), and in the Augustan age in *calidus* and *caldus* (the form preferred by the Emperor Augustus, Quint. i. 6. 19), while *viridis* for *vīrīdis* asserted itself still later, and the same tendency, as we have seen, still shows itself in modern Italian. And hand in hand with Syncope goes the reduction and change of unaccented vowels. How then are we to explain the absence of comment on the part of the grammarians? We must, I think, take three things into consideration. First, that the study of Accentuation, and all the terminology used, came to the Romans from Greece. It was Tyrannio who in the first cent. B. C. brought this new lore to Rome, including among his earliest pupils possibly Varro and certainly Cicero's friend Atticus. Cicero, in a letter which has been preserved (*ad Att.* xii. 6. 2), banters his friend on his enthusiasm for so trivial a subject (te istam tam tenuem θεωρίαν tam valde admiratum esse gaudeo . . . sed quaeso quid ex ista acuta et gravi refertur ad τέλος?), and in his own treatise, the 'Orator,' published at this time, makes mention of the wonderful 'law of nature' which prescribes that the accent shall never be further from the end of a word than the third syllable (*Or.* xviii.

58). The word *accentus* itself was nothing but the Greek word *προσφῶδία* in a Latin dress; and not only the terms employed, but the description of the phenomena of accentuation are taken directly from Greek authorities.

In the second place, the contrast between their accent and the Greek would not be felt so markedly by Roman grammarians as it would by us, whose accent has so much stronger a stress than the Latin, or modern Italian, a consideration which makes it less surprising that they did not remark on the essential difference between the two systems of accentuation. And thirdly, the Greek accent itself had probably at the time of these grammarians already entered that process of change which ended in the stress-accentuation of modern Greek. The Greek writers on accentuation would no doubt go on using the terminology of the earlier phoneticians, without perceiving that their terms and descriptions were no longer so applicable to the actual phenomena as they had once been; and if the Greek contemporary theorists on accent misused the terminology in this way, a Roman imitator might be excused for carrying the misuse a little further, in applying the same terminology to Latin accentuation. Indeed, the writers on Latin Grammar were seldom Roman by birth; they were usually Greeks, and would have the same difficulties in describing the Latin accent as a Frenchman in describing the strong stress-accent of English. These considerations may explain how it is that only a few statements of the writers on Latin Grammar are rid of the terms 'high' and 'low' (instead of 'strong' and 'weak') accent, such as the remark of a fifth-century grammarian, that the accented syllable in a Latin word is the syllable which would be heard at a distance, when the others were inaudible (quoted in § 2). We may then believe the Latin accent to have been in the main an accent of stress, like that of modern Italian, though like it (and the accent of the Romance languages generally), the stress-accent may have been accompanied by a higher tone than the tone of the unstressed syllables.

The discredit, which we have found it necessary to attach to the language the grammarians use in describing the nature of accentuation, makes us hesitate about accepting their distinction,

evidently borrowed from the Greek, of three kinds of accent,—grave, acute, and circumflex. They postulate a circumflex for those syllables with naturally long vowels which would have one in Greek, namely, long paenultimas followed by a short final syllable, e.g. *Rómă* but *Rómăē*. The quantity of the final syllable is the chief factor in Greek accentuation, but not in Latin, where the quantity of the paenultima takes its place, so that one would not expect the accent of the first syllable of *Rómă* to differ from that of *Rómăē*. Other circumflex words are, according to the grammarians, long monosyllables like *rēs*, *flōs*, *mōs*, and final long syllables of words whose last vowel has been dropped by Apocope or Syncope, e.g. *illīc* from **illīce*, *nostrās* from *nostrātis*. In modern Italian these apocopated words have a strong acute accent on the final syllable, e.g. *bontà*, *città*, *virtù*, for *bonitatem*, *civitatem*, *virtutem*, but in Spanish a word like *amó* (Latin *āmāvīt*, Vulg. Lat. **amaut*) has a tone-circumflex in the last syllable, the voice rising first and then falling slightly. There is hardly evidence enough to enable us to test this theory of a circumflex in Latin, nor to show, supposing such an accent did exist, whether it was a tone-circumflex, formed of a rising and falling tone, like Spanish *amó* or our ‘Oh!’ when used sarcastically, or a stress-‘circumflex,’ formed by two impulses of the voice, something like our diphthongal pronunciation of a long vowel, e.g. ‘foe,’ ‘two.’ In modern Italian a paenultima long by position has a very long pronunciation, and we might write a circumflex accent over the first syllable of words like *tanto* (pronounce ‘tânto’), *tempo* (pronounce ‘têmpo’), while the different treatment of a Latin penultimate from a Latin antepenultimate vowel in words like *popolo* (Lat. *pōpulus*), *uopo* (Lat. *ōpus*), suggest the possibility of a Latin *Róma*, &c. as distinct from *Rómulus*, &c.

On the whole, then, we may say that a circumflex accent may have existed in Latin in words like *flōs*, *illīc*, and even in *Róma* (though the grammarians’ distinction of *Róma*, *Rómae* is doubtful), but that certainty on this matter is not to be had. The Latin accent was an accent of stress, a stress which was not so strong as ours, and which may have been accompanied, as in Romance, by a high tone.


§ 2. Testimony of the grammarians. (1) On the Nature of the Latin Accent. The remarks of the Latin grammarians on accentuation have been collected by Schoell, *De Accentu linguae Latinae* (in the *Acta Soc. Philolog. Lipsiensis*, vol. vi. 1876). They include remarks not only on accentuation, but on proper pronunciation generally; for *accentus* is often defined as 'vitiō carens vocis artificiosa pronuntiatio' (*ib.* p. 78). Here are one or two of the more important descriptions of the Latin accent. Varro, who probably learnt the theory of accentuation from Tyrannio (Schoell, *ib.* p. 6), speaks of the *altitudo* of a word as opposed to its *longitudo* (i. e. the quantity of the syllable). By *altitudo* he means its accentuation, *cum pars verbi aut in grave deprimitur aut sublimatur in acutum* (ap. Serg. *de Acc.* p. 525. 28 K.) (cf. *ib.* p. 533. 4 *cum verbum enuntietur aliqua in eo syllaba necesse est summum illud vocis fastigium possideat*). His imitator, Martianus Capella (fourth and fifth cent. A. D.) (iii. p. 65. 19 Eyss.), prettily describes accentuation as 'anima vocis et seminarium musices,' adding, *quod omnis modulatio ex fastigiis vocum gravitateque componitur*; and Nigidius, a contemporary of Varro (ap. Gell. xiii. 26. 1-3 H.), describes the accentuation *Vāleri* by the words *summo tono est prima, deinde gradatim descendunt* (cf. Audac. exc. 7. 357. 14-358. 1 K.). On the other hand Pompeius (fifth century A. D.) (5. 126-7 K.) uses language suitable to stress-accentuation (*plus sonat*), when he says, *illa syllaba, quae acceptum habet, plus sonat, quasi ipsa habet majorem potestatem*, and goes on to use the illustration of the accented syllable of the word *optimus* being the only syllable heard at a distance, *finge tibi quasi vocem clamantis ad longe aliquem positum, ut puta finge tibi aliquem illo loco contra stare et clama ad ipsum. cum coeperis clamare, naturalis ratio exigit ut unam syllabam plus dicas a reliquis illius verbi; et quam videris plus sonare a ceteris, ipsa habet accentum. 'optimus,' quae plus sonat? illa quae prior est. numquid hic sonat 'ti' et 'mus' quemadmodum 'op'?* Ergo necesse est, ut illa syllaba habeat accentum, quae plus sonat a reliquis, quando clamorem fingimus. [The same language is used by Servius (fourth cent.), in *Don.* iv. 426. 10-20 K.]. Some would explain this difference of language by supposing the Latin accent in the time of Varro to have been more of a pitch-accent than it was in the time of Pompeius, while others try to make out that it is those grammarians who were themselves Greeks, or who follow implicitly Greek authorities, who speak of 'high' and 'low' accent, while the native grammarians of a more independent turn of mind use the more correct terms, 'strong' and 'weak.' I cannot see much ground for discriminating between the accent of Varro's time and of a later age. The same processes of syncope and vowel-reduction are at work at both periods and the cause of these processes must have been the same stress-accentuation. But there may well have been a change in the Greek accentuation which became more and more apparent in each successive century.

(2) On the circumflex accent. Servius (*in Don.* 426. 10 K.) distinguishes the acute accent of *árma* from the circumflex of *Músa*, *acutus dicitur accentus quotiens cursim syllabam proferimus, ut 'árma'; circumflexus vero, quotiens tractim, ut 'Músa'* (cf. Pompeius, 126. 4 K. *non possumus dicere 'árma,' non possumus dicere 'Músa';* Cleonius, p. 31. 30 K. *'árma' excusso sono dicendum est, while 'Rôma' is pronounced tractim*). Similarly Priscian (i. p. 7. 11 H.) speaks of three different sounds of *ā*, with the acute, the grave, and the circumflex accent, as in *hámis, hámorum, hámus, or árae, árarum, ára,*

and Vitruvius, in a passage borrowed apparently from Aristoxenus, says of the words *sol, lux, flos, vox*, nec unde incipit nec ubi desinit [sc. vox] intelligitur, sed quod [v. l. nec quae] ex acuta facta est gravis, ex gravi acuta. (*Archit.* v. 4. 2).


§ 3. **Accentuation of Greek loanwords.** (See the passages quoted by Schoell, pp. 201 sqq.) An educated Roman would of course pronounce a Greek word correctly with the same quantity and accentuation that the Greeks themselves gave to it. The grammarians of the Empire prescribe the Greek accentuation for such Greek words in a Latin author as retained their Greek form and declension. Thus in Virg. *Georg.* i. 59 *Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum*; Servius, in his note on the passage, says that the word *Epiros*, since it has its Greek form, must be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, *Épīros*, unlike the Latinized form *Epīrus*: sane 'Epiros' graece profertur, unde etiam 'E' habet accentum; nam si latinum esset, 'Epirus,' 'pi' haberet, quia longa est. But Greek loanwords which became naturalized at Rome were adapted to the Latin accentuation and declension. This was specially the case in the Republican period, according to Quintilian (i. 5. 60), who tells us that Julius Caesar followed the old habit of using *Calypsōnem*, a form which Quintilian himself does not approve, though he accepts *Castōrem, Olympus, tyrānnus*. In the plays of Plautus, who uses the language of the educated society of his day, Greek words appear as a rule in a Latinized form with a Latin accent, but in some words of use among the common people the Greek accent is retained with the effect of altering the quantity. Thus the gold coin known as a 'Philip,' Greek Φίλιππος, is always *Philīppus* with the second syllable shortened after an accented short syllable. The shortening of the second syllable, long by position not by nature, is like the reduction of the vowel in *Tarentum* (Greek Τάραντα, Accus., now Táranto), an indication that the Roman accent in early times, as well as late, produced an effect on the word that the Greek accent did not produce, an effect always traceable to a stress-accentuation. But whether a naturally long vowel was at this period ever shortened by the accent in a Greek loanword is doubtful. *Ancōra* (Greek ἄγκυρα), with *o* instead of *u*, is not a certain example, and still less the hypothetical *cunīla* (Greek κονίλη, not κόνιλα) in Plaut *Trin.* 935 (*Journ. Phil.* xxi. 205). It

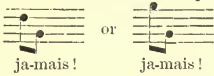
was frequently done at a later age when the long and short quantity had more approximated to each other (see ch. ii. § 141), e. g. *búlturum* (Greek βούτυρον), *blásfēmus* (Greek βλάσφημος), *ídōlum* (Greek εἶδωλον), *érēmus* (Greek ἔρημος beside ἐρήμος), *selūnum* (Greek σέλινον), our 'celery.' In all these popular words which passed into the Romance languages (Ital. ermo, sedano, &c.) the rule seems to be that the Greek accent was always retained, even at the cost of the quantity, except in oxytone words, which followed rather the Latin accentuation, e. g. *tapíuus* (Greek ταπεινός) [see Meyer-Lübke, *Gram. Rom. Sprach.* i. p. 34, and cf. *Anecd. Helv.* 177. 4 H. on 'abÿssus' (ἄβυσσος): paenultima positione longa sed acuitur antepaenultima. So *abÿssus* Paulinus of Nola (19. 651; 35. 228); Cyprian, *Gall. gen.* 288 P.]. This inability of the Romans to reproduce the Greek accentuation of a final syllable is a subject of frequent remark in the grammarians. A Greek writer of the sixth cent. (Olympiodorus in Aristot. *Meteor.* p. 27) makes the curious remark that the Roman paroxytone pronunciation of words like Γραικοί, &c., was due to their haughtiness (διὰ τὸν κόμπον), and had earned for them the epithet of the 'overweening' Romans (ὄθεν ὑπερηγορόεντες ἐκλήθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν). I have heard a Frenchman ascribe the English mispronunciation of words like 'Français' to the same cause.

§ 4. **Romance Accentuation.** The clearness with which each part of the word is pronounced in Italian and Spanish always strikes an English traveller. Every syllable has due effect given to it. There is nothing like the swallowing of parts of words, that is seen in our own and in other Teutonic languages. The unaccented vowel in Italian notte, Spanish noche, is clearer and more definite than in German Gabe; but on the other hand there is less difference in quantity between a long and a short vowel, the accented long vowel in the word 'Toscana,' for example, being hardly, if at all, longer than the unaccented vowels of the word. The accent is one of stress, but is accompanied by a high tone, the drop of the voice in a Spanish word like mano (Lat. *manus*), being about one-fifth, , though

máno,

sometimes in emphatic utterance the word is pronounced with

a lengthening of final vowel and a slight rise of the voice on the second, the unaccented, syllable, . The French accent

must have at one time been of very powerful stress, so great is the reduction which French vowels and syllables have undergone, but it is now much weaker than in any other Romance language, so weak that it is usually difficult to say on which syllable the accent rests. The difference of pitch, say between the two syllables of the word 'jamais!' is often very considerable, especially in excited utterance,  (see Storm in *Phon. Stud.* 1888).

§ 5. **The Earlier Law of Accentuation.** The Indo-European accentuation, which we can generally ascertain from the Sanscrit and Greek (e.g. Sansc. pitá, Greek πατήρ, father), has not left in Latin the traces which it has left in the Teutonic languages. According to a law discovered by Verner, and known as 'Verner's Law,' a Teutonic spirant, developed from an Indo-European unvoiced mute, remained unvoiced when the immediately preceding vowel bore the accent in the Indo-European, but became voiced when that vowel did not. The Indo-European verb *wértō, to turn or become (Sanscr. vartāmi, Lat. *vērto*), is in Goth, vaírþa (our 'worth' in 'Woe worth the day!') with the unvoiced-spirant sound (our *th* in 'thin'); while Gothic fadar (Engl. 'father') had the voiced-spirant sound of our *th* in 'then.' By the same law Indo-European *s* appears in Teutonic words as unvoiced or voiced under the same conditions, e.g. unvoiced in Old High Germ. *mūs*, our 'mouse' from Indo-Eur. *mūs (Sanscr. mūś, Gk. μῦς, Lat. *mūs*), where the immediately preceding vowel had the accent, voiced in Goth. áiza-, our 'ore' from Indo-Eur. *áyos (Sanscr. áyas, Lat. *aes*), where the Indo-European accent fell on another vowel. (On the change of voiced *s* to *r* in Latin, see ch. iv. § 148). The Lithuanian accentuation, too, often enables us, when we compare it with the Greek, to determine in what cases the Indo-European accent was 'circumflex,' and in what cases 'acute,' e.g. circumflex in Gen. Sg. of \bar{A} -stems (Greek τιμῆς, Lith. raĩkõs), acute in Nom. Sg. of the same stems (Greek τιμή, Lith. rankà from *ranká) (see Hirt's articles in *Indogerm. Forsch.* i. &c.).

We have, however, in Latin, as Corssen proved, traces of an

older accentuation than the system which prevailed in the classical period, which show us that at some early time the Indo-European accent-law had been replaced by a new law, namely, that the accent should fall on the first syllable of every word. A change of the same kind seems to have taken place in the Teutonic languages (see Paul's *Grundriss Germ. Philol.* i. p. 339), and probably also in Celtic (Thurneysen in *Revue celtique*, vol. vi); and in some languages of the present day, such as Lettish, this uniform accentuation of the first syllable prevails. The traces it has left in Latin are these:—

(1) Syncope of the second syllable of a word when that syllable was short, e.g. *undecim*, which under the ordinary Latin accentuation must have been **unódecim*, a compound of *únus* and *děcem* (see § 13).

(2) Reduction of vowels, which would by the accentuation of the classical period bear the accent, e.g. *infringo* from *in* and *frango*; *concūdo* from *cum* and *caedo*; *triennium* from *tri-* (*tres*) and *annus*; which point unmistakably to an earlier **cóncaido*, **trianniom*, &c. (see § 18). At what precise period the change, no doubt a gradual one, from this earlier system to the Pænultima Law of Cicero's time began and completed itself, it is difficult to ascertain. But there is some evidence that it was still incomplete in one particular in the period of the Early Drama, for the metrical treatment of words like *facilius*, *mulierem* (⏑⏑⏑), in the plays of Plautus and Terence, indicate that the pronunciation of such words in their time laid the accent on the first, and not on the second syllable. A line in which the metrical ictus falls on the second syllable occurs very rarely in their plays (*Philologus*, li. 364 sqq.). At the same time the incidence of the metrical ictus in all other types of words points to the prevalence of the Pænultima Law for all words, except these quadrisyllables with the first three syllables short. But though we cannot fix the time when Latin words passed from the old to the new accentuation, when, for example, *sápiētia* became *sapiēntia*, *témpēstatibus* became *tempestátibus*, we can guess, partly from the analogy of other languages, partly from the inherent probabilities of the case, what the nature of that change was. A long word like *sápiēntia*, *tempestátibus* must have had at all periods a secondary

as well as a main accent; it could hardly be pronounced otherwise, as we can see from our own pronunciation of such words as 'characteristical' (with secondary accent on first, main accent on fourth syllable). So that *sápiëntia* would be more accurately written *sápiëntia*. The change from the old accentuation to the new would be, in reality, nothing but a usurpation by the secondary accent of the prominence of the main accent; *sápiëntia* would become *sàpiëntia*, *tèmpestàtibus* would become *tèmpestátibus*. *Dīmǎdius*, unless it takes its *-mi-* by analogy of *dimidiatus*, &c. (which is unlikely), must have been accentuated on the first syllable about 250 B.C., for the change of unaccented *ě* to *ĩ* is not found on the oldest inscriptions (§ 22).

The Umbro-Oscan dialects seem to have passed through the same stages as Latin. Traces of the first stage, the accentuation of the first syllable, are e.g. Osc. Maakdiis, Vezkeí, 'Vetusco' (with syncope of the second syllable), of the second stage (the Paenultima Law), Osc. teremenniu, '*terminia,' with doubling of consonant before the *y*-sound and after the accented vowel (see von Planta, *Gramm. Osk.-Umbr. Dial.* i. p. 589).

§ 6. Traces of I.-Eur. accentuation in Latin. The occasional appearance of *ǎ* for I.-Eur. *ě* in Latin has been explained by the I.-Eur. accentuation by Wharton (*Etyma Latina*, p. 119), who thinks that *ě* (and *ǔ*) became *ǎ* when they preceded the syllable which bore the I.-Eur. accent, e.g. *magnus* from **meg-nós*, Gk. *μέγας*). For other theories of the kind, see Bugge in *Bezz. Beitr.* xiv. 60. 67. 70; Froehde, *ib.* xvi. 182. 191. 215; Stolz in *Wien. Stud.* viii. 149; Conway, *Verner's Law in Italy*, &c. (on a trace of the I.-Eur. accent in Umbro-Oscan, von Planta, i. p. 491).

§ 7. Secondary and main accent. The Saturnian verse recognizes this secondary accent, if we are right in regarding it as accentual and not quantitative verse, with three accents in the first hemistich and two in the second (see ch. ii. § 141),

e.g. *dábunt málum Metélli* || *Naéuio poétae*.

For a five-syllabled word always counts for two accents in Saturnian verse,

e.g. *mágha sàpiéntia* || *multásque uirtútes*,

e.g. *dédet Tèmpestátibus* || *aíde méretod*,

e.g. *òneráriæ onústæ* || *stábant in flústris*;

and a four-syllabled word (at any rate of the forms $- \acute{z} - \acute{z}$ and $\acute{z} - \acute{z}$) does the same at the beginning of the line,

e.g. *immolábat áuream* || *uictimam púlchram*,

e.g. *sùpérbiter contéptim* || *cónterit legiónes*,

e.g. *Còrnélius Lúcius* || *Scípío Barbátus*.

A Latin secondary accent in long words such as *àrmatúra* is indicated by the Romance forms, which treat the vowel of the first syllable in the same way

as they treat accented *a*. Italian Fiorentino beside Firenze may point to the secondary accent having been stronger in the first syllable of Lat. *Flōrentīnus* than of Lat. *Flōrentia* (cf. Ital. *tollerare*, *scellerato*, &c., with doubling of the consonant which follows the vowel with secondary accent) (see Meyer-Lübke, *Gram. Rom. Sprach.*, i. p. 501). There are some indications (e. g. Alliteration) that the first syllable was even in the classical period pronounced with a certain amount of stress.

§ 8. **The Paenultima Law.** The law of accentuation which prevailed in the classical and subsequent periods is that known as the 'Paenultima Law,' a very simple one, namely, that the accent falls on the antepenultimate syllable, if the paenultima be short, on the paenultima itself, if long, e. g. *décōres*, *decōres*. The earliest notice of Latin accentuation, the remark of Cicero (*Or.* xviii. 58) mentioned above (§ 1), speaks of it as a law of nature that the accent should never go further back in a word than the third syllable from the end. We have seen reason to believe that at an earlier period this 'law of nature' was broken in the case of four-syllabled words, like *fācīlius*, beginning with three short syllables. These were at the time of Plautus accented on the fourth syllable from the end, *fācīlius*, &c. But in all other words the evidence to be obtained from the versification of Plautus, and such processes of language as syncope and reduction of unaccented vowels, points to the operation of the Paenultima Law in the earliest literary period.

The Latin grammarians agree in pointing out the difference between the Greek and Roman systems of accentuation, and the greater simplicity of the Roman, which (like the Aeolic, and unlike the Attic, &c.) never lets the accent fall on the last syllable of a word; though they are strangely silent on the difference, which one would have thought would have been quite as striking, between the pitch-accent of the Greek, and the stress-accent of their own language. They posit for Latin the three kinds of accent used by the Greeks, the acute, the circumflex, and the grave, understanding by the last term rather the absence of accent than any particular form of accent, and assigning the circumflex, as we have seen, to vowels long by nature in the penultimate syllable of words whose final syllable is short, and in monosyllabic words. Thus the name *Cēthēgūs*, with a naturally long paenultima and a short final, takes the circum-

flex on the paenultima, *Cethégus*, and the grave accent on the antepaenultima, *Cèthégus*; the name *Cātullus*, with a naturally short vowel in the paenultima, takes the acute accent instead of the circumflex, *Catúllus*, with the grave on the antepaenultima, as before, *Càtúllus*.

Monosyllables like *lux*, *spes*, *flos*, *sol*, *mons*, *mos*, *fons*, *lis*, whose vowel is naturally long, have the circumflex, *lúx*, *spés*, &c., while *ars*, *pars*, *pix*, *nix*, *fax*, with vowel naturally short and lengthened only by 'position,' take the acute accent, *árs*, *párs*, &c. Apocopated words like *illíc*, *nostrás* retain their old circumflex accent, *illíc(e)*, *nostrá(t)is*.

A compound word, or word-group, like *rēspúblicā*, *jūsjūrandum*, *mālēsānus*, *intēreālōcī*, has only one accent, *respública*, *mālēsānus*, *intereāloci*, &c., though, if resolved into two independent words, each takes its separate accent, *rēsque pública*, *māle sānus*, *intērea loci*. Thus *Argilētum*, which the etymological fancy of the Romans explained as *Argi letum*, 'the death of Argus,' is mentioned as a unique example of a word combining all three accents, the acute on the first, the grave on the second, and the circumflex on the third syllable, *Árgilētum*. (On these word-groups, see below, § 12.)

The secondary accent, which, as we have seen (§ 7), must have existed in longer words like *arbōrētum*, *tēmpērdtus*, *intēmērrātus*, *existimātus*, is ignored by the Roman grammarians, unless we are so to understand the *media prosodia*, mentioned by Varro, in imitation of the μέση προσφδία of Greek Accentual Theorists, an accent which he describes as something between the grave (i.e. entire absence of accent) and the acute accent. The secondary accent shows traces of itself in Italian in the doubling of the consonant in words like *pellegrino* (Lat. *pěřęřrīnus*), *scellerato* (Lat. *scēļęrātus*), *tollerare* (Lat. *tolerare*), &c. (see above, § 7).

The simplicity of the Latin accentuation made it unnecessary to indicate by written signs the accent with which a word was to be pronounced. The mark of the Greek acute accent, a line sloping up from left to right, and placed above the vowel of the syllable, was used in Latin inscriptions to indicate a long vowel, and was called the 'apex' (see ch. i. § 1). It was employed

especially where two words of similar spelling differed in quantity alone, e.g. *mālus* and *mālus* (Quint. i. 7. 2), and has remained with a quantitative use in several alphabets derived from the Latin, e.g. the Irish alphabet.

§ 9. **Testimony of the grammarians.** Quintilian's remarks on Latin pronunciation are generally so free from Greek bias, that his account of the Paenultima Law is worth quoting in full (i. 5. 29-31): *difficilior apud Graecos observatio est [sc. legis sermonis], quia plura illis loquendi genera, quas dialecticos vocant et quod alias vitiosum, interim alias rectum est; apud nos vero brevissima ratio. namque in omni voce acuta intra numerum trium syllabarum continetur, sive eae sunt in verbo solae, sive ultimae, et in iis aut proxima extremae, aut ab ea tertia. Trium porro de quibus loquor, media longa aut acuta aut flexa erit, eodem loco brevis utique gravem habebit sonum ideoque positam ante se, id est ab ultima tertiam, acuet. Est autem in omni voce utique acuta, sed nunquam plus una, nec unquam ultima, ideoque in disyllabis prior; praeterea nunquam in eadem flexa et acuta: itaque neutra cludet vocem Latinam. Ea vero quae sunt syllabae unius, erunt acuta aut flexa, ne sit aliqua vox sine acuta. In another passage (xii. 10. 33) he praises the variety of the Greek accent in contrast to the monotonous accent of the Romans, who never give the acute or the circumflex to the last syllable of a word, so that every word has its last syllable, sometimes both its last syllable and its paenultima, grave (i. e. unaccented); and adds that Roman poets like to give a charm to their lines by the use of Greek names pronounced with the Greek accent. (For other similar statements of the Paenultima Law, see the passages quoted by Schoell pp. 100 sqq.: e.g. Diomedes 431. 6 K.; Donatus 371. 2 K.; Servius in Don. 426. 15 K. &c.) Examples are *sōl*, *dōs*, *Cātūllus*, *Cēthēgus* (Sergius, *De Acc.* p. 483. 11 K.) *indoctissimus* (Pomp. 127. 15 K.), *Caēlius*, *Sallūstius*, *Curiatius*, *caelum*, *Cicero*, *Galēnus*, *Galēni*, *Camillī* (Mart. Cap. iii. p. 65. 22 Eyss.), *Romānus*, *Hispānus* ('Priscian,' *De Acc.* p. 520. 17 K.), *ab*, *mēl*, *fēl*, *ārs*, *pārs*, *pīx*, *nīx*, *fāx*, *lūx*, *spēs*, *flōs*, *sōl*, *mōns*, *mōs*, *fōns*, *ūs* (Diom. 431. 15 K.), *nīx*, *rēs* (Don. 371. 8 K.), *nēc*, *nōx* (Serv. in Don. 426. 27 K.), *rōs* (Serg. *De Acc.* 524. 21 K.), *aēs*, *ēt*, *quē* (Pomp. 128. 15 K.), *dēus*, *cītus*, *dātur*, *ārat*, *pōntus*, *cōhors*, *lūna*, *Rōma* (Diom. 431. 18 K.), *hōra*, *lēges*, *sātus*, *hōmo* (Dositheus 378. 1 K.), *mēta*, *Crēta*, *nēpos*, *bōnus*, *mālus* (Don. 371. 11 K.), *marīnus*, *Crispīnus*, *amicus*, *Sabīnus*, *Quīrīnus*, *lectica*, *Metēllus*, *Marcēllus*, *lātebrae*, *tēnebrae*, *Fidēnae*, *Athēnae*, *Thēbae*, *Cūmae*, *tabēllae*, *fenēstrae*, *Sērgius*, *Māllius*, *āscia*, *fūscina*, *Jūlius*, *Clāudius*, *Romāni*, *legātī*, *praetōres*, *praedōnes* (Diom. 431. 23 K.), &c.*

Of compound words and word-groups with one accent (like our 'són-in-law,' 'man-of-wár,' 'pockethándkerchief,') we have examples such as *male-sānus*, *interedōci* (Don. 371. 22 K.; Diom. 433. 30 K.; Pomp. 130. 18 K.; Cledonius 33. 12 K.). *Argiletum* (Prisc. ii. p. 113. 10 H.; but with all three accents, Mart. Cap. iii. p. 68. 15 Eyss.), *propediem* [Don. ad Ter. *Ad.* v. 5. 7 (888)], *respublica*, *jusjurandum* (Prisc. i. p. 177. 10 H.; i. p. 180. 12 H.), *jurisperitus*, *legislator*, *praefectusurbis* and *praefectusurbi*, *tribunusplebis*, *tribunusplebi*, *mentecaptus*, *orbisterrae*, *orbisterrarum*, *paterfamilias*, *paterfamiliarum*, *armipotens*, *armorumpotens*, *magistermilitum*, *asecretis*, *acalculis*, *aresponsis*, *abactis* (Prisc. i. p. 183. 5 H.), *istiusmodi*, *hujusmodi*, *cujusmodi* (Prisc. i. p. 440. 2 H.). Of *hujuscemodi*, &c., Priscian (i. p. 205. 16 H.) says that some regard them as two separate words, but the accent, resting as it does on the last syllable of the pronoun, shows that they

are compounds. He distinguishes the separate accentuation of *decimus et septimus*, &c. from the single accent of *septimus-decimus*, &c. (*de Fig. Num.* xxi. p. 413. 11 K.).

§ 10. **Exceptions to the Paenultima Law.** The rule of Latin Accentuation, that final syllables are always unaccented, is, according to the grammarians, violated, or apparently violated, by certain classes of words. They are words which have dropped or contracted their last syllable, so that the accent, which in the uncurtailed form fell on the paenultima, remains in the curtailed form on the same syllable, which has now become the ultima. Under this category come :—

(1) Nouns, or rather Adjectives, in *-as*, Gen. *-atis*, indicating the country of one's birth, e. g. *cujás, nostrás, Arpinás*, with *primás, optimás* (Caper ap. Prisc. i. p. 128. 23 H.). These words, which in Early Latin (e. g. Plautus) have the full form *cujátis, nostrátis*, when at a later time they became contracted, retained their old accentuation; and so *nostrás*, 'a countryman of ours,' was distinguished by its accent from *nostras*, Acc. Pl. Fem. of the Possessive Pronoun (Priscian i. p. 454. 11 K.).

(2) Some Verbal Forms; *addíc, addúc, &c., fumát* (for *fumāvít*), *audít* (for *audīvít*), and the like (Servius ad *Aen.* iii. 3). Another remark of Servius (ad *Aen.* i. 451), and other grammarians, throws some light on the last example. They tell us that *audít* and not *audiút, lenít* and not *lenít*, was the ordinary pronunciation, the forms with the short penult being an artificial usage of poetry, much as in English the word 'wind' is allowed a different pronunciation in poetry from its ordinary one. From *-iút* to *-ít* is so short a step that it is difficult to justify a disbelief of the grammarians' statements about *audít*. The third Sing. Perf. Act. in Romance languages (e. g. Span. *amó*, Latin *amāvít*, Ital. *dormì*, Latin *dormīvít*) points to Vulgar Latin forms in accented *-aut, -ít* (cf. *-aut* on graffiti of Pompeii, *C. I. L.* iv. 1391, 2048).

(3) Words ending in *-c* (the Enclitic *-cē*), whose last syllable is long by nature or by position, e. g. *adhác, posthác, antehác, istíc, illic, istác, illúc, istinc, illinc, istác, illác, istóc, illóc* (Caper ap. Prisc. i. p. 130. 2 H.). Vulgar Latin accentuation of the final vowel of *illíc, illác, &c.* is indicated by the Romance adverbs, e. g. Ital. *lì, là*, Span. *allí, allá*.

(4) Words ending in *-n* (the Enclitic *-nē*), whose last syllable is long by nature or by position, e. g. *tantón, Pyrrhán* (Servius ad *Aen.* x. 668, &c.). This rule cannot however have been absolute, for forms like *vidēn ut* in Old Latin Poetry, and even in Augustan poets (Virg. *Aen.* vi. 779; Tib. ii. 1. 25) show that when the final vowel of the particle was elided, the verb might retain the ordinary accentuation, *vidēn*, like *vidēs*. Servius (fourth cent.) tell us that *vidēn* was the usage of his time (ad *Aen.* vi. 779 *vidēn ut geminae stant vertice cristae*] 'den' naturaliter longa est, brevem eam posuit, secutus Ennium: et adeo ejus est inmutata natura, ut jam ubique brevis inveniatur), and Plautus seems, when *-quē, -nē* is elided, to let the metrical ictus fall normally on the syllable which would have the accent in the absence of the particle, e. g. *próspērēqu(e), surriptasqu(e)* (*Amer. Journ. Phil.* xiv. 313).

An accent originally on the antepaenultima remains in the curtailed form on the paenultima, according to the grammarians, in contracted vocatives and genitives of IO-stems, e. g. *Vergili, Valéri, tugúri* (Serv. ad *Aen.* i. 451; Prisc. i. p. 301. 21 H.). Gellius (second cent. A. D.) tells us that Nigidius Figulus (first cent. B. C.) wished to distinguish *Váleri* Voc. from *Valéri* Gen., but adds

that in his own time such an accentuation as *Vāleri Voc.* would sound very strange : *siquis nunc Valerium appellans in casu vocandi secundum id præceptum Nigidii acuerit primum, non aberit quin rideatur* (*N. A.* xiii. 26).

Lastly, Interjections are excluded by the grammarians from the ordinary rule. They are said to have no 'certi accentus,' whatever that may mean ; and the statement of a late grammarian (*Audacis* exc. 361. 11 K. that *papae* and *attāt* (also *ehem*, MSS. *hochem*?) were accented on the last syllable, is confirmed, in the case of at least the former, by the incidence of the metrical ictus in Plautus (always *papae*, never *pāpae*). The Greek εὔρε appears in Plautus' dramas with the last syllable lengthened¹ (cf. the MSS. spelling *eugae*), and the phrase *eugae-eugae* always has the metrical ictus *eugae-eigae*.

Greek words, as was mentioned before (§ 3), when they were used by a Latin author with their Greek form and declension, retained also their Greek accent, e. g. *Epīros* in *Virg. Georg.* i. 59 (*Serv. ad loc.*).

§ 11. **Vulgar-Latin Accentuation.** The Latin accentuation is retained with wonderful tenacity by the Romance languages. Where they agree in deviating from the classical Latin accent, the accentuation which they reproduce is that of Vulgar Latin. There are four important cases of deviation :—

(1) First of all, in words ending in *-iērem*, *-iolum*, e. g. *mūliērem*, *filiolum*, the accent in Vulgar Latin was shifted from the *i* to the *e* and *o*, *muliērem*, *filioolum*. The precept of an unknown grammarian (*Aneed. Helv.* p. ciii. K.) sanctions this usage (*mulierem* in antepenultimo nemo debet acueri, sed in penultimo potius), and in Christian poets of the third and fourth centuries we find scansions like *insuper et Salomon, eadem muliēre creatus, Drac. Satisf.* 161 ; cf. *Ital.* figliuolo, *Span.* hijuelo, *Fr.* filleul. Nouns in *-iēs*, Gen. *-iētis* followed a somewhat different course. Their Nominative became *-ēs*, and this form was extended to the other cases, e. g. *PARETES* (*C. I. L.* vi. 3714), Acc. Sg. **parētem* is attested by the Latin loanword in Welsh, *parwyd*, and by the Romance forms, e. g. *Ital.* parete (with close *e*), *Span.* paréd, &c., while **muliērem* is the original of *Ital.* moglière (with open *e* in the penult).

(2) Again the occurrence of a mute with the liquid *r* at the beginning of the last syllable seems to have attracted the accent to the penult. Thus *Vulg. Lat.* **tenēbrae* is attested by *Span.* tinieblas, and other Romance forms. We cannot be wrong in connecting this with the practice of Latin poets of treating a short syllable before a mute with *r* as a long syllable, when it suits their convenience (see ch. ii. § 142).

Servius (fourth cent.) (*ad Aen.* i. 384) seems to say that the accent was not in his time attracted to the penult in correct pronunciation ; for he remarks with regard to *peragro* in this line of *Virgil* ; 'per' habet accentum . . . muta enim et liquida quotiens ponuntur metrum iuvant, non accentum (cf. *Diom.* 431. 28 K.).

(3) In Compound Verbs the accent seems to have shifted to the stem-vowel of the verb in Vulgar or Late Latin, e. g. *recipit* is indicated by *Ital.* riceve, *Fr.* reçoit ; *renégat* by *Ital.* riniega, *O. Fr.* renie. With this we may connect the tendency in the spelling of post-classical inscriptions, and of our earliest MSS. to restore the vowels in compound verbs to their undecayed form, e. g. *con-sacro*, *compremo* (§ 18).

¹ Like our 'bravo!' 'hillo!' often pronounced with the voice dwelling on the final vowel.

(4) Lastly, the Romance forms of the Numerals give indications that the Vulgar Latin accentuation was *viginti*, *quadráginta*, &c. (see Meyer-Lübke, *Gram. Rom. Sprach.* i. p. 494). *Triginta* is one of the barbarisms 'quae in usu cotidie loquentium animadvertere possumus,' enumerated by a fifth-century (?) grammarian (Consentius p. 392. 4 K.). On a fifth-cent. inser. (vid. *A. L. L.* v. 106) we have *quarranta* for *quadrágintā* (Ital. *quaránta*), and an epitaph in hexameters has *vinti* for *viginti* (Ital. *venti*) [*Wilm.* 569 (cf. *C. I. L.* viii. 8573) :

et menses septem diebus eum vinti duobus].

§ 12. **Accentuation of the Sentence.** Hitherto we have been considering only the accentuation of words by themselves. But there is also such a thing as the accentuation of the sentence; and the accent which a word would bear, if uttered separately, may be different from the accent assigned to it when standing with other words in a sentence. The Greek preposition *πρός*, for example, had, if mentioned by itself, an acute accent. But in the sentence its accent was obscured by the accent of the noun which it governed, e. g. *πρός πόλιω*, and this by the Greek system was expressed by replacing its acute by a grave accent. So that the Greek system of marking the accents recognized both the word-accent and the sentence-accent.

By the Indo-European sentence-accentuation the verb in a main sentence was treated as a subordinate word, and apparently occupied the position proper to enclitic words, namely, the second place in the sentence, while in dependent clauses it received the accent like any other word, and stood at the end of the clause, an arrangement which has been, curiously enough, preserved in German to the present day (see Wackernagel in *Indog. Forsch.* i. pp. 333 sqq.). Indefinite pronouns were enclitic or subordinate words, while interrogatives were accented (cf. Greek *άνήρ τις* and *τίς άνήρ*); Other enclitics were the copula *q^{de} (Greek *τε*, Lat. *quē*), the personal pronouns (unless specially emphasized), &c.

We can determine with a fair amount of accuracy the accentuation of the Latin sentence, partly by the help of the remarks of Latin grammarians, partly from observing the phonetic changes of Latin words in the Romance languages, where an accented word or syllable is not subject to the same laws of development as an unaccented, partly from the analogy of other languages, and to a large extent from the versification of the

early dramatists. For Plautus and Terence leave, as a rule, the subordinate words of the sentence, the words, in fact, which we omit in writing telegrams, in the theses of the line, where no metrical ictus falls on them:

e. g. Plaut. *Trin.* 21 [rogat] ut liceat possidére hanc nomen fábulam,

where *ut* and *hanc*, words which might be omitted without obscuring the meaning, are relegated to the theses of the first and fourth feet. The Latin grammarians, with their usual adherence to Greek terminology, speak of the 'attraction' of the accent by enclitics or subordinate words. But this statement of the facts is corrected by Quintilian (i. 5. 25, 26), who shows that a subordinate relative, like *qualis* in the sentence, *talis est qualis Cicero fuit*, or a subordinate preposition, like *circum* in Virg. *Aen.* iv. 254 *quae circum litora, circum Piscosos scopulos, &c.*, is really in Latin united with the following word into a word-group, which takes the ordinary accent of a single word: cum dico 'circum litora,' tamquam unum enuntio dissimulata distinctione, itaque tamquam in una voce una est acuta. The Latin pronunciation would thus be *qualis-Cícero, circum-lítōra*. Priscian (i. p. 183 H.) objects similarly to a statement of Hellenizing grammarians, that *quís*, the indefinite pronoun, in *siquis, numquis, &c.*, is an enclitic like *τις* in *ἐτις*, and prefers to call *siquis* a compound or word-group with the natural accent of a single word. With this correction, the rules of the Latin grammarians about enclitics and subordinate words are in the main probable enough in themselves, and are confirmed by the evidence of the Romance languages, and the early dramatists' versification, though some of their distinctions between the accentuation of words of the same spelling, such as *né*, 'verily,' *né*, prohibitive, *ne* 'lest'; *ádeo*, the verb, and *adéo*, the adverb; *út*, 'how,' *ut*, 'in order that'; *érgo*, 'therefore,' *ergó*, 'on account of,' require additional evidence before we can accept them.

§ 12a. Latin Sentence-Enclitics. Among Latin Sentence-Enclitics we may class:—

(1) Enclitic Particles like *quē* (I.-Eur. *q^wē, O. Ind. ca, Gk. τε, all unaccented), *vē* [I. Eur. *wē, O. Ind. vā (unaccented), Gk. *fε in ἦ-ε from *ἦ-fε], and so on. Their enclitic nature is shown by their being always joined in writing with the preceding word, e. g. *atque, sive*. In the rapid utterance of ordinary con-

version these words often lost their final vowel, and so appear also in the forms *ac* (for **atq*), *seu*, &c. (see § 35).

(2) The various parts of the substantive verb. The mode in which *es*, *est* are written in the best MSS. of Plautus, for example, *amatus* (*amatu's*), *amatusst*, *amatumst* for *amatus es*, *amata est*, *amatum est* (cf. *ventumst*, &c. in Virgil MSS., Ribbeck, p. 419), shows that they were treated as mere appendages of the past participle passive. For the unaccented nature of *erat*, *erit*, &c. we have proof, if proof be needed, in Romance forms like Ital. era and Span era (Lat. *erat*), O. Fr. ert (Lat. *erit*), for an accented *ē* would have taken another form, such as Ital. **iera*, Span. **yera* (cf. Ital. *niega*, Lat. *nēgat*). It need hardly be said that the extent to which these words, and indeed all 'Sentence-Enclitics,' were suppressed, would depend on the caprice of the speaker, on the nuance of thought, on the style of composition, &c. No hard and fast rule can be laid down about them, just as no rule could be made for the use of 's' for 'is,' 're' for 'are' in English. A sentence, for example, of Cicero, ending with the words *licitum est*, is quoted by a grammarian as an instance of a sentence ending with a monosyllable (Mar. Sacerd. 493. 14 K.).

(3) The personal and possessive pronouns, when unemphatic. In the Romance languages two distinct series have been developed for the personal pronouns: (a) the enclitic, e.g. Ital. *mi*, *ti*; Fr. *me*, *te*: (b) the accented, e.g. Ital. *me*, *te*; Fr. *moi*, *toi*. Similarly a Vulgar-Latin possessive **mus*, **mum*, **ma*, beside the regular *meus*, *meum*, *mea*, is indicated by French *mon*, *ma*, and Vulgar-Italian *ma-donna*, *padre-mo*, &c., which resemble O. Lat. *sis* for *suis*, &c. (see ch. vii. § 11), in such a line as Ennius, *Ann.* 151 M., *postquam lumina sis oculis bonus Ancus reliquit*. It is true that Priscian (ii. p. 141. 15 H.) expressly says that there is no distinction in Latin corresponding to the Greek distinction between *εἶδέν με* and *εἶδεν ἐμέ*, *οὐκ ἐκείνον*, *apud nos autem pronomina eadem et discretiva sunt ut 'vidit me' vel, 'vidit me, illum autem non'*; but he seems to refer rather to the identity of the written form of the emphatic and unemphatic pronoun, than to that of their intonation in discourse. In Plautus and Terence the ictus always falls on the preposition in phrases like *in me*, *ad me*, *inter se*, unless the pronoun is emphatic (or elided), just as in Greek we have *πρός με*, *πρός σε*, &c., or as in English we lay the stress on 'for,' 'with' in 'for me,' 'with him,' &c. In O. Irish this tendency of pronunciation reduced the pronouns to mere suffixes, e.g. *for-m*, 'on me,' *for-t*, 'on thee,' &c. (but cf. Censorin. ap. Prisc. ii. p. 51. 11 H.).

(4) The demonstrative pronouns, when unemphatic. The Romance forms point to (*il*)*lum patrem*, (*il*)*la mater*, &c. as the origin of the definite article in all the Romance languages, while *ille pater* seems to have been pronounced sometimes *il(le) pater*, e.g. Ital. *il padre*, Span. *el padre*, Prov. *el paire*, sometimes (*il*)*le pater*, e.g. Fr. *le père*. Similarly (*i*)*ste*, indicated by Ital. *stasera*, 'this evening,' is actually found in old MSS. (see Neue, *Formenlehre*³ ii pp. 402 sq.; on *sta* in the Itala, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), and *isté* is mentioned as a barbarism by a third-century grammarian (Mar. Sac. p. 451. 10 K.).

(5) The relative and indefinite pronouns, while the interrogative and exclamatory were accented, e.g. *tālis est qualis Cicero fuit*, but *quālis fuit Cicero*! The grammarians often distinguish between the accentuation of *quis*, *quālis*, *quantus*, *quōt*, *quōtus*, *cujus*, *ūbi*, *unde*, &c. when used interrogatively, and when they are merely relative or indefinite pronouns (e.g. Prisc. i. p. 61. 5 H., *interrogativum est quod cum interrogatione profertur, ut quis, quālis, quāntus,*

*quôt, quôtus, cum suos servant accentus. Infinitum est interrogativorum contrarium, ut quis, qualis, quantus, quot, quôtus, cum in lectione gravi accentu pronunciantur, cf. ii. p. 127. 2 H. Partit. p. 501. 14 H. So for qui interrog. and rel. ib. ii. p. 9. 20 H.; cuius, interrog. and rel. ib. ii. p. 179. 3 H.; quo, ubi, unde, qua, ib. ii. p. 132. 3 H.; ii. p. 83. 11 H. 'qua' quando relativum est gravatur; quando, Charis. p. 111. 27 K.; Prisc. ii. p. 82. 24 H.; quorsum, ib. ii. p. 83. 11 H. &c.). Their usual expression for the subordination of the relative and indefinite forms of these words is that they 'have the grave accent' (gravi accentu pronunciantur, gravantur), though sometimes they use language more applicable to Greek (e. g. ποῖος interrog., ποῖός rel.), and say that 'they take the acute accent on the last syllable'; and Charisius (p. 111. 27 H.) gives an actual Latin example of this accentuation of the last syllable in the sentence *quandó tot stragis acervos Vidimus*. Quintilian, as we saw, corrects this statement of the case, and shows that the true account for the Latin language is to say that the relative is joined with the noun or important word beside it, this word-group taking the accent of any ordinary word. The line from Virgil would thus be really pronounced *quandó-tot stragis acervos, &c.*, so that the accentuation of the final syllable of *quando* is due to the accident that it stands next to a monosyllabic word. The relative would have no accent in a sentence like *quem testem te adducturum dixeras*, for it would be joined with the noun into a word-group, *quem-téstem*, with the accent on the first syllable of the noun. When in a line of poetry the relative followed the noun, as in Plautus (*Amph.* 919) *Testém quem dudum te ádducturum dixeras*, the accentuation would presumably be by the same reasoning *testém-quem*; and this presumption seems to be confirmed by the versification of the dramatists.*

(6) Prepositions, while adverbs, are accented. Thus we should say *supra hábitat*, but *supra moénia est*; *ánte vénit*, but *ante Caesarem vénit*. This distinction is often inculcated by the grammarians; e. g. Palaemon (first cent. A. D.) (ap. Charis. p. 189. 10 K. = Diom. p. 407. 19 K.) insists on the different accentuation of *infra, supra, extra, intra, ultra, citra, circa, juxta, contra, subus, coram, ante, post, prope, usque, super*, when adverbs, and when prepositions; cf. Charis. p. 231. 24 K.; Audax, p. 353. 22 K.; Probus, *Inst.* p. 149. 27 K.; Mart. Cap. iii. p. 67. 21 Eyss.; Prisc. ii. p. 28. 24 H.; ii. p. 30. 25 H.; ii. p. 33. 1 H.; ii. p. 42. 7 H.; ii. p. 45. 25 H.; ii. p. 51. 11 H. &c.). Priscian (ii. p. 27. 4 H.) says that Latin prepositions, like Greek, had, by themselves the acute accent on the last syllable (*supér, úpér*), but in the sentence lost this accent; (*accantum habent praepositiones acutum in fine, tam apud Graecos quam apud nos, qui tamen cum aliis legendo, in gravem convertitur*) (cf. Don. p. 391. 11 K.); and Quintilian, as before mentioned, says that what really happened in Latin was that the preposition was fused with its noun into a word-group, which was then accented like any ordinary word, e. g. *circum-litora* (accented like *circumsistite, circumlittio*). Indeed the words are often written together in old MSS. and inscriptions; cf. Mar. Vict. 23. 12 K. and Indices to C. I. L. (so Umbr. preveres 'ante portas'). This suggests that in collocations like *in via, per dolum, in manus* the preposition itself may have received the accent of the word-group, unless it were desirable for some special reason to give prominence to the noun. This view is supported by some word-groups, which established themselves in Latin usage, such as *obviam, sédulo (sé, síné dolo), comminus, dénúo (dē núvo), admódum, affátim* (but cf. Gell. vi. 7), as well as by the versification of the dramatists, which also points to *in-rem,*

in-spem, in-jūs, &c. (cf. *quamobrem.*) A preposition placed after its noun received an accent, as in Greek, according to the grammarians (e.g. Prisc. ii. p. 27. 4 H. cum praeopostere ponuntur, monosyllabae acuto, disyllabae paenultimo acuto proferuntur); but remained unaccented in phrases like *virtutem propter imperatoris* or *justitia in legum*, where the preposition is followed by a genitive dependent on the noun (Censorinus ap. Prisc. ii. p. 33. 20 H.).

(7) That conjunctions, like prepositions, had a different pronunciation according as they came first or second in the sentence is asserted by Priscian (ii. p. 24. 21 H.) praepositae gravantur omnibus syllabis, postpositae acuuntur in principio. He refers expressly to *igitur, quoniam, saltem*, so that he would have us pronounce, e.g. *igitur Cicero venit*, but *venit igitur Cicero*. That the monosyllabic conjunctions *et, sed*, and the like, were enclitic words in the sentence, may be proved, if proof be wanted, from the versification of the early dramatists, in whose lines these conjunctions are relegated as a rule to the theses, and do not receive the metrical ictus, and also from the Romance languages, where the Latin monosyllabic conjunctions have suffered the same phonetic changes as the unaccented syllables of Latin words. *Et*, for example, if the word had been accented, would have become **iet*, or some similar form, instead of Ital. *e*, Fr. *et*, Span. *y*.

(8) Auxiliary verbs in Latin must, like those in other languages, have been enclitic, or rather, according to the Latin practice, must have been joined with their verb into a word-group, e.g. *volo-scire, coctim-dabo, missum-facit, cave-facias*. In Plautus *volo-scire* is always scanned *volō-scīre*, never *volō-scīre*; and the metrical ictus in his verses of phrases like *factim-volo, faciās-volo, missim-face, cavē-pārsis, cavē-fūcis* supports our rule. Cicero's story about Crassus at his departure for Parthia mistaking the cry of a fig-seller, *Cauneas! Cauneas!* (sc. *ficus vendo*) for *cave nē eas* (*Div.* ii. 40. 84) seems to show that in ordinary talk this verbal phrase was treated as a word-complex with a single accent *cau(e)-n(e)-eas*. Similarly a verbal phrase like *opēram-dāre, fidem-dāre, dōnō-dāre* would probably have ordinarily only one accent, just as we throw the stress on the noun 'noise' and not on the verb 'make' in the phrase 'to make a noise.' The dramatists let the metrical ictus fall on these phrases thus: *fidēm-dans, operām-dat, operām-dabam, donō-data*. The reduction of other unemphatic verbs to mere members of a compound word is indicated by the traditional way of writing *quōlibet, quamvis, quantumvis*, and the like. *Sis*, 'if you please,' from *sī vis* (cf. *sultis*, Plur.), is an enclitic appendage of the imperative, e.g. *prōpērā-sis* as much as *dum* in *excūtē-dum, aspīcē-dum*. (Plautus gives to these phrases the ictus *properā-sis, excūtedum, aspicedum, &c.*)

(9) Some nouns too of subordinate meaning must have become members of word-groups. In English 'thing,' 'kind,' 'state,' 'part' are used in this way without stress, in such sentences as 'something (nothing) of that kind,' 'some parts of England.' That *mōdus, rēs* were so used in Latin we see from the traditional spelling *quōmōdo? quārē?* So *dies* in *propediem* (*Don.* ad Ter. *Ad.* 888), *quotidie, postridie*. Gellius (x. 24) says that in the time of Cicero and the earlier period, the phrase *diequinte* or *diequinti* was in vogue, 'pro adverbio copulate dictum, secunda in eo syllaba correpta,' and we may guess that *dies* formed a compound with *triginta* (*viginti*) from the fact that these two numerals are perhaps never found in Plautus and Terence with the ictus on the last syllable, except when *dies* (or *minae*) follows, e.g. *Men.* 951

āt ego te pendētem fodiam stīmulis trigintā dies,

where the last two words seem to make a compound noun, like our 'fort-night,' 'twelvemonth.' *Locus* too might be subordinated in a phrase like *intēreā loci* (Don. ad Ter. *Eun.* 255), *ūbi loci*, &c. The versification of the early dramatists, and the compound words in Romance suggest as similar word-groups phrases like *vaē-mīhi*, *vaē-miserō-mīhi*, *bene-rēm-gērit*, *male-rēm-gērit* (with metrical ictus normally on these accented syllables in Plautus), *ad-illam-hōrum* (Ital. allora, Fr. alors), *ad-mentem-habēre* (Prov. amentaver, O. Fr. amentevoir), *avis-strūthio* (Fr. autruche, Span. avestruz), *avis-tārda* (Ital. ottarda, Fr. outarde, Port. abetarda), *foris-fācere* (O. Ital. forfare, Fr. forfaire), *male-hābitus* (O. Sp. malato, Prov. malapte, Fr. malade), &c., (cf. Engl. 'goodbye' for 'God be wi' ye').

§ 13. **Syncope.** The syncope or suppression of an unaccented vowel is a common feature of languages which have a stress-accent, and is carried to the greatest length by the language whose stress-accent is most powerful. The Celtic languages had a stronger stress-accent than Latin, and so we find in Old Irish some words borrowed from Latin (which the Romans had themselves borrowed from the Greeks), reduced by syncope to a much greater extent than they were in Latin, e.g. *felsub*, Latin *philōsōphus*, *apstal*, Latin *āpostōlus*. And in countries under Celtic influence, such as France or the northern parts of Italy (e.g. in the Romagna *dmeng* for *dōmīnīca*, Sunday), Latin words have been curtailed much more than in other parts of the Romance-speaking world. In ancient Italy, too, we see syncope more developed in some districts than in others, e.g. *Mgolnia* for *Magolnia* on a Praenestine inscription (*C. I. L.* i. 1118), though it is not always easy to say when such forms are merely graphic, and indicate the use not of a contracted pronunciation, but only of a contracted system of writing. The conditions under which vowel-syncope was carried out differed at different periods. In Latin a vowel between *n* and *m* was not syncopeated, because the consonant-group *nm* was difficult to pronounce, e.g. *ānīma* not **anma*. But in the Romance languages syncope has been pushed a stage further, e.g. Prov. *anma*, *alma*, *arma*, Old Fr. *anme*, *alme*, *arme*, Fr. *âme*, Span. *alma*, Sicil. *arma*, Ital. *alma* (in poetry), the unmanageable group *nm* being often changed to *rm*, just as original *nm* in Latin **can-men* from *cāno*, **gen-men* from *gēno*, *gigno* became *rm* in *carmen*, *germen* (ch. iv. § 78). Similarly *perīca*, which resisted syncope in Latin, in Italian (*pertica*), and in other languages, has succumbed in French (*perche*, our 'perch') and Provençal (*perga*). *Frīgīdus* appears in all the

Romance languages in a syncopated shape (Ital. *freddo*, Fr. *froid*, &c.) (ch. ii. § 132). *Vīrīdis*, too, was in Vulg. Lat. *vīrdīs* (Ital. *verde*, Span. *verde*, Fr. *vert*), and *cāldū* appears early as *caldus*. Analogy also may often prevent syncope, or, after words have been syncopated, may restore them to their original form. Thus *porgo*, for example, was restored to *porrigo* by the analogy of the perfect *porrexi*; and the analogy of other adjectives in *-ū* where this termination was preceded by some uncombinable consonant, e. g. *frigidus*, may account for the existence of unsyncopated adjectives like *calū*; for the consonants in *calū*, *l* and *d*, are of a kind that would be easily combined. A Nom. Sing. like *hortus*, if syncopated to **hort*, **hors*, would soon be restored to its old form by analogy of the other cases *horti*, *horto*, &c. In the compound *cohors* we do indeed find this monosyllabic form; and one might be tempted to think that the syncope of *hortus* to **hors* had led to the word becoming an I-stem for an O-stem, **hors*, **hortis*, from *hortus*, *horti*. But the I-stem of *cohors* is more easily accounted for by the Latin predilection for I-stem compounds of O-stem nouns, e. g. *exanimis*, *unanimis* from *ānīmus* (ch. v. § 34.). It is doubtful whether any clear case of a change of stem through syncope of the final syllable of a Nom. Sg. is to be found in Latin.

It appears, then, that vowels resisted syncope when they stood between consonants which did not easily combine, and that the analogy of unsyncopated forms might prevent or efface syncope in whole classes of words. With these exceptions, it seems to have been the law of Early Latin that *ĕ*, *ĭ* in the syllable after the accent always suffered syncope, unless they were long by 'position.' This *ĕ*, *ĭ* might be original *ĕ*, *ĭ*, or the reduced (post-tonic) form of original *ĕ*, *ĭ* (§ 18). The Early Latin accent fell, as we have seen above (§ 5), on the first syllable of each word, so that every *ĕ*, *ĭ* in a second syllable not long by position must have suffered syncope.

The syllable *-rĭ-*, preceded by a consonant, followed laws of its own. It appears in the posttonic syllable as *ĕr*, e. g. *pāternus* for **patrĭ-nus*. Similarly *-lĭ-* appears in the posttonic syllable as *ūl* (*ŏl*) in *fācultas*, &c. (see ch. iv. § 13). The syllable *-vĭ-* also stands apart from others owing to the vowel-nature of its con-

sonant, which facilitated syncope. Thus we have syncope of a vowel preceded by *v* even in a syllable long by position, e. g. *avunculus* (Plautus), the ordinary conversational form of *āvuncūlus* (cf. *avunculus*, *C. I. L.* viii. 3936, ix. 998); or rather the semivocalic *w* has dropped out between the two vowels. Similarly *dītor* for *dīvītor*, *dēorsum* (dissyllabic *deorsum* in Plaut.) for *dēvorsum*, and the like, are different from the ordinary cases of syncope.

The tendency to syncope continued to assert itself at all periods of the language. Words which resisted it at an earlier period often, as we have seen, succumbed at a later. The new law of accentuation, the Paenultima Law (§ 8), brought with it the possibility of a new variety, namely, suppression of the syllable preceding the accent. Pretonic syncope is a feature of Indo-European, where indeed it was much commoner than post-tonic syncope, but it could play no part in Latin so long as the accent remained invariably on the first syllable. It is often difficult to say whether a case of syncope is pretonic or post-tonic. In words like *ārdēre*, *ārdōrem*, for example, we say that the syncope of *ī* of **ārdēre*, **ārdōrem* is due to the new accent on the penult; **arilēre*, **arilōrem*, but it might possibly be referred to the influence of the old accent on the first syllable, **ārilere*, **āridorem*. Words like *artēna* (Greek ἀρτίαινα), *perstrōma* (Greek περίστρομα) Lucil. (i. 41 M. and Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 347), both borrowed no doubt after the old accent law had ceased to operate, are clearer cases of pretonic syncope. So are enclitic or subordinate words which drop final *ē* before an initial consonant, e. g. *nempe*, *proinde*, *deinde*, which before a consonant often took the forms **nemp* (so scanned by Plautus and Terence, ch. x. § 7), *proin*, *dein*, as *atque*, *nēque* became *ac* (for **atq*, *atc*), *nec*. So *beneficium*, *malficium*, *calfacio*, &c. And the influence of the following accent, rather than the mere addition of extra syllables, seems to be the real factor in the syncope in the literary period of such words as *frigidāria* (Lucil. viii. 12 M.) beside *frigidus*, *caldārius* beside *calidus*, *portōrium* beside *pōrtūtor*, *postrūlie* beside *pōstēri*, *altrīnsēcus* beside *āltēri*. The weakening effect on an unaccented syllable of a following accent is shown by Plautine scansions like *sēnēctātem*, *vōlūntātem*, *pōtēstātem*, *perīstrōma*, where an additional weakening element is supplied by the short syllable

preceding. These scansions must reflect the pronunciation of these words in ordinary conversation. Similarly *calē-fācere* became *calē-fācere* and *cal-fācere*, and *mīnīstērium* passed into *mīn-stērium* or *mīstērium* (cf. Plaut. *Pseud.* 772), the consonant-group *st* being specially adapted to combination with a preceding liquid or nasal (cf. *per(i)stroma* above). The unaccented *-vī-* of *āvīdus*, which resisted syncope in the simple adjective-form, succumbs to the influence of the following accent in the lengthened derivative **avidēre, audēre*, to have a mind for, to dare [e. g. *si aules* (Plaut.), if you please, in the classical period *sōdes*].

Arid- of *āridus* becomes *ard-* in *ardēre, ardōrem*, and by their analogy sometimes appears in the simple adjective (*ardus*, Lucil. xxvii. 40 M.). Similarly *aet-* for *aevīt-* in *aetās* may have come into use first in the lengthened cases *aetātis, aetāti, aetātem*, or in derivatives like *aetērnus*, though here the syncopated form of the trisyllable established itself in ordinary usage, unlike *ardus*. Forms like *caldārius* may have had some influence in introducing *caldus* into the colloquial usage (it hardly came into the literary) of the Augustan period. Quintilian (i. 6. 19) tells us that Augustus stigmatized as a piece of affectation the use of *calidus* for *caldus* (non quia id non sit latinum, sed quia sit odiosum, et, ut ipse Graeco verbo significavit, *περλεργον*), and yet in the Appendix Probi we find *calida* under the same condemnation as *frigida, viridis* (198. 3 K.).

Post-tonic syncope, under the new accent law, seems, during the Republic and Early Empire, to occur only when the accented vowel is long¹, e. g. *jūrigo* (in Plautus still *jūrigo*), *usūrpo* for **usūripo*, *-ās* for (Plautine) *-ātis* in *nostrās, Arpīnās, summās*, &c., though we find it in the period of the Early Literature after a shortened vowel in words of four or more syllables where three short syllables followed each other before the final syllable, e. g. *bālīnēm* [so Plaut. and Ter., and *balineator, Rud.*, 527 (A.)], a spelling which did not yield for some time to later *balneum* [*balnearium*, *C. I. L.* i. 1166 (c. 130 B. C.); *Caper* (first cent. A. D.) (108. 7 K.) prefers *balneum*; cf. *Gloss. Plac.* 9. 29, and see *Georges, Lex. Wortf.* s. v.;

¹ Syncope after a long vowel is due to the tendency to make a long vowel extra long.

balineum occurs frequently on the Lex Metallī Vipascensis of the first century A. D. (*Eph. Epigr.* iii. p. 166)], *ōpītūmus* [the spelling OPTVMA of an archaizing inscription, *C. I. L.* i. 1016 (= vi. 1958) of the late Republic or early Empire shows that this form had not been so long obsolete as to be forgotten, though as early as the Scipio Epitaph, *C. I. L.* i. 32, c. 200 B. C., we have OPTVMO, 'optimum']. These words, as we saw above (§ 5), had in the time of Plautus and Terence the accent on the first syllable, *bālīnēum* producing *balneum*, **ōpītūmus optūmus*. Similarly *ōpīfīcīna*, *ōpīfīcīna* (Plaut. *Mil.* 880), produced *offīcīna*, *puērītīa* (with the ictus *puērītīa* in all the instances, not many, of its occurrence in the early dramatists) produced the *puertia* of Horace [*C.* i. 36. 8 actae non alio rege puertiae; Charisius (fourth century A. D.) still recognized *puertia* as the correct form, 266. 7 K.]. But forms like *caldus*, *viridis*, *domnus* belong to colloquial or to Vulgar Latin, and were not as a rule established in the language till the later Empire, though *valde*, older *vālīde*, Plaut. *Pseud.* 364, and a few other words, were current at a much earlier time. The same wave of syncope that reduced *virīdis*, *dōmīnus*, &c., to dissyllabic form attacked *u*, *i* in hiatus (cf. ch. ii. § 48). As early as the latter half of the first century A. D. *tēnuis* varied between a dissyllable and a trisyllable (Caesellius ap. Cassiod. vii. 205. 16 K.); *cardus* (for *carduus*) (ch. ii. § 54), *mortus* (for *mortuus*), &c., are the precursors of the Romance forms (Ital., Span. *cardo*, Ital. *morto*, Span. *muerto*, Fr. *mort*); while the similar reduction of *i* (*e*), led to that palatalization of consonants which has so transformed the whole appearance of the Romance languages, e. g. Ital. *piazza*, Span. *plaza*, Fr. *place* from Vulg. Lat. **platya*, Lat. *plūtēa*, &c. (see ch. ii. § 48).

Forms like *saeclum* beside *saeculum* are not to be classed with forms like *jurgo* beside *jurigo*, for *saeclum* is the older form, while in *saeculum* a vowel has been inserted between the *c* and the *l* to facilitate pronunciation, a vowel which is generally called a 'parasitic' vowel, or, in the terminology of the Sanscrit grammarians, a 'svarabhaktic' vowel (from Sanscr. *svarabhakti*-, 'partial vowel'); see chap. ii. § 154. The termination *-cūlus*, *-cūlum* in Latin sometimes represents the I.-Eur. suffix *-tlo*, which indicates the instrument with which an action is performed, or

the place of its performance, sometimes the suffix *-colo*, a compound of two I.-Eur. diminutive suffixes, *-co* and *-lo*. To the first class belong words like *vēhīculum*, 'that by which one is carried'; *pōculum*, 'that out of which one drinks'; *cūbīculum*, 'the place where one lies down'; *pērīculum* from **perior*, *perītus*, *experior*: *ōrāculum* from *orare*. To the second, diminutives like *corculum*, *uxorcula*, *sucula*. These two classes of terminations are not distinguished by us in our ordinary practice of writing Latin; they show, however, in the hands of Plautus a notable difference of metrical treatment. For in his verses the first suffix appears normally as one syllable, *-clus*, *-clum*, reflecting without doubt the current pronunciation of his time; the second as two syllables, *-culus*, *-culum*. Thus Plautus has always *vēhīclum*, with that monosyllabic form of the suffix which we find invariably when by dissimilation the *cl* is changed into *cr*, e.g. *ambūlācerum*, 'a place for walking in,' for **ambulaclum*, while diminutives like *aurīcula*, *pulvisculus* retain the dissyllabic suffix in his plays as persistently as *āgrīcōla*, *incōla*, or any other compound of the verb *cōlo*. So do nouns formed by the addition of the suffix *-lo* to *-co*-stems, in distinction to those formed by its addition to *-c*-stems, e.g. *porcu-lus*, *cēlōc-la*, 'a yacht.' Probably not a single instance occurs in his verses of *-col-* reduced to *-cl-* by syncope, even after a long vowel, e.g. never **corclum* from *cor-cu-lum*, **porclus* from *porcu-lus* (*Class. Rev.* vi. 87). (But *privicloes*, 'priviculis,' *Carm. Sal.*, ch. vi. § 49.)

Forms with the parasitic or svarabhaktic vowel, with *-colo-* for *-clo-*, are indeed not infrequent with him. *Cubiculum*, for instance, always or almost always, appears as a quadrisyllable. But he uses these expanded forms as a rule (especially when a long vowel precedes), only at the end of a line or half-line; that is to say he regards the equivalence of the parasitic vowel to an actual short syllable as a licence only to be resorted to in cases of metrical necessity. For example, *periclum* is the normal form of the word, while *periculum* occurs only at the end of a line or hemistich. *Capt.* 740 is a good example of this distinction:

periculum vitae mēae tuō stat periculo ;

and it is only at the end of a line that the phrase *nullumst peri-*

clum (e. g. *Pseud.* 1076) becomes *nullum periculumst* (e. g. *Capt.* 91). *Poculum*, too, shows this full form usually in a similar position, while *saeclum* is never allowed trisyllabic scansion at all. The Romance languages show that a later wave of syncope not only reduced *saec(u)lum*, &c. to their original form *saeclum*, but also words like *porculus* to *porclus*, e. g. Ital. *cerchio*, (Lat. *circ(u)lus*), *teschio* (Lat. *test(u)la*), *spillo* (Lat. *sp̄n(u)la*). (Cf. *oculus*, *C. I. L.* x. 7756, &c., *crustlum*, xi. 3303, of 18 A. D., *Proclaus*, xv. 1157, of 123 A. D., *Vitlus*, viii. 9432, &c., *Λεντλος*, &c. on Greek inscriptions, Eckinger, pp. 73-5, *Masclus* (Gk. *Μασκλος*, &c.); so in *Probi App.* 197. 20-22 K. *speculum non* 'speculum,' *masculus non* 'masclus,' *vetulus non* 'veclus,' *vitulus non* 'vielus,' *vernaculus non* 'vernaclus,' *articulus non* 'articlus,' *baculus non* 'baclus,' *angulus non* 'anglus,' *jugulus non* 'juglus,' and 198. 18 *oculus non* 'oculus,' 198. 23 *tabula non* 'tabla,' 198. 27 *stabulum non* 'stabulum,' 198. 34 *capitulum non* 'capiculum,' 199. 9 *tribula non* 'tribla,' 199. 14 *vapulo non* 'vaplo' (MS. *baplo*); and see George's *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *coag(u)lo*, *aedic(u)la*, *assec(u)la*, *bub(u)lus*, *conch(u)la*, *Vist(u)la*, *cop(u)la*, *cop(u)lo*, *cubic(u)lum*, *vit(u)lus*, *discip(u)lina*, *extemp(u)lo*, *fil(u)la*, *fig(u)linus*, *laterc(u)lus*, *Herc(u)le*, *jug(u)lans*, *manic(u)la*, *ment(u)la*, *masc(u)lus*, *orac(u)lum*, *poc(u)lum*, *peric(u)lum*, *pedic(u)lus*, *saecl(u)lum*, *scrup(u)lus*, *sextula (sescla)*, *surc(u)lus*, *spec(u)lum*, *sub(u)la*, *temp(u)lum*, *trich(i)la*, *vinc(u)lum*, *vet(u)lus*, *vernac(u)lus*, *Asc(u)lum*, *Vist(u)la*, &c.; cf. Schuch. *Vok.* ii. 402 sqq.). Fr. *roule*, &c. from unsyncopeated *rōtūla* points to a re-formed diminutive; so in Roumanian, e. g. *teule* or *tiule* (Lat. *tēgūla*) (Taverney in *Études . . . G. Paris*, p. 267). (See also § 21.)

Another case of syllable-suppression which differs from ordinary syncope is that of words like *arcubii* ('qui excubabant in arce,' Paul. Fest. 19. 10 Th.) for *arci-cūbii*, where the proximity of two almost identical syllables *cī* and *cū* has caused or facilitated the dropping of the former. [Similarly *sēmī-mōdius* and *semodius*, *dēbīlītare* for **debilitātāre*, *fastīdium* for **fastītīdium*, *īdōlatrīa* for *īdōlōla-*, *limitrophus* for *limitotro-*, *Restūtus* for *Restītūtus* (*A. L. L.* viii. 368), &c., as in Greek *ἀμ(φ)ι-φορεός*, *ψη(φο)φορία*, *λει(πο)πυρία*, &c.].

And a large number of words, like *dixem* (beside *dixissem*),

audissem (beside *audīvissem*), *audī-trix* (beside *auditor*), *gi-gno* (beside *gĕn-us*), are often wrongly included with genuine cases of Latin syncope like *lardum*, *jurgo*. In some of these there is either no syncope at all (so some explain *dixem* for **dīc-sem*, like *es-sem*; but see ch. viii. § 3), or, if there is, it took place in the I.-Eur. period, e.g. I.-Eur. **ĝĭ-ĝnō* (ch. iv. § 51), *-trī-* (*ib.*); others, e.g. *dixem*, if a reduction of *dixissem* (ch. viii. § 3), are rather to be explained like *ar(c)i**cubii* above; *audissem*, if a reduction of *audīvissem* (ch. viii. § 3), like *sīs* for *sī vīs*.

§ 14. Syncope in the Praenestine Dialect of Latin. On the Latin inscriptions found at Praeneste there are a large number of omissions of vowels, e.g. *Dcumius* (for *Dĕcūmīus*), *C.I.L. i. 1133*, *Gminia* (for *Gĕmīnīa*), *Eph. Epigr. i. 72*, *Diesptr* (for *Dĭēspĭtēr*), *C.I.L. i. 1500*; *Ptronio* (for *Pĕtrōnīo*), *Eph. Epigr. i. 92*; a full list in Sittl, *Lokal. Verschied. Lat. Sprache*, p. 22. This tallies so remarkably with a reference by Plautus to a peculiar pronunciation of the Praenestines, *conea* for *cĭcōnīa*, 'a stork,' that it is likely that these spellings represent the actual sound of the words. In the *Truculentus* of Plautus the surly, taciturn slave *Truculentus*, whose mispronunciations are more than once a subject of jest (cf. line 683), turns the word *arrābo*, 'a prepayment,' 'earnest-money,' into *rabo*, 'a raver' (cf. *rabere*, 'to rave,' *rabūla*, 'a bawling pettifogging lawyer'); and on being taken to task, says that he has pocketed a part of his *arrabo* as the Praenestines do with *ciconia* (line 690):

'ar' facio lucri,
ut Praenestinis 'conea' est ciconia.

(Cf. *misia* for Ital. *amicizia* in the modern Parmese dialect; Ital. *nemico* for Lat. *inimicus*, &c.) The omitted vowel is *e* or *i*, once *a* (*Mgotnia*, *C.I.L. i. 118*) (besides *Acmemeno* for *Āĝĕmēmno*, on an old Praenestine cista, *Eph. Epigr. i. 19*), and the omission is easily explained by the influence of the accent in words like *Dĭēsp(i)t(e)r*, *P(e)trōnīo*, and, if we admit that the antepenultima was accented in these words in the Praenestine dialect at this period, in *D(e)cumius*, *G(e)minia* (cf. *Cem(i)na*, *C.I.L. i. 99*). But an accented vowel is omitted in *Trtia* (for *Tertia*), *Eph. i. 108*, *Pol(i)dia*, *Eph. i. 95*, and even a long accented vowel in *Atlia* (for *Atīlia*), *Eph. i. 33*.

A grammarian of the second cent. A. D. (*Terentius Scaurus*, pp. 14, 15 K.) tells us of a practice of an earlier date of substituting a letter for the name of the letter. The name of *c* was 'ce,' of *d* was 'de,' of *k* was 'ka'; and so *cra* was written for *cĕra*, *kra* for *kĕra* (*cĕra*). His example for *d* is almost exactly our first example of the Praenestine contraction, viz. *Decimus* for *Decimū*. These words of *Terentius Scaurus* suggest that spellings like *Albsi* for *Albĕsi*, *Albensi* on an inscription of *Alba Fuentia*, a town not far removed from the Praenestine district (*Zvetaieff, Inscr. Ital. Inf. 46*), *lubs merito* (for *lubĕs*, *lubens merito*) on an inscription found near *Avezzano*, in the same neighbourhood (*C.I.L. i. 183*), are indications of a syllabic system of writing in partial use in this region of Italy (ch. i. § 13), and leave us in doubt about the real nature of Praenestine pronunciation.

§ 15. Syncope under the Old Accent Law. (1) The preposition *ambi-* (Gk. ἀμφί) loses its second syllable in compounds like *ānculus*, 'a servant,' for **āmbi-cūlus* (Gk. ἀμφί-πολος, Sanscr. abhi-caras), an old Latin word from which came *anculare*, 'to serve' (Paul. Fest. 15. 7 Th.) and *ancilla*; *āncīpes* (Plaut. *Rud.* 1158), later *anceps* (from *ambi-* and *cāput*); *am-plexor*, &c. The same shortening may have caused that confusion of the old preposition *īndo* (*endo*) (ch. ix. § 27) with the preposition *in* (*en*) (*īnd(o)grēdiōr*, &c. becoming by syncope identical with *īngredior*) which led to the disuse of *īndo* and the adoption of *in* in its place. Thus *īndaudio* (Plaut.) was completely ousted by *īnaudio* in the time of Terence, and in the classical period compounds with *īndo* are only found as archaisms in poets, e. g. *īndūpērātor* Juv.

(2) The second syllable of the first member of a compound is syncopeated in *hospes* for **hostī-pes*, *princeps* for **prīmī-ceps* (cf. *prīmī-gēnia*, an epithet of the goddess Fortuna, unsyncopeated because *m* and *g* do not easily combine); *forceps* for *formī-ceps* (from *formus*, 'hot,' connected with Gk. θερμός. Paul. Fest. 59. 18 gives us this etymology, *forceps* dicuntur, quod his forma, id est calida, capiuntur; cf. Vel. Long. 71. 15 K.); *quīndecim* from *quīnquē* and *decem*; *undecim* from *ūnus* and *decem*; *unīversus* is a re-formation from an older syncopeated form which we find on the Decree of the Senate against the Bacchanalian orgies, an inscription of the time of Plautus (186 B. C.) (though Plautus himself uses the four-syllabled *unīversus*) (C. I. L. i. 196. 19 homines plous V oīnuorsei uirei atque mulieres sacra ne quisquam fecisse uelet) (this may be a mistake for **oīnuorsei*, like *sursuorsum* on the Sentent. Minuc. l. 15); *vīndēmia* for **vīnī-dēmīa*; *Marpōr* (C. I. L. i. 1076) for *Marcī-por*, &c.

(3) The first syllable of a verb compounded with a preposition is suppressed in *pergo* for **per-rīgo* (cf. *perrexi*, *perrectum*); *porgo*, the old form of *porrīgo*, **por-rēgo* (cf. Paul. Fest. 274. 15 Th. antiqui etiam 'porgam' dixerunt pro porrigam), e. g. *exporgere lumbos*, 'to stretch one's legs,' Plaut. *Pseud.* prol. 1, cf. *Epid.* 733; the word, sanctioned by the usage of Virgil (*A.* viii. 274 pocula porgite dextris), appears now and then in the Silver Age poets (Val. Flacc. ii. 656; Stat. *Theb.* viii. 755, &c.), but the classical form is *porrigo*; *surgo* for *surrīgo*, **sub-rēgo*; a deponent perf. participle *sortus* for **surctus*, formed on the analogy of the syncopeated pres. ind., was often used by Livius Andronicus (Paul. Fest. 423. 1 Th.); beside *surrīpui* (classical *surrīpui*) we have the syncopeated form *surpui* in Plautus (e. g. *Capt.* 760), and even a perf. part. pass. formed after its type, *surptus* (*Rud.* 1105). Lucretius also uses the contracted form of the present (ii. 314 motus quoque surpere debent), and Horace (*S.* ii. 3. 283 unum me surpente morti; cf. *C.* iv. 13. 20 quae me surpuerit mihi); *pono* for **pō-sīno* (the preposition is *pō-* a byform of **āpō*, *āb*), *postus*, *depostus*, *compostus*, very common for *pō-situs*, &c.; like *postus* is *prae-stō*, earlier *prae-stū* (Cassiod. 157. 22 K.), ready, at hand, for **prae-situ*; *cette* for **cedīte*, **cē-dāte*, where the particle *cē*, 'here,' 'hither,' is prefixed to the verb, as in Oscan *ce-bnust*, 'huc venerit' (Zvetiaieff, *Inscr. Ital. Inf.* 231. 20). These syncopeated forms were probably far more frequent in the early period, than at a later time, when the same tendency to re-composition which produced *con-sacro* out of *consecro*, *ad-sum* out of *assum* (ch. iv. § 160) restored *por-rigo*, *sur-rīpui*, &c. The older forms might remain undisturbed in derivatives whose connexion with the verb was unnoticed, e. g. *refrīva faba* (*referīva*, Plin. xviii. 119), the bean brought back by the farmer from the field for luck (in Fest. 380. 17 Th. we are told that the word was also associated with *refrīgo*, 'to roast,' 'parch'); *aprīcus*, *Aprīlis* may be similar

traces of an *ap-(e)riō* (cf. *ŏp-ŕiō*), unless the syncope in all three words was pre-tonic syncope under the Paenultima Law of Accentuation, *ref(e)riva*, *ap(e)ricus*, *Ap(e)rilis*. Verbs beginning with a vowel unite it into one sound with the final vowel of the preposition, though to what period of the language this crasis should in each case be referred is uncertain, for it might be caused by a following as well as by a preceding accent. Crasis was the rule in such compounds in the early period, to judge from the usage of the older poets. *Coerce*, for example, is dissyllabic in Pacuvius (*Trag.* 47 R.),

gradere átque atrocem coerce confidéntiam (see ch. ii. § 150).

(4) The first syllable of a reduplicated perfect of a compound verb is dropped in *reppĕri*, *rettŭli*, *reccĭdi*, &c., where the double consonant seems to preserve a trace of the syncope (see ch. viii. § 44). The syncope would in these perfects be facilitated by the Latin tendency to drop one of two neighbouring syllables of like sound (see on *arcubii* for *arci-cŭbii*, above § 13); and it is natural to suppose that the perfects without reduplication, like *ex-scĭdi* (O. Lat. *scĭcĭdi*), *con-curri* (and *con-cŭcurri*, older **con-cĭcurri*), &c., originated in this way (ch. viii. § 44), just as in modern Greek $\beta\upsilon\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ has become $\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$ in compounds like $\delta\iota\alpha\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, $\epsilon\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$, &c. Another syncopated verb-form is *cante* (2 Plur. Imperat. of *cāno*), quoted from the *Carmen Saliare* by Varro (*L. L.* vii. 27). But as a rule all traces of syncope in the declension of the verb have been obliterated, the full forms (e. g. *cānĭte*) having been restored through the influence of forms where the consonants were not adapted for combination (e. g. *sistĭte*), or where the syllable in question did not immediately follow the (early) accent (e. g. *cōncĭnĭte*), as well as from the analogy of other conjugations, e. g. *amā-te*, *monē-te*, *audĭ-te*. In Umbrian and Oscan these imperatives are syncopated, e. g. Umbr. *sistu* (Lat. *sistito*), Osc. *actud* (Lat. *agito*). The same is true of derivative adjectives, e. g. in *-idus*, *hūmidus*, *frigidus*, *cālidus*, *sōlidus*, *rĭgidus*, *āridus*, &c. (but *nūdus* for **novidus* from a root *nogw-*, Sanscr. *nag-nas*, our 'naked,' is syncopated; on *ūdus* see below), in *-icus*, e. g. *ūnicus*, *civicus*, *mēdicus*, but the nouns *Plancus*, *lurco*, 'a glutton' (from *lūra*, 'the mouth of a sack,' according to Paul. Fest. 86. 23 Th. *lura*, os cullei, vel etiam utris; unde *lurcones* *capacis* *gulae* *homines*), *juncus*, &c. are syncopated (see below on *raucus*). Similarly *vividus* is saved from syncope by the influence of other adjectives in *-idus*, while the noun *vĭta* for **vĭvĭta* (Lith. *gywatà*) is not. The Umbrian adj. in *-co-*, *tōtco-* (Latin *pūblicus*) from *tōta-*, **touta-*, 'the community,' 'people,' shows the contraction which Latin adjectives of this formation escape (cf. Osc. *toutico-*).

(5) Diminutives in *-lo-*, on the other hand, extended the syncope from dissyllabic to other forms, e. g. *ūllus* from **ūno-lus*, *vĭllum* from **vĭno-lum*, Ter. *Adĕlph.* 786, and from their analogy, *cōrŭlla* for **cōrŭnula*, *persŭlla* for **persŭnula*, *ampŭlla* from *amp(h)ŭra* (Greek $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}$, Acc. of $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\varsigma}$), &c.

(6) Greek words borrowed at an early period probably owe their syncope to the early accent, e. g. *Hercŭles* (Greek Ἡρακλῆς), *Pollŭces* (the early form of *Pollŭx*), Plaut. *Bacch.* 894 (Greek Πολυδεύκης), *calx* (Greek $\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\upsilon\acute{\varsigma}$, with $\acute{\alpha}$); cf. Praenestine *Aconemeno* (above, § 14).

(7) Other examples are *alter* from *ālĭter*; *postŭlo* from **poscĭ-tŭlo*; *ulna* from **ulĭna* (Greek $\acute{\omega}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$); original *-ln-* becomes *-ll-* in Latin, e. g. *collis* from **colnis* (Lith. *kālnas*, Greek $\kappa\omicron\lambda\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$); *propter* from **prŏpĭ-tĕr*.

(8) For the syllable *-rĭ-*, examples are: *sācerdŏs* from **sacrŏ-dŏs*, **sācrĭ-dŏs*,

from *sacer* and root *dō*, 'to give'; *acerbus* for **acrī-dho-*, with the same termination (belonging to root *dhē*, 'to make') which becomes *-dus* when not preceded by *r*, e. g. *frigidus*, *calidus* (see ch. iv. § 114); *sacellum* for **sacer-lum*, **sacrō-lom*, *sacrī-lum*, &c. Nouns like *ager* (Greek *ἀγρός*), *cāper* (Greek *κάππος*), and adjectives like *ācer* show this treatment of the unaccented final syllable of the Nom. case, whereas *hortus*, &c. are saved from syncope by the analogy of other cases, *horti*, *horto*, *hortum*, &c., and of other Nominatives, whose final syllable did not immediately follow the (early) accent, like *ānimus*, *āutumnus*. In the Italian dialects we find this *-er-* in similar positions, e. g. Osc. Aderla- from **Adrola-* (Lat. *Atella*), Abella- probably from **Abrola-* (Lat. **Apella*), Umbr. *ager*, *pacer*, 'propitious,' from *pācri-*, often spelt *-r-*, e. g. Sabine *Atrno-* (Lat. *Aternus*), Osc. *Tantrnaiūm* (Gen. Pl.) (ch. iv. § 92). In Latin we seem to have *-er-* for *-ri-*, in the accented syllable too, e. g. *ter* (Greek *τρίς*), in Plautus (e. g. *Bacch.* 1127) scanned as a long syllable, and so pronounced *terr* (cf. *terruncius*, the right spelling; see Bicheler in *Rhein. Mus.* xlv. 236), from **ters*. The substitution of *ēr* for *rī* would then be due rather to metathesis (cf. N. Ital. *fardor*, &c. for *fredor*, &c., Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gramm.* i. p. 291, and see above, ch. ii. § 111). *Ter* would however be unaccented in phrases like *ter-mille* (cf. *terdecies* written as one word on Mon. Anc. i. 29). On *ter*, see ch. vi. § 61, on *er* for *rī* ch. iv. § 13.

(9) For the syllable *-rī-*, e. g. *autumo* for *āvī-tūmo* (Greek *αἰώ* for *ὀφ-ω*); *claudio* **clāvī-do*, from *clāvis*; *cūria* for **cōvīria* (cf. Volscian *covehriu*, *Zv. Inscr. Ital. Inf.* 47); *gaudeo* for **gāvīdeo*, part. *gāvīsus* (Greek *γαθέω* for *γᾶφε-θέω*); *naufragus* for **nāvī-frāgus*¹; *nūper*, cf. adj. *nūperum* Acc. Sg., Plaut. *Capt.* 718 *recēs captum hominem nūperum nouīcium*), for **nōvī-pērus* from *nōvus* and *pāro*; *praeco* for **prae-vīco* from *prae* and *vōco*; *praedes*, earlier *praecīdes* (*praevīdes* Plur., *praes* Sing. on the Lex Agraria of Sp. Thorius, 111 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 200, but only *praedes* on the older Lex Repetundarum, 123-2 B. C., i. 198), from *prae* and *vas*, perhaps suffered syncope after the new accent law, as did *ūdus* (as early as Lucil. *inc.* 172 M.), in Plautus only *ūvidus*; *raucus* for *rāvīcus* from *rāvis*, 'hoariness'; *vīta* for **vīvīta* (see above); *auceps* for **āvī-ceps*; *Opīter*, a name given to a child 'who had a grandfather for a father,' *eujus pater avo vivo mortuus est* (Paul. Fest. 207. 15 Th.), Plur. *Opīteres* (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 396), seems to be colloquial Latin for **Aupater* for **āvī-pāter* from *āvus* and *pāter*. The form *māvōlo* is found (with *mālo*) in Plautus, but in the classical period only *mālo*.

The syllable *-vī-*, *-vē-* is syncopated, even when long by 'position,' in *auspex* for **āvī-spex*; *nūntius*, older *nūventius* [the older form occurs in a prophecy of the famous Marcius, published 213 B. C. (ap. Fest. 164. 28 Th.) *quamvis noventium duonum negumate*, 'quamvis bonum nuntium negate']; *nūndīnae* for **nūven-dīnae* from *noven* and *dīn-* a bystem of *dies* (Sanscr. *dīnam*, O. Slav. *dīnī*). And *-v-* is dropped even before a long vowel when a vowel of the same quality precedes, e. g. *lābrum*, earlier *lāvābrum*, Lucr. vi. 799. (Marius Victorinus, ix. 20 K. quotes *lavābrum* for *lābrum* among other instances of Old Latin forms such as *hacetenus* for *hāctēnus*, *hocēdie* for *hōdīē*, *semol* for *sīmūl*); *lātrīna* for *lāvātrīna*, the old word for a bath, supplanted by the Greek loan-words *bal(i)neum* (*βᾶλᾱνεῖον*) (cf. Non. 212. 7 M. *lātrīna* . . . est *lavatrīna*, quod nunc *balneum* dicitur), as *balneum* itself was succeeded by *lavācrum*: *divīnus* was early contracted to *dīnus* (Leo in *Rhein. Mus.* xxxviii. 2), e. g. *reidīnai* and

¹ Or for **nāu-fragus*, which became *nāu-fragus* (ch. iv. § 45), and so with *claudio*, *gaudeo* (?).

res deina on an old inscription (*C. I. L.* xi. 4766), so *obliscor* for *obliviscor* in the early dramatists (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), and in universal usage, *sīs*, for *sī vīs*, from which a plural *sultis* was formed. (On loss of intervocalic -v- see ch. ii. § 53 and ch. iv. § 70.)

This liability of every short second syllable to syncope under the Early Accent Law makes it dangerous to infer from Latin forms the presence or absence of a short vowel in the corresponding Indo-European forms, e. g. to infer from the distinction between Lat. *ūltrā*, *citrā*, *infrā*, *sūprā*, *extrā*, *contrā* on the one hand, and *ūltērior*, *cūltērior*, *īnfērior*, *sūpērior*, *extērior* on the other, that the original stem-suffix was -tr-, -r- in these adverbs and -ter-, -er- in these adjectives. Priscian (ii. p. 30. 1 H.) tells us that the older forms were *supera*, *īnfera*, *extera*, &c. quaedam etiam syncopam passa sunt, ut 'supra' pro 'supera,' et 'infra' pro 'īnfera,' et 'extra' pro 'extera,' nam antiqui trisyllaba ea proferebant, ut Cicero in Arato :

Torvus Draco serpit supter supraque retorquens
Sese,

tenuit tamen, ut disyllaba magis ea proferantur (cf. ii. p. 55. 23 H.). *Sūpēra* is found in an elegiac epitaph, of the time of the poet Accius (to judge from its use of a double letter to indicate a long vowel), *C. I. L.* i. 1011 Ree fuit ee vero plus supraque parens, and on another inscription, with the same indication of date (cf. Ritschl, *P. L. M.* p. 46) (-ee- for ē in *seedes*) we have *īnfera*, i. 1166 quae infera scripta sont, but on the earlier S. C. de Bacch. (i. 196 of 186 B. C.) we have *suprad* and *extrad*, so that *supera* (which is used also by Lucretius) may be a form that is not genuinely antique. On the spelling *arbitrium* for *arbitrium*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v., and cf. *magistero*- *C. I. L.* i. 73, *ma[gi]steratus*, *Eph. Epigr.* ii. 298 ; on *dextera* and *dextra*, see Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* ; on *sinistera* for *sinistra* (e. g. Ter. *Eun.* 835), on *Tībēris* and *Tībris*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv., and for other examples of syncopated byforms, s. vv. *sol(i)du*s, *Vir(i)domarus*, *frig(i)du*s, *ful(i)ca*, *Temese* (Gk.) and *Tempsa* (Lat.) ; but *audac-ter*, later *audācī-ter*, *pīvi-gnus* beside *pīvi-gnus* (cf. Paul. Fest. 225. 2 Th. 'oenigenos' unigenitos), *teg-men* beside *tēg-men*, &c. admit of other explanations. (On the use of a Parasitic Vowel with r see ch. ii. § 102.)

Syncope is carried even further in Umbro-Oscan than in Latin, but in Umbrian the Perf. Part. Pass. is not syncopated, while the 3 Sg. Imper. is (but not *-net*, e. g. kanetu, 'let him sing') ; thus *sektu* is Imper., *segetu* is P. P. P. (see von Planta, i. p. 214). Contrast Osc. *toutico*- with Umbr. *totco*-, 'publicus,' Osc. *minstro*- with Lat. *ministro*-, Osc. *Vezkū*- with Lat. *Vetusco*-.

§ 16. **Syncope of Final Syllable.** In Oscan and Umbrian, as in Gothic, ē, ǝ, ǐ, but not ū (?), in a final syllable are syncopated, e. g. Osc. *hūrz*, Lat. *hortus*, *Bantins*, Lat. *Bantinus*, *tūvtiks* for **touticos* from *touta*-, 'community,' 'people,' Umbr. *emps*, Lat. *emptus*, *pihaz*, Lat. *piātus*, all with syncope of -ōs ; Osc. *meddeif* for **med-dik-ēs* Nom. Pl. of *meddix*, the title of the Oscan chief magistrate, *censtur* for **censtor-ēs*, Lat. *censōrēs*, with syncope of -ēs of Nom. Pl. (see ch. vi. § 40). Umbr. *pacer* for **pāc-ri-s*, 'propitious,' with syncope of -rīs. In Latin we have this syncope, unless it should rather be called metathesis (§ 15. 8), in Nom. Sg. of *-ro*-, and *ri*- stems, e. g. *āger* for **ag-ro-s*, *in-tēg-er* for **en-tag-ro-s*, *ācer* for *ac-ri-s*, *vōlūcer*, &c., but perhaps in no others. *Quattuor* might be for **quetwor-ēs*, Masc. (Doric Gk. *τέτροπες*, Sanscr. *catvāras*), but may

also be the Neuter form (Sanscr. *catvāri*) (see ch. vi. § 63). The contraction of *-ātis* to *-ās* in the Nom. Sg. of adjectives or nouns denoting the place of one's birth, e. g. *Arpīnas*, **Casīlas* (Umbr. *Casilos*), is later than Plautus, who always uses the full form *-ātis*: while *Campanus* (Masc. not Neut.) in his cruel sneer at the conquered Campanians, *Trin.* 545:

Campanus genus
Multo Surorum iam antedit patientia,

seems intended to mimic an Oscan **Campanus* for *Campānus*, like Osc. *Bantius* for *Bantīnus*. Like *Arpīnātis*, later *Arpīnas*, are *Samnītis*, later *Samnis*, *Laurentis*, later *Laurens*, *Tīburtis*, later *Tīburs*, &c. (*Prisc.* i. p. 134 H.). Nominatives Sg. of *i*-stems like *sors* (in Plaut. *Cas.* 380 *sortis*), *quīēs* (if an *I*-stem like O. Pers. *šiyātiš*, Av. *šyēitiš*) may have dropped *i* in their final syllable, not by syncope, but by analogy of consonant-stems; cf. *nūbs* used by Liv. Andr. for *nūbēs* (*Serv.* ad *Aen.* x. 636), *plēbs* and *plēbēs* (for other examples, see *Ritschl. Opusc.* ii. 652). Or these may be instances of parallel stem-formations, like *penū-*, *peno-*, *penos-* of *pēnus*, Gen. *penūs*, *penum*, Gen. *penī*, *penus*, Gen. *penōris*. So *viōtens* and *viōtentus*, *fluens* and *fluentum*, &c., *epulonus* (*Paul. Fest.* 55, 15 Th. 'epulonus' dicebant antiqui, quos nunc epulones dicimus), and *ēpūlo*, *centurionus* and *centūrio*, *curionus*, *decurionus* and *cūrio*, *decūrio* (*Paul. Fest.* 34, 36 Th. 'centurionus' antea, qui nunc centurio, et 'curionus' et 'decurionus' dicebantur), *infans*, once used by Accius (*Trag.* 189 R. *infans facinus*) in the sense of *infandus*. Compounds like *in-dex*, *iū(s)-dex*, *vin-dex* differ from *causī-dīcus*, *iurī-dīcus*, *fātī-dīcus* in being formed directly from the weak verb-stem *dīc-*, like Sanscr. *ā-diś-*. So *conjux* (cf. Sanscr. *ṣayuj-*, Gk. *ἀ(ν)ξ*) beside *bijūgis* and *bijūgus*, *bīgae*, &c. So *for(m)ceps*, *au-ceps*, *prin-ceps* beside *urbī-cāpus* (*Plaut.*), *hosti-capus* (*Paul. Fest.* 73, 10 Th. 'hosticapus' hostium captor); *ōpī-fex*, *artī-fex*, *carī-fex* beside *mūnī-fīcus*, *magnī-fīcus*; *rēm-ex* beside *prōd-īgus*. *Man-suēs* (Acc. *mansuem* and *mansuētem*) beside *man-suētus*, *in-quīēs* beside *in-quīētus* are like Gk. *ἀδμήs* and *ἀδμήτροs*, *ἀκμήs* and *ἀκμητροs*. *Præceps*, *anceps* from *præ-*, *ambi-* and *cāput*, in Plautus *præcipēs* (*Rud.* 671), *ancipēs* (*Rud.* 1158) (cf. *procapis*, *Paul. Fest.* 281, 22 Th. 'procapis' progenies, quae ab uno capite procedit; and *concapit* (?) of the XII Tables ap. *Fest.* 556, 27 Th. *tignum iunctum aedibus uineaue et concapit ne soluito*) were afterwards assimilated to compounds of *cāpio*, e. g. *prin-ceps* (cf. *Prisc.* i. p. 280, 15 H. antiqui tamen 'ancipēs' et 'præcipēs' et 'bicipēs' proferebant in nominativo . . . idem tamen vetustissimi etiam 'præcipis' genetivum . . . secundum analogiam nominativi protulerunt). Old Latin *Pollīcēs* (*Plaut. Bacch.* 894, cf. Gk. *Πολυδέικης*) was shortened to *Pollīx*, probably by analogy of *lūx*, Gen. *lūcis*. *Priscian* (i. p. 282, 12 H.) tells us that the old forms of *concoris*, *discoris*, &c. were *concordis*, *discordis* (cf. i. 354, 13 H.) (cf. late Lat. *orbs*, e. g. Ven. Fort. ix. 3, 14; *orbs* non 'orbs' *Probi App.* 198, 8 K.).

O-stem adjectives often have their Nom. Sg. shortened through their tendency, especially when compound (ch. v. § 34), to become *I*-stems. Thus *hīlārus* (Gk. *ἰλαρός*, one of those loan words from Greek to express subtle nuances of feeling, for which the Romans had no word of their own, like our loan words from French, such as 'triste') became, after the time of Plautus, *hīlāris* (ch. v. § 34); *fortis* was perhaps originally *forctus* (*Paul. Fest.* 73, 9 Th. 'foretum' pro bono dicebant), though as early as the XII Tables we find *forctes* for loyal allies, (ap. *Fest.* 524, 15 Th., in XII *cautum est, ut idem juris esset* 'Sanatibus' quod

'Foretibus,' id est bonis, et qui numquam defecerant a Populo Romano; cf. Paul. Fest. 59. 26 'foretes,' frugi et bonus, sive validus, where Paulus may have put the Nom. Pl. *foretes* by mistake for the Nom. Sg. *fortis*); *sacro-* and *sācri-* are parallel stems in O. Latin (*sācres porci*, 'pigs for sacrifice,' Plaut. *Men.* 289, *Rud.* 1208, cf. Fest. 464. 7 Th.), and similarly *māno-* and *māni-*, 'good,' though in classical Latin the only survival of this group was *im-mānis* 'bad,' 'hurtful,' and the *di Mānes*. In the Carmen Saliare occurred the phrase *Cerus mānus*, explained by Paul. Fest. 87. 29 Th. as *creator bonus*, and at Lanuvium the old word *mānis* was in use even in the time of Macrobius (fourth cent. A.D.) (Maer. i. 3. 13 nam et Lanuini 'mane' pro bono dicunt; sicut apud nos quoque contrarium est 'immane'). Varro (*L. L.* vi. 4) connects with O. Latin *mānus*, 'good' the adverb *māne*, 'early,' and in support of his etymology mentions a curious Greek custom of uttering the words *φῶς ἀγαθόν* as a good omen when a light was brought into the room, *diei principium 'mane'*, quod tum manat dies ab oriente, nisi potius quod bonum antiqui dicebant 'manum,' ad cujusmodi religionem Graeci quoque, cum lumen affertur, solent dicere *φῶς ἀγαθόν* (see ch. vi. § 38). The O-stem *hortus* became in the compound **co-horto-* an I-stem **co-hortis*, which (like *sors*, &c. above) changed its Nom. Sg. to *co-hors*. Even the Perf. Part. Pass. *sānātus* appears in the form *sanati-* in the expression quoted from the XII Tables by Festus 524. 10 Th. for the repentant allies, who had first revolted and then returned to their allegiance, 'Sanates' dicti sunt, qui supra infraque Roman habitaverunt, quod nomen his fuit, quia, cum defeceissent a Romanis, brevi post redierunt in amicitiam quasi sanata mente. And the Old Latin legal phrase *dare damnas esto, tantum damnas esto* (Cato ap. Gell. vi. 3. 37; Quint. vii. 9. 12, &c.) may be a case of substitution, for the usual O-stem *damnāto-*, of an I-stem *damnati-*, which has taken a cons.-stem Nom. Sg. *damnas*, like *aetas*, *tempestas*.

I-O-stems had at all periods a tendency to pass into I-stems. The older adj. termination *-ārius* (frequent in Plautus, vid. Lorenz ad *Pseud.* 952, e.g. *singulariarius*, *virginarius*) may have been often replaced by *-āris* in MSS. of Plautus (ch. v. § 4). Cf. Caper 112. 2 K. vates olim 'vatiōs' dicebant; so *Verres* and *Verrius*. In Vulg. Lat. *-ius* (*-eus*) became *-is* in *actuaris*, *abstemis*, *sobris*, *caerulis*, *consanguinis*, &c. (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 420), thus repeating the early confusion between *-io-* and *-i-* in the declension of names like *Caecilius*, Acc. *Caecilium*, *Caecilis*, Acc. *Caecilim* (see ch. vi. § 5). But none of these are clear cases of the change of stem of a Latin word owing to the syncope of its final syllable in the Nom. Sg. Perhaps the most likely instance is *Lucipor*, from *Lācius* and *puer* (stem *pūēro-*), of which the Plur. is given by Pliny, *H. N.* xxxiii. 26 as *Lucipores* (cf. Dat. Sg. *Naepori* on an inscription of the end of the Republican period, *C. I. L.* i. 1539 e), but even this might be otherwise explained. The weakening of final vowels in Latin (see below) gives an à priori probability to the syncope of final short syllables like *-is*, *-ōs*, *-ēs* as in Oscan and Umbrian, but it has not yet been satisfactorily proved that syncope did actually occur in any syllables except those immediately preceding or following the accent. (Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. 394 sqq. has collected a number of instances on late plebeian inscriptions of the omission of a short vowel of the final syllable, e.g. *fect* for *fēcīt*.)

§ 17. Syncope under the Paenultima Accent Law. (1) Pretonic. Compounds of *fācio* like *cāllē-fācio*, which shortened their *ē* by the law of Brevis Brevians (see below), took the further step of suppressing the vowel altogether before

the accent of the next syllable, *cal-fūcere*, *cal-fictus*. Quintilian (i. 6. 21) tells us that in his time the full form *calēfacere* was never used in ordinary talk. *Olfacere*, not **olefacere*, is the regular form. Ritschl proposed to help the metre occasionally in Plautus by reading *benfictum*, *malfictum* for *bēnēfictum*, *mālēfictum*, *benfacta*, *malfacta* (e.g. *Trin.* 185) for *benefacta*, *malefacta* of the MSS. He supported his proposal by the old spelling *BENVENTOD* on a coin of Beneventum (*C. I. L.* i. 19), c. 250 B.C. On later inscriptions spellings like *BENMERENTI* are frequent, also *MALDICTVM* (see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 716). So firmly established was the syncopated form of compounds of *facio* like *olfacio* that even *ārēfacio*, whose *ē* could not be shortened by ordinary phonetic change, since it is preceded by a long syllable, seems after their analogy to have been made a quadrisyllable by Cato, for the MSS. of the *Res Rustica* agree wonderfully in presenting the word in this form (c. 69 ; 125 ; 157. 12). To pretonic syncope we must refer the currency of the forms *disciplīna*, *figlīna* beside *discipulus*, *figulus*, and on later inscriptions *vetranus* (cf. *C. I. L.* iii. Ind. p. 1159 for *vētērānus*, &c. (on Greek inscriptions almost always *οὐετρανος* or *βετρανος*). Festus 466. 16 Th. tells us that *scēna*, an old word for the priest's knife (used by Liv. Andr. *Com.* 2 R. corruiat quasi ictus scena) had a byform *sacēna*; and another obsolete term *sculna*, discussed by Gell. xx. 11, a synonym of *sēquester*, was explained by a grammarian, who compiled a sort of 'Slang Dictionary' (Lavinius 'De Verbis Sordidis') as a contraction of **seculna*. Vulg. Lat. *māt(ū)tinus* (Ital. *mattino*, &c.) may be explained either as a case of the suppression of one of two similiar neighbouring syllables, like *Res(ti)tūtus* above (§ 13, p. 176) or of pretonic syncope, such as is seen in Ital. *cervello* (Lat. *cēribellum*), *vergogna* (Lat. *vērēcundia*), *bontà* (Lat. *bōnītāt-*), *gridare* (Lat. *quiritare*), *dritto* (Lat. *dīrectus*), &c. Procope is common in Italian, owing to the frequency of final vowels, e.g. *vescovo* (Lat. *ēpiscōpus*), *nemico* (Lat. *inimicus*), *cagione* (Lat. *occāsion-*), &c. Synizesis of the pretonic short vowel is seen in Vulg. Lat. *qu(i)ētus*, **dyurnus* (Ital. *giorno*); *coactus* became **quattus* (Ital. *quatto*), &c. (cf. Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* on *Num(i)torius*, *Lug(u)dunum*).

(2) *Post-tonic*. A good example of syncope after a long accented syllable under the new Accent-law is the word *barca* (our 'barque'), a word which seems to have been introduced at the time of the naval displays given by Caesar for the amusement of the people, and which is clearly a contraction of **bārica* from the Egyptian *bāris* (*Prop.* iii. 11. 44) (see *Rhein. Mus.* xlii. 583). Another is *lamna* (*Hor. C.* ii. 2. 2 *inimice lamnae*), in Vulg. Lat. *lanna* (*Arnob.* ii. 41), the older form of which was *lammīna* (e.g. *Plaut. Asin.* 549). And we have many words which appear in Plautus in their full form, but in later writers are reduced by syncope, such as *obiūrgo*, by Terence's time always *obiūrgo*, nouns or adjectives in *-ātis* denoting the country of one's birth, &c., e.g. *infimatis* (*Stich.* 493). The same shortening tendency attacked *u*, *i* in hiatus, e.g. *lārua* is a trisyllable in Plautus, a dissyllable later, so *grātīs*, later *grātis*, while it has left traces of itself in spellings on old inscriptions like *iugra* (for *jūgēra*) on the *Lex Agraria* of Sp. Thorius, 111 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 200. 14, 25), not to mention others which may be dialectal, such as *PROSEPNAI* (*Dative*) on a very old mirror of Cosa (*C. I. L.* i. 57. -AI, not -AIS, is what is written; see *Rhein. Mus.* xlii. 486), and *CEDRE* for *caedere* on an early inscription of Spolegium in Umbria (*C. I. L.* xi. 4766). *Ardus* for *āridus* appears occasionally, e.g. *Plaut. Aul.* 297; *Pers.* 266; *Lucil.* 27. 40 M., and on an inscription copied in the Empire from an original of 105 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 577. 2. 21 =

x. 1781), which also contains *ūda* (2. 18) for *ūvida* (but *āridus*, Plaut. *Rud.* 574, 726, 764, &c.); so *Ravide* for *Ravide*, Catull. xl. 1; *aspris* for *aspēris*, Virg. *Aen.* ii. 379 (cf. *asprītūdo*, *asprētum*, *asprēdo*, and other derivatives, as well as Ital. *aspro*), *aspriter*, Suetius ap. Non. 513 M. Syncope after a short accented syllable is seen in *soldus*, used even in the *Lex Municipalis* of Julius Caesar, 45 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 206. 114, 115), and admitted by Horace into his *Satires* (*S.* ii. 5. 65 *metuentis reddere soldum*, and *S.* i. 2. 113), in *possum* for *pōtē-sum* (ch. viii. § 97), and in *ferme*, for *fērīme*, Superl. of *fērē*, if the corruption *fert me* of the Palatine MSS. in Plaut. *Trin.* 319 be evidence of the spelling *ferime* in Plautus' time. Plautus has never the form *culmen*, which appears to be a form proper to the oblique cases, so that the declension was: Nom. *cōlūmen*, Gen. *cōl(u)minis* (cf. Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* on *later(i)culus*, and possibly *fer(i)culum*). In Vulgar Latin we have slave-names like *Marpor* (*C. I. L.* i. 1076), *Naepori* (Dat. Sg.) (i. 1539 e), of which full forms like *Quintipor*, *Marcipor*, *Gaipor*, are given by Festus (340. 17 Th.), *mattus* for *mādītus*, 'drunk' (Petron.), *viridis* (cf. Probi App. 199. 9 *viridis non 'viridis'*); on *vir(i)desco*, *vir(i)darium*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.; *dictus* for *dīgītus* (see Georges); *frīdam* for *frīgīdam* on an inscription of Pompeii (*C. I. L.* iv. 1291) (cf. Probi App. 198. 3 K. *calida non 'calda'*; *frigida non 'frigida'*; *infrīdo* for *infrīgīdo*, Oribas. fragm. Bern. iv. 34. p. 1. 6 and 10 Hag.); cf. *frīdor* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.); *calda* is read in Cato, *R. R.* vi. 1 and 75, Varro, *R. R.* i. 13, &c., and the proper name *Cald(us)* is found on coins as early as 109 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 382); on *domnus* for *dōmīnus*, see Georges s. v., and cf. the proper name *Domnus*, *Domna*, Gk. Δομνος (*C. I. G.* i. 6505, end of second cent. A. D.), and Vulg.-Lat. *nīt(i)us*, *horr(i)us*, *rig(i)us*, *col(a)phus*, &c. are indicated by the Romance forms, e. g. Ital. *netto*, *ordo* (but with close initial o), *reddo*, *colpo*, &c. (For a list of syncopated forms in late inscriptions and MSS., see Schuchardt, *Vok.* ii. pp. 394 sqq.)

§ 18. Change of Unaccented Vowels. In a language with a stress-accent the unaccented vowels are liable to be obscured. We see this in our own language, where the unaccented vowels in words like 'father,' 'sister,' have become what we call *par excellence* 'the obscure vowel,' the vowel-sound of *u* in 'but.' We notice too a difference in this respect between Italian pronunciation and our own; for an Italian pronounces the vowels of the unaccented syllables more clearly, and does not slur them to the same extent as we do. But in Italian also the same tendency to weaken an unaccented vowel is present, though not in so marked a degree. The unaccented vowel often fails to preserve its individuality, and is open to influence from a neighbouring consonant, *r*, for example, changing a preceding short vowel to *e*, *l* changing *one* to *o*. Thus Latin *arbor*, or rather its oblique case-form *arbōrem*, &c. has become in Italian *albero*; Latin *dēbilis* has become *debole*. And in the pretonic syllable of *signore* (Lat. *sēniōrem*), *midolla* (Lat. *mēdulla*), the

unaccented vowel has become *i*. Exactly the same thing happened in Latin. In the last chapter we saw that a short vowel in the syllable following the accented syllable remained unsyncopated only when its syllable was long by position, or when some other cause prevented syncope. But though unsyncopated, it did not remain unaffected. Its quality was changed. In a syllable long by position we see a short unaccented vowel becoming *e*, e.g. *remex*, from *rēmus* and *āgo*, in other syllables *i*, e.g. *remigis*, *jūrigo* (Plaut.), later *jūrgo*. Under the influence of a following labial consonant or *l* it assumes a *u*- or *ü*-sound (see ch. ii. § 16), e.g. *occūpo*, *in-cīpio*, from *cāpio*; a following *r* makes it *e*, e.g. *pěpěri*, from *pārio*. Some vowels retained their individuality better than others. Short *o* in compounds of verbs like *voco*, *rogo*, &c. remains unchanged, e.g. *convoco*, *invoco*, *irrogo*, *arrogō*; short *u* in *tu-tudi*, &c.

Final syllables too cannot have been so liable to affection as others, or the difference between Nominatives Singular of different stems, such as *cūnis*, *ōpus* (Old Lat. *opos*), *mānus*, &c. could not have been so well maintained. Perhaps they were saved by the analogy of trisyllables, and longer words, where the final syllable was not in the weakest of all positions, viz. immediately following the accent.

Even diphthongs were changed, their first element being affected, *ai* becoming *ī* (through **ei*), *au* becoming *ū* (through **eu*), just as single *a* was originally weakened to *e* (see below). Thus the compound of *ob* and *caedo* became, under the influence of the early accent, *occīdo*, of *ob* and *claudio*, *occlūdo*. But long vowels were more resistive of change, e.g. *invādo*, from *vādo*, *irrēpo*, from *rēpo*.

The regularity with which these changes of short vowels and diphthongs are carried out in the second syllables of Latin words is a strong proof of the fact discovered by Corssen, that the Latin accent at some early time rested invariably on the first syllable; for it is the syllable immediately following the accented syllable, which in a language with stress-accent is most liable to be affected. A syllable with a secondary accent, like the paenultima of **pārri-cāda-* (under the old accent law) would not be liable, just as in the Romance languages the vowel of the

first syllable of words like classical Latin *armatūra*, &c. shows the same treatment as the vowel of the syllable with the main accent (cf. Ital. Fiorentino from *Flōrentīnus*, like *fiore* from *flōrem*, but Firenze from *Florēntia*). It might, however, change its vowel after the analogy of kindred words where the same vowel followed immediately on the accent, e.g. **óc-caido*, and so we get the Old Latin form *paricīdas* (Paul. Fest. 278. 10 Th.). On the other hand the analogy of the simple word with accented root-vowel would often save the vowel of the compound from being changed, e.g. *vades et subvades*, XII Tab., where the *a* of *vades* is not weakened as it is in *praevides* (*C. I. L.* i. 200), later *praedes*. And at any period in the language the sense of the relation of a compound to a simple word might lead to the restoration of the vowel in the compound to its accented quality, e.g. **prōvicare* might become *provōcare*, though the noun *praeco* (for **prae-vico*) was left unchanged; *ēnico* might become *e-neco*; *consecro*, *con-sacro*. This restoration of compounds to their unweakened form, 'Recomposition' as it is sometimes called, is a feature of the late Republican and the Imperial period, and possibly had some connexion with the grammatical studies imported from Greece towards the close of the Republic, and prosecuted with great zest for many centuries.

In the period of the earlier literature the change of unaccented vowels is more the rule than it is later, e.g. always *enico* in Plautus, &c., in spite of the old practice of separating the preposition from its verb by tmesis, *ob vos sacro*, for *obsecro vos*, *sub vos placo*, for *supplicio vos*.

Analogy, however, was at work in all periods, and exerted its influence now in one way, now in another. The analogy of the Nominative preserved from change the vowel in the oblique cases of *arborem*, *fulguris*, &c., at least in the literary language (cf. Ital. *albero*; *fulgurator*, Gruter. *Inscr.* xxi. 3); the analogy of the Oblique Cases, *integri*, *integro*, &c. has substituted *e* for *i* in the Nominative *integer*. Compounds, too, which were made for the occasion, or were rarely used, like O. Lat. *hosti-capas*, *hostium captor* (Paul. Fest. 73. 10 Th.), *urbi-capus* (Plaut.), would escape the change which befel a word established in use, like *prin-ceps*, *muni-ceps*. But with these exceptions the change of

short vowels of the second syllable is very regular in Latin, though the oldest inscription extant, *Manios med fefaked Numasioi*, on a brooch perhaps of the sixth cent. B. C. found at Praeneste, is suggestive of an epoch when this law was not in operation.

The exact rules of change seem to be these. The older representative of *i*, the modification of a short vowel in an ordinary short unaccented syllable was *e* (Gk. ϵ); while the older representative of *ii*, the modification of an unaccented short vowel before a labial or *l*, was *o* (Gk. o). *E* was replaced by *i*, *o* by *u* about 230 B.C. Up to that time the process of change might be so described. An unaccented short vowel was changed before a labial *l* to *o*, in all other circumstances to *e*. Thus on old Praenestine jewelcases, &c. we find spellings like *Belolai* (*C. I. L.* i. 44) for *Bellulae*, *Salutes* (i. 49) for *Sälütis*, *Aecetiai* for *Aequitiae* (al. *Angitiae*), (i. 43); and these older spellings often persist to a much later period. The MSS. of Plautus, for example, preserve traces of *abegit* for *abigit*, *Capt.* 814; *exsolatum* for *exulatum* in *Merc.* 593 (B), *Most.* 597 (A), &c., and the Lex Repetundarum of 121 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 198) has, with the conservativeness of legal orthography, forms like *detolerit*, *oppedeis* side by side with *detulerit*, *ediderit*, &c. *E* was especially long retained after the vowel *i*, e.g. *ēbrietas*, *pārietem*. And after consonantal *i* (*y*) we find *conieciant* on the Lex Repetundarum, *proieciat* (for *projicito*) on the Titulus Lucerinus (*Eph. Epigr.* ii. 298); while the spelling *inieciantis*, Plaut. *Truc.* 298 has led to the corruption *illeciatis* in the Ambrosian Palimpsest (so in Lucretius MSS. *traiččere*, iii. 513. For other examples, see Lachmann ad *Lucr.* ii. 951); *o* was similarly retained after *i*, *e*, e.g. *fīliolus*, *Pūteoli*, lit. 'little wells,' and after vocalic or consonantal *u* (*u*, *w*), e.g. *paruolus*. (See ch. iv. § 70.)

The *iě* of compounds of *jacio*, &c. became *ĩ*, e.g. *conicio*, through loss of accent (ch. iv. § 51), and similarly *uě* of compounds of *quatio*, &c. became *ũ*, e.g. *concutio*. This older *e* remained in short syllables before *r*, e.g. *peperi*. Also in syllables long by position, except where the first of the two consonants was a labial or *l*; and even into these it found its way in time with the exception of the combination of *l* with another consonant (not *ll*), e.g. *condemno*, older *condumno* (both forms are

found on the Lex Bantina of 130 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 197); *surreptum* (*surrupum* Plaut.), but always *insulto*, *insulsus*, *inculco* (ch. iv. § 10). The *o*, proper to syllables whether short or long by position in which the vowel was followed by a labial or *l*, became *u*, which might pass into the *ü*-sound (ch. ii. § 16), written at first *u*, later *i*. The spelling of MSS. of Plautus, *testumonium*, &c. became in time *testimonium*, &c. In Superlatives *i* for earlier *u* was adopted for State Inscriptions through the influence of Julius Caesar (Quint. i. 7. 21; Varro ap. Cassiod. p. 150. 11 K.), so on the Lex Julia Municipalis of 45 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 206) *maximam* and *maxumam*, though we find it occasionally used long before his time, e. g. *proximum* (i. 1291, an inscription which Ritschl dates 'not after 130 B. C.'). *I* came in earliest probably in syllables which were followed by a syllable with *i* in hiatus, e. g. *recipio* (*recipit* on a Scipio epitaph of c. 180 B. C., i. 33).

The same vowel appears in *confringo*, *infringo*, &c. in accordance with the phonetic law of Latin which gives us *i* for *e* in the accented syllables of words like *tingo* (Gk. τέγγω), ch. iv. § 11.

The succession of *o*, *u*, *i* in words like *maximos*, *maximus*, *maximus* is also seen in the parasitic or 'Svarabhaktic' vowel (ch. ii. § 154) of *pōculum* (Plaut. *poclum*), &c. The earliest spelling is *o*, e. g. on the Praenestine vases of third cent. B. C. *belolai pocolom* (*C. I. L.* i. 44), *Salutes pocolom* (i. 49), *Aisclapi pococolom* (for *pocolom*), (*Eph. Epigr.* i. 5). The classical Latin spelling is *u*, *poculum*, *stābulum*, &c. The *i* in I-stem Adjectives, &c., e. g. *stabilis*, *āgilis*, *fācilis*, where *i* follows in the next syllable, is in O. Lat. *e*, e. g. *fameliai* (*C. I. L.* i. 166), on Greek inscriptions Καικελιος, &c.

An *o* which had escaped the reduction to *e* became at the end of the third cent. B. C. *u*, e. g. *ōpus*, earlier *opos* (*ib.* i. 52), *Lūcius*, earlier *Luciom* (*ib.* i. 32) (cf. ch. iv. § 17); *industrius* (older *endostro-*, if we may believe Paul. Fest. 75. 28 Th.); *-unt* in 3 Pl. for older *-ont*, e. g. *praedopiont* of Carm. Sal. (Fest. 244. 13 Th. MS. *-oti-*) in the sense of *praeoptant*. A *u* became *ü*, *i*, e. g. *sātura*, *satira*.

The weakening of the diphthong *ai* (later *ae*) to *ī* was frequently abandoned in the late Republican and Imperial time, a number of forms which exhibit this weakening, e. g. *consīptum*, *obsīptum*, from *saepio*, being recognized as Old Latin forms. The same weakening may have occurred when *ai* stood in hiatus,

but here by the Latin law of shortening a long vowel in hiatus (ch. ii. § 143), \bar{i} sank further to \check{i} , e.g. *Bōvianum* for *Bovianum* (Oscan *Búvaianúd* Abl.), *Mārius* (cf. Oscan *Maraiio-*). Similarly unaccented *au* in hiatus sank to \check{u} in *ēluo*, *eluācrum* (Cato) from *lāvere* (Old Lat.), *lavācrum*. (For other examples, see Parodi in *Stud. Ital.* i. 385.) (For reduction of final vowels, see § 37.)

Greek loanwords in Latin show the same changes of the post-tonic vowels, though a vowel may be retained unchanged in words which were borrowed after the operation of the law affecting that particular vowel, or which never became part and parcel of the common language. The change is seen in *bálineum* (Plaut. &c.), classical *balneum* (*βαλανεῖον*), *trūtina* (*τρυτάνη*), *tālentum* (*τάλαντον*), *phālerae* (*φάλαρα*), &c., but not in *plātanus* (*πλάτανος*), *barbarus* (*βάρβαρος*), &c. Vulgar Latin *cītera* (*κιθάρα*), Probi App. 197. 26 K.), Ital. *cetera* and *cetra*, but Span. *guitarra* from *citāra* (*κιθάρα*) (as from *kámmaros* Ital. *gambero*, but Span. *gambaro*), carry out the vowel-reduction which was omitted in the classical forms of these words. The analogy too of native words may often have interfered with the normal development of these unaccented vowels; the \check{o} of *ancōra* (*ἄγκυρα*) and the *e* of *plācenta* (*πλακοῦντα*, Acc. Sg.), for example, may have arisen in this way, just as *prōthuron* became *protulum* (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 376) by the analogy of diminutives, or *Prōserpina* (*Proserpina*, Dative, on an old mirror of Cosa, *C. I. L.* i. 57) by the analogy of *prōserpo*.

Under the early law of accentuation, when the accent fell on the first syllable of every word, pretonic change could take place only in proclitic or subordinate words like prepositions preceding their nouns. Whether *Menerua* of early inscriptions (e.g. *C. I. L.* i. 191 *Meneruai*; cf. Quint. i. 4. 17), a quadrisyllable in Plautus (ch. iv. § 148), became *Mīnerva* through loss of accent in the first syllable or by analogy of *mīnor* is uncertain. But the pretonic change of *au* to *u* in Ital. *udire* (Lat. *audire*), *uccello* (Vulg. Lat. **aucellus* from *āvis*), and of *ae* to *i* in Ital. *cimento* (Lat. *caementum*), *cisello*, our 'chisel' (Lat. *caesellum*), may have already occurred in Vulgar Latin. The pretonic syllable is often assimilated to the accented, e.g. *momordi* for earlier *memordi*, and the same tendency in the post-tonic syllable

is seen in mispronunciations like *tonotru* (Probi Append. 198. 32 K.), preventing reduction in *äläcer*, *hëbëtem*, &c.

A long vowel in an unaccented syllable was not shortened (except in the final syllable, see §§ 40-50 infr.) until a late period, when the length of all long syllables had been reduced to something not far removed from a short syllable (see ch. ii. § 141).

But a syllable long by position, when preceded by a short syllable and followed immediately by the accented syllable, was so reduced as to be often scanned as a short syllable by the early dramatists, e.g. *volüptatem*, *senëctutem* (Plaut. Ter.).

In Oscan and Umbrian, though syncope is of frequent occurrence, the quality of an unsyncoated unaccented vowel is retained in the spelling. The name, for instance, of the Latin poet, Propertius, who was a native of Umbria, is in Umbrian form Propartio-, not Propertio- (Vois. Ner. Propartie on an Umbrian inscription, *C. I. L.* xi. 5389, would be in Latin *Vols. Propertii*, *Neronis f.*; cf. xi. 5518 sqq.).

§ 19. Other Examples. I. Syllables long by position. Anteclassical *exercirent* from *sarcio*, Ter. *Heaut.* 143 (*e* in all the MSS.; cf. Paul. Fest. 57. 12 Th. *exercirent*: *sarcirent*); *ommentans*, from *manto*, Frequentative of *māneo*, quoted by Fest. (218. 14 Th.) from Livius Andronicus (cf. Gl. Plac. *ommentat*: *expectat*, &c.); *inpetritum*: *inpetratum* (Paul. Fest. 77. 3 Th.); *inermat*: *armis spoliat* (id. 78. 28 Th.); *inlëx*: *inductor*, ab *inliciendo* (id. 80. 29 Th., with quotation of Plaut. *Asin.* 221) from O. Lat. *läcio* (id. 83. 36 Th., *lacid*: *inducit* in fraudem. Inde est 'allicere' et 'laccessere'; inde 'lactat,' 'illectat,' 'oblectat,' 'delectat.' Cf. 83. 14 Th. *lacid*: *decipiendo inducit*. 'Lax' etenim *fraus* est); *procestria* (id. 282. 6 Th.), apparently from *castra*, seems to be the word equated with Gk. *πρωάστρεα* in the 'Philoxenus' and 'Cyrillus' Glossaries; *compactus* is in Plautus the Participle of the compound of *pāciscor*, *compāctus* (ch. ii. § 144) of *compingo*. We have *e* before a labial with a consonant in *incepsit*, the old 'Perf. Subj.' of *incipio* (Paul. Fest. 76. 23 Th.); *peremne* dicitur *auspicari*, qui *annem*, aut *aquam*, quae ex sacro *oritur*, *auspicato transit* (Fest. 316. 32 Th.); *indeptare*: *consequi* (Paul. Fest. 75. 27 Th.). The gloss *indepisci*: *adsequi*, *adipisci*, on the same page, l. 31 (cf. Gloss. Plac.) is perhaps given more correctly in the 'Philoxenus' Glossary, *indepti*: *ἀνύσωντες*; *praeceptat*: *saepe praecipit* Carm. Sal. (Fest. 244. 10 Th.); *inebrae* *aves*: quae in *auguriis* aliquid fieri *prohibent* (id. 78. 7 Th.). But *enubro*: *inhibenti* (id. 54. 7 Th.). Cf. the questionable spellings in the 'Philoxenus' Glossary, *eniber*, *enibra*, *enibrum* (for *enub*-?). On the Falisco-Latin inscription of the Faliscan 'collegium cocorum' in Sardinia (Zv. I. I. I. 72), an inscription with bad spelling and worse metre, we have *aciptum* for *acceptum* in the first line: *Gonlegium quod est aciptum aetaī agetai*.

Classical examples are *gënetrix* beside *genitus*; *obstetrix* beside *stator*, *constituo*; (but *prödätrix*, &c., influenced by *prödätor*); *fulgëtrum* (all these Neuters in *-trum*

and Fems. in *-tra* have *z*, except a few with *ā*, e. g. *verētrum*, *mulcētra*, *arātrum*. But *tonitru*: see *A. L. L.* i. 111); *ūd-ent-īdem* from *ante*; *expers* from *pars*; *pērennis* from *annus*, and *imberbis* from *barba*, with the usual I-stem of Compound Adjectives; *incestus* from *castus*; *forceps* from *formus*, 'warm,' and *cāpio*; *compesco* from **pāc-sco* (cf. *pāciscor*). So in Reduplicated Perfects, e. g. *peperci* from *parco*; *fefelli* from *fallo*. And in Final Syllables like *mīles* for **mīlets*, **mīlit-s* (in *Plaut.* the last syllable of such words is long by position, ch. ii. § 137); *cornicen* for **cornicens*, **cornu-can-s*. An original *o* becomes *e(i)* in *trīginta* for **trīginta* (Gk. *τριάκοντα*) (on *i* for *e* before *nt*, cf. ch. ii. § 147), *ille* from unaccented *olle* (ch. vii. § 13), and perhaps *pēren-die* (cf. *Osc. perum*) (on *-undo-* and *-endo* in the Gerund, *-unt-* and *-ent-* in the Pres. Part., see chap. viii.). An original *u* becomes *e* in *con-sternari* (cf. Gk. *πτόρομαι*, O. H. G. *stornem*); an original *i* perhaps in O. Lat. *magister* *Quint.* i. 4. 17). Other examples of the variation of weakened and unweakened forms are: *comperco* and *comparco*, *contracto* and *contracto*, *aspergo* and *aspargo*, *āmando* and *amendo*, *dispertio* better than *dispartio*, *bipartitus* and *bipertitus*, *quinquepertitus* and *quinquepartitus*, *retracto* better than *retrecto*, *conspergo* and *conspargo*, *cāliandrum* and *caliendrum*, *attracto* and *attracto* (so perhaps *Sarepta* and *Sarapta*), on which see *Georges, Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.; cf. *abarcet* *Paul. Fest.* 11. 36, *abarcet* *id.* 19. 26 Th. On Greek inscriptions we have *πρινκψ*, *μανκψ*, *βξιλλαρμος*, *ουιτρανος*, &c., from the end of the first cent. A. D.; see *Eckinger*; *prae-fascinā* is usually derived from *fascinum*, but neither *exintero* beside *exentero*, nor *bipinnis* beside *bipennis* are certain cases of the change of *e* to *i*, nor yet *Antistius* beside *Antestius* (§ 39). (On *i* for *e* in *infringo*, *trīginta*, see ch. iv. § 11.)

§ 20. II. Short Syllables (1) in *-r*. The compound of *lēx* and *rumpo* has in *Plautus* the spelling *legerūpa* (e. g. *Pers.* 68, corrupted to *lege rumpam*), cf. *viverādix*, *Cato, R. R.* xxxiii. 3), though at a later time the usual 'Composition-Vowel' *i* was used, e. g. *pinnirāpus*, *Juvenal* (see *Rev. Phil.* 1892, p. 109); from *paro* come *aequipero*, *impero*, *pauper*, but *ōpi-parus*; *jūniperus* (and *jūnipirus*) (see *Brambach, Lat. Orth.* p. 142), derived by *Verrius Flaccus* from *jūvēnis* and *pīrus* ('*Serv.*' ad *Ecl.* vii. 53); *sōcer*, *soceri* may be the direct development of **swēkūros*, Gk. *ἐκρός*, Skt. *śvāsūras*, but see § 15, *K. Z.* xxxii. 564); *cineris*, *cineri*, but *cinis*, *cinisculus* (cf. *Georges, Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *Sīlerus*, *mataris*, *Samiramis*, and for plebeian spellings like *Caeserem*, see *Schuchardt, Vok.* i. 195, ii. 214). [The late spelling *facinerosus* is capable of being explained, like *temperi Adv.* beside *tempori Dat.*, by the variation of the suffix *-os-* and *-es-* in the Declension of these Neuter stems (ch. v. § 71); cf. *pignera* for *pignora* (see *Georges*)].

§ 21. (2) in *-l* or Labial. Ante-classical: *consoluerunt* and *cosolueretur* on the S. C. de *Bacchanalibus* of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196. But *consuluere* i. 185 beside *consolui* i. 186 on two old inscriptions of *Venusia*); the MSS. of *Plautus* show *exsolatum*, *Merc.* 593 (B), *exolatum*, *Most.* 597 (A), &c. (see *Brix ad Trin.* 535); *consol* on two inscriptions of 211 B. C. (i. 530-1) on another of 200 B. C. (*Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 195), and so normally till the third Punic War, even in one of 71 B. C., *consolibus* beside *consulibus* (*C. I. L.* i. 204); *exsoles* is the Old Latin form (*Cornutus ap. Cassiod.* p. 152. 7 K.; *Caesellius ap. eund.* p. 204. 2 K.), while *Velius Longus* says, 'consol' scribebatur per *o*, cum legeretur per *u* (p. 49. 14 K.); *incolomis* is the spelling of the best MSS. (B, C) in *Plaut. Truc.* 168 (cf. *colomnas C. I. L.* i. 1307). *O* remains in the classical period in *vinolentus* (perhaps by analogy of *vinō lentus*), *somnolentus*, and *sanguinolentus*. For the Superlative suffix we have the oldest spelling *o* in the proper name *Maxomo* in an inscription in the Faliscan dialect (*Zv. I. I. I.* 60 *Maxomo Iuneo he cupat*, 'Maximus Junius hic

cubat') (cf. Gk. *Δεκο[μ]ος C. I. A. iii. 61. A (3). 18*, end of first cent. A. D. (?); *maximus*, &c., as was said above (§ 18), is the usual spelling on inscriptions till the time of Julius Caesar, though *maximus*, &c. is occasionally found much earlier. The spelling of Plautus has *u* in words like *magnufice*, *Pseud. 702 (A.)*; *pultufagis*, *Most. 828 (A.)*; *sociufraude*, *Pseud. 362 (A.)*; *sacruficem*, *Pseud. 327* (both A, the Ambrosian Palimpsest, and the Palatine family of MSS.); *carnufex*, &c. (see Index to Studemund's Apograph of A, p. 522). So *Oinumama* for *Unimamma*, an Amazon, on an old Praenestine cista (*C. I. L. i. 1501*); *testimonium* on the Lex Bantina of 133-118 B. C. (i. 197); *Cornuficia* on an inscription (i. 1087), which Ritschl dates 'not long after Caesar' (cf. Gk. *Κορνοφικιος*, e. g. *C. I. G. 6948*), *tubulustrium* (Varro), but *aedificandam* 108 B. C. (*C. I. L. i. 565* and *Eph. Epigr. viii. 460*), *opiparum* on the old Falisco-Latin inscription with *aciptum* (*Zv. I. I. 72*), *vadimonium* and *aedificium* on the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. (*C. I. L. i. 200*); *testimonium* on the Lex Repetundarum of 121 B. C. (i. 198), &c. *Mänufestus* is the anteclass., *manifestus* the classical spelling (Georges, *Lex. Wortf. s. v.*). [For other examples see Georges s. vv. *Hadrumetum*, *quadrupes*, *septu(m)ennis*, *septu(m)aginta*, *crassupes* (Gk. *Κρασσοπης*, *Bull. vi. p. 280*, of the Republican period), *manupretium*, *maritumus*, *incolumis*, *coluber*, *marsuppium*, *monumentum*, *cornupeta*, *aurufex*, *existumo*, *lacruma muculentus*, *recupero*, *ustulo*, *acupenser*, *sterculinum*, *intubus*, *sescuplex*, *victuma*, *pontufex*]. The influence of a following syllable with *i* (especially in hiatus) is shown in *fämilia* (O. Lat. *famelia*, § 18) beside *famulus*; *subrimii haedi*, from *rumis*, *mamma* (Paul. Fest. 369. 8 Th.) beside *subrumari* (Fest. 442. 32 Th.); *moinicipieis* beside *mancup(um)* on the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. (*C. I. L. i. 200*); *manibieis*, *Eph. Epigr. i. p. 215* (but *manubies*, *ib. viii. 476*, on a Capua inscription c. 135 B. C.); *surrupias* is the spelling of both families of MSS. of Plautus in *Pseud. 876*, *surrupere* in *Pseud. 290, 675*, *surrupitur* in *Mil. 602*, but with *u* in the next syllable *surrupui*, *surrupuisse* seem to be the Plautine forms (also *surrupus*); we have *recipit* on a Scipio Epitaph of c. 180 B. C. (*C. I. L. i. 33*), *accipito* and *concilium* on i. 197 of 133-118 B. C., *accipito*, *conciliatum*, *conciliaboleis* on i. 198 of 123-122 B. C.; *acipiant* on i. 199 of 117 B. C.; only the *i*-form is quoted of *inipitus*: *implicatus vel inretitus* (Gl. Plac.), from root *ap-* (cf. *aptus*). [For *inipite*: *inpetum facite* (Paul. Fest. 78. 5 Th.), see below]. In Gk. inscriptions *Σεντουμος* is very rare; we find almost always *Σεντιμος*. (See also Georges on *Lanicium*).

Classical: *u* remains in *contubernium* (but *aditbernalis*, Paul. Fest. 9. 9 Th.) from *taberna*; *nuncupo*, *occupo* from *capio*, *occulo*, &c., and was retained in the spelling of Dat. and Abl. Plur. of some U-stems to distinguish them from similar I- or Cons.-stems, e. g. *artubus*, but according to the second-cent. grammarian in the spelling only (Ter. Scaur. p. 25. 11 K. *nemo autem tam insulse per u 'artubus' dixerit*) (*trebibus* on an old inscription in the British Museum, *Eph. Epigr. ii. 299*); *dissupo* is the anteclassical, *dissipo* the classical spelling (Georges, *Lex. Wortf. s. v.*); so *victuma* and *victima* (*ib. s. v.*); *monumentum* and *monimentum* were both used, e. g. *monimentu* (*C. I. L. i. 1258*, 'not after 130 B. C.' Ritschl), while *monementum* and *mononumentum* are incorrect spellings (Georg. s. v.). *Documentum*, &c. but *specimen*, &c. by Assimilation.

The Parasitic Vowel. Anteclassical: *piacolom*, the old spelling according to Mar. Victorinus (p. 11. 14 K. *ut apparet ex libris antiquis foederum et legum, qui etiamsi frequenti transcriptione aliquid mutarunt, tamen retinent antiquitatem. . . pro 'piaculum' ibi 'piacolom'*), is on a law of 58 B. C. (*C. I. L. i. 603*), *piacul-* (*piaculum* on the Spolegium inscription, xi. 4766), but the ancient *o*

remains in Plautine spellings like *aemolos*, Acc. Pl., *Pseud.* 196 (A.); *epolonos* dicebant antiqui quos nunc epulones dicimus (Paul. Fest. 55. 15 Th.); *agolum* = pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur (Paul. Fest. 21. 37 Th.); *Tuscolana*, C. I. L. i. 1200; *tabolam* on S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C. (i. 196); *taboleis*, *popolum* (beside *popul(o)*) on Lex Bantina of 133-118 B. C. (i. 197); *singolos*, *taboleis* (and *tabula*), *conciliaboleis* on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198); *singolos* (but *vinculeis*) on the Sententia Minuciorum of 117 B. C. (i. 199); *tabolam*, *singolis* on i. 208, an inscription referred by Ritschl to about the time of the Lex Agraria (i. 200, which however has only *tabula*, *tableis*, *singula*, *trientabule(is)*), viz. 111 B. C.; *angolaria* (but *opercula*), on the (restored) Lex Parieti Faciendo of 105 B. C. (i. 577), so that the old spelling does not seem to have died out till the end of the second cent. B. C. (On Greek inscriptions we have $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (first cent. B. C.), $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (c. 140 B. C.), $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (first cent. A. D.), but usually $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (cf. ch. ii. § 102); the Gk. loanword *drachma* is in the earlier writers *drac(h)uma*; for spellings like *vigulum*, *vigulo*, *vigelia*, *titelus*, *sibelo*, *sepuliviv*, see Georges.)

§ 22. in other short syllables. Ante-classical: *accēdo* (for *accīdo*) is preserved by the MSS. in Enn. *Trag.* 77. 206 R.; Lucr. ii. 1025, v. 609 and elsewhere (see Ribbeck, *Prolegom. Verg.* p. 416); so *timedus* in Naev. *Com.* 35 R.; *acetare* dicebant, quod nunc dicimus agere (Paul. Fest. 17. 30 Th.). Similarly *e* is retained without weakening in spellings of the oldest MSS. of Plautus like *detenet*, Pers. 505, *contenuum*, Stich. 214, *contenuo* 623, &c. (so the corruption *ad te alienent*, Pers. 497, points to *attenent* not *attinent*); in the MSS. of Poen. 266 *prosedā* (cf. Paul. Fest. 282. 16 Th. *prosedas* meretrices Plautus appellat), *optenui* on a Scipio Epitaph of c. 130 B. C. (C. I. L. i. 38); *conregione* in the augur's formula (Varro, *L. L.* vii. 8; Paul. 46. 24 Th.); *promeneruat*, *promonet*, Carm. Sal. (Fest. 244. 12 Th.); cf. *mereto(d)* on a Scipio Epitaph of c. 215 B. C. (C. I. L. i. 32) (but *meritod* i. 190, 'early part of the sixth cent. A. U. C.'), and even on a recent inscription (i. 1012). This *e* in Old Latin spellings often appears for *i*-Eur. *i* in syllables unaccented under the Old or the Paenultima Law, e. g. *aidiles* Nom. Sg. on a Scipio Epitaph of c. 250 B. C. (i. 31); *Fabrecio* (i. 106); *Tempestatebus* on a Scipio Epitaph of c. 215 B. C. (i. 32); *Lepareses* for *Liparenenses* (Gk. $\Lambda\iota\pi\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\iota$), (quoted probably from Ennius by Paul. Fest. 87. 6 Th.), and Greek inscriptions often retain the older orthography, e. g. $\kappa\omicron\mu\epsilon\tau\iota\omicron\nu$ (usually), Καικελιος (till c. 50 B. C., then Καικιλιος), Καπετωλιον (usually, Καπιτ- not till first cent. A. D.), Λεπειδος (in Rep., but Λεπιδος in Empire), Δομετιος and Δομπτιος . But the weakening to *i* is old, as is seen from *dimidius*, which must have changed *e* to *i* at a time when the accent rested on the first syllable; *confice* on an old Praenestine cista of third cent. B. C. (*Mél. Arch.* 1890, p. 303); *subigit* and *opsides* on a Scipio Epitaph of c. 200 B. C. (i. 30); *habitarent oppidum*, *possidere* on the Decree of L. Aemilius Paulus, 189 B. C. (ii. 5041); *obstinet*, dicebant antiqui, quod nunc est ostendit, ut in veteribus carminibus, &c. (Fest. 228. 6 Th.); *prospices*, *prospice*, Carm. Sal. (Fest. 244. 13 Th.); *enico* is the old spelling, later *eneco* (Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.); *prosicium*, quod praeseatum projicitur (Paul. Fest. 282. 13 Th., cf. *prosiciae*, Gl. Philox.); *essicas* from *ex* and *seco*, Plaut. *Rud.* 122; *obigitat* antiqui dicebant pro ante agitat (Fest. 214. 2 Th.); *jūvigo*, later *jūrgo* (cf. *jūrgum*); *gallicinium* from *cano*, by analogy of which was formed *conticinium* (cf. Gl. Plac. p. 58. 24 G. *conticinio*: tempore noctis post galli cantum quando cecinit et conticuit) (see Goetz, praef. in Plaut. *Asin.* xxv). Classical: *Juppiter* from *pater*; *sistite* (cf. Gk. $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon$); *compitum*, explained by Varro, 'ubi viae competunt' (*L. L.* 6. 25) (cf. *propitius*); *dimico* from *maco*

(cf. *mactō*); of the rare weakening of *o* we have examples in Compounds like *hōmicīda*, *armiger*, &c. for the Composition-Vowel, which is *ō* in other languages, is *ī* in Latin (see ch. v. § 83); *inquitinus* beside *incōla*? Of *ū*, examples are *cornicen* (Gk. *κορνοκλαριος*, *κορνοουκλαριος* and *κορρικλαριος*); *sūpercīlium* (cf. Gk. *κύα*, Plur.); both *inclutus* (*incluto* in all the MSS. of Plaut. *Pers.* 251) and *inclitus* are attested spellings; (cf. *arbita*, not *arbuta*, in the MSS. of Lucretius, v. 941 and 965). For other examples of *e-i*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.*, s. vv. *eligo*, *compitum*, *tremebundus*, *caeremonia*, *fenisicium*, *cervesia*, *ploxenum*, *subsiccicus*, *quatenus*, *internecio*, *protinus*, *seneca*, *querimonia*, *intellegentia*, *neglego*, *interimo*, also for late and plebeian spellings like *segitis*, *patena*, *tredecem*, *decim*. (On late *adjecentia* see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 193.) The change of *e* to *i* in syllables long by position is claimed for *praefiscini* *gēnista*, &c. (on these see ch. ii. § 12), certainly with right in *infringo*, &c. (see ch. iv. § 11), before a consonant-group like *ng* (so *tingo* for **tengo*, Gk. *τέγγω*). Assimilation saves the vowel in *segetem*, *teretem*, &c.

§ 23. (3) Diphthongs, ai, ae. Ante-classical: *distisum* et *pertisum* dicebant, quod nunc 'distaesum' et 'pertaesum' (Paul. Fest. 51. 25 Th., cf. 271. 2 Th.). Festus, 372. 7 Th. tells us that Scipio Africanus Minor was twitted for his use of *pertisus* by Lucilius:

Quo facetior videare, et scire plus quam caeteri
'Pertisum' hominem, non pertaesum, dices.

Lucilius was right, for compounds with intensive *per* are Separable Compounds like *bene-facio*, *sat-ago* (see below); *pertaesum* is the spelling on the Claudius tablet at Lyons; *consiptus* was used by Ennius, according to Paul. Fest. 43. 37 Th. (cf. 45. 15), and an example is quoted by Non. 183. 14 M. s. v. *venor*: *teneor consipta*, *undique uenor* (Enn. *Trag.* 254 R.); *adsipere* et *praesipere* dicebant antiqui, sicut nos quoque modo dicimus ab aequo 'iniquum,' ab quaerendo 'inquirere' (Paul. Fest. 16. 9 Th.); *obsipiam*, quoted from Caecilius by Diomedes (p. 383. 10 K. quod vulgo 'obsipio' dicimus veteres 'obsipio' dixerunt. Caecilius, &c.) (*Com.* 65 R.); *praedicaneam* porcam dicebant, quam immolare erant soliti antequam novam frugem praeciderent (Paul. Fest. 273. 5 Th.). (Gellius, iv. 6 discusses this word and its cognate *succidaneae*, which, he says, was sometimes mispronounced in his time *succidaneae*: *succidaneae nominatae*, littera *i* scilicet tractim pronuntiata; audio enim quosdam eam litteram in hac voce corripere); *occisit* is quoted from the Laws of Numa by Festus (194. 21 Th.); so *decidito* in XII Tab., *inceideretis* on S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C. (*C. I. I.* i. 196. 27). But *exquaere* is quoted by Priscian (i. p. 38 H.) from Plaut. *Aul.* 800, and the MSS. of Plautus often show this spelling of the word (see Ritschl, *Opusc.* iv. p. 141) (so *defaecatō*, *Aul.* 79, but *defecatam*, *Most.* 158 are the likely spellings); *conquaeri*, *conquaesuerit*, *excaestumaverit* occur on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C. (*C. I. I.* i. 198), while on the Edictum Popillianum of 132 B. C. (i. 551) we have the curious spelling *conquaesiusui* [cf. i. 547, an inscription of 141 or 116 B. C., with *Caecilius* (and *consulto*), while a similar inscription, i. 548, has the older spelling *Caicilius* (and *consolto*, § 26)]. Later, the retention of *ae* became the rule, e. g. *opsaeptum* on the Lex Col. Jul. Urbanorum of 44 B. C. (*Eph. Epigr.* ii. p. 105); *lapicaedinis* on the Lex Metallī Vipascensis of the first cent. A. D. (*Eph. Epigr.* iii. p. 166); we have usually *fabri subaediāni* on inscriptions (*C. I. L.* x. 6699. 5; vi. 9559. 8, &c.), or *subediāni* (vi. 9558. 7; viii. 10523. 5) (of which last, *subidiāni* on ii. 2211. 7, seems to be a misspelling). The weakened forms are used in the classical period in the compounds of *quaero*, in *existimo* (cf. Mar. Victor.

p. 22. 6 K. quid enim facietis in his quae, velitis nolitis, et scribenda sunt et legenda ut scripta sunt, ut exempli gratia 'existimo' non 'exaestimo'), in *fastidium* for **fasti-tidium* (§ 13, p. 176), &c.

au; *offucare* aquam: in fauces obsorbendam dare (Paul. Fest. 223. 8 Th.); *defrudo* seems to be the spelling of Plautus and Terence (Ritschl, *Paverg. Plaut.* p. 540); *accuso*, *incuso*, &c. from *causa* are classical forms. The *ū* of the compounds of *claudō* was in time adopted in the simple verb too, *cludo* by analogy of *recludo*, &c. (of Ital. *chiudo*) (see Seelmann in *Gött. Gel. Anz.* Aug. 15, 1890) (cf. *sed frude* § 64, beside *sed fraude* § 69, on the *Lex Repetundarum*, *C. I. L. i.* 198). The *ō* of *explodo*, &c. is not due to the loss of accent, but is a by-form of *au* found in the simple verb. (Diom. p. 382. 26 K. *plaudo* frequens est, apud veteres *plodo*; then after quoting the form *ploderent* from Cicero, he adds, secundum eam consuetudinem qua 'au' syllaba cum 'o' littera commercium habet, ut cum dicimus 'claustra' et 'clostra,' item 'caudam' et 'codam' et similia), just as *oe* (older *oi*) and *ū* are by-forms, e.g. *commūnis*, *immūnis*, *COMOINEM* in S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L. i.* 196), *immoenis* (Plaut.). *Oboedio* from *audio* is difficult to explain. (See also Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *dissaeptum*, *exquiro*, *existimo*, and Brambach, *Orth.* on *pertaesus*, *lapicidinae*.)

§ 24. (4) *Diphthongs in Hiatus*. (On these see also ch. iv.) The *u*-diphthong is retained in *ūb-avus*, *ūt-avus*, *trīt-avus* (O. Lat. *strīt-avus*) but becomes *ū* in *eluo* beside *lavo*, *eruum* (*errum*) from **ereg*^a (Gk. ἐρέβυθος), *dēnuo* for *de novo*, &c. The Greek Ἀχαι(F)oi became Lat. *Achivi* (through **Acheiv-*); Gk. ἔλαι(F)ov, *olivo-*, older *oleivo-*, which became when *-om* was weakened to *-um* **olei(v)um* Nom., **oleivi* Gen. &c. (see ch. ii. § 53), whence *oleum* (for *ey* before a vowel loses *y*, e.g. *eo*, 'I go,' for **ēyō*, ch. iv. § 63), and *olivum*, *olei* and *olivi*, &c. (like *dei(v)us*, *deivi*, whence *deus* and *divus*, *dei* and *divi*, ch. iv. § 70); Gk. ῥομφαία, a Thracian claymore, became *rumpia* (Enn. *Ann.* xiv. fr. 8 M.; Liv. xxxi. 39. 11). In *cloāca* for *clovaca*, the *v* has been dropped, as usual, before the accented vowel (ch. ii. § 53), while *nōcivus* and *nocivus* are different formations (ch. v. § 7).

§ 25. (5) *je* and *ve*. On *ī*, *ū* as a weak or unaccented form of *yē*, *wē* in Indo-European see ch. iv. § 51. Whether the *ī* of *āvicio*, &c. should be explained as a similar Latin weakening, or as a modification of *-jī-*, is an open question. The *ū* of *concutio* may also be compared with the use of Greek *κν* for Lat. *-quī-* (especially unaccented), e.g. Greek Ἀκυλας for Lat. *Aquila*, Greek Κυρεινος for Lat. *Quirinus*, see ch. ii. § 28. Cf. *ancumilēntae* 'unclean,' (Paul. Fest. 8. 29 Th.), and *inquinare*; *vigae* is the reduction of *bi-jugae* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v. *bijugus*), *quadrigae* of *quadri-jugae*; *abicio* has the first syllable short in the old dramatic poets (cf. ch. ii. § 48, p. 45).

§ 26. (6) *Later change of o to u, u to ū, i*. In syllables long by position this is the usual development of original *o*, for cases like *trī-gintā* with *e(i)* for unaccented *o* (cf. Greek τριάκοντα) are rare, e.g. *vētustus* from I.-Eur. **wetos* (Greek ἔτος, 'a year') and similar derivative *TO*-stems from Neuter *S*-stems, *fērundus* and similar Gerundial *DO*-stems from third Conjugation Verbs, *vōluntas* and the like formations [that *fūnestus*, *ferendus*, *ferentarius* (cf. Osc. Herentat-, the Oscan Venus), &c. show a weakening of *o* to *e*, and not rather a bystem *funes-*, *ferend-*, *ferent-* cannot be proved; cf. ch. viii. §§ 89, 94, and see above, § 20; cf. *lugubris* (-os) and *funēbris* (-es)]. Similarly in final syllables long by position we have *-unt* in 3 Pl. of Verbs for O. Lat. *-ont*, e.g. *negūnont* (Liv. Andron.), *cosentiont* (Scipio Epitaph) (ch. viii. § 73). The change of *o* to *u*

in unaccented syllables is further discussed in ch. iv. § 20. *Dūpundius* (and *dūpundius*; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), *promuntūrium*, are not good examples, for before *nd*, *nt* we find even accented *o* becoming a *u*-sound, e. g. O. Lat. *frundes*, *Acheruntē* (ch. ii. § 22). For examples of the change in syllables not long by position, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *formidosus*, *adulescens*, *lemures*, *fulgurio*, *bajulus*, *lautumiae*, and cf. Brambach, *Orth.* on the misspellings *pulenta*, *amulum*, *Aequiculi* and Georges on *subules*, *eburis* Gen., *rigura* Plur., *vinulentus*, *sanguinulentus*, *sommulentus*, *tripudo*. But *cōralium* (Greek *κωρ-*) and *curalium* (Greek *κουρ-*) are not examples, nor *mampkur* (leg. *mampfar*) the 'thong' round a turner's wheel (Paul. Fest. 101. 1 Th.) (see Meyer-Lübke, *Comm. Schweizer-Sidler*, p. 24), and O. Lat. *colina* is a doubtful form. Examples of *u-i* are *includus*, later *inditus*, *dē-frutum* and *defritum* (see Georges), *arbutum* and *arbitum* (Lucr.), *sātura* and *satira*.

§ 27. (7) Greek words with Vowel-change. a. *Aleria* (Αλαλία in Herodotus), a town in Corsica (cf. the Scipio Epitaph, c. 215 B. C. C. I. L. i. 32 *hec cepit Corsica Aleriaque urbe*); *tessera* (τέσσαρα); *Agrigentum* (Ἀκράγαντα Acc.), now Girgenti; *Tarentum* (Τάραντα Acc.), now Táranto or Taránto; *Alixentrom* (Ἀλέξανδρον) on a Praenestine cista of third cent. B. C. (i. 59), and on another (i. 1501) *Alixente(r)* (Ἀλέξανδρος), *Casenter(a)* (Κασάνδρα), *Ateleta* (Ἀταλάντη); *Hecuba*, O. Lat. *Hecoba* (Quint. i. 4. 16) (Ἐκάβη); *camera* (καμάρα), also *camara*, (the spelling approved by Verrius Flaccus, Charis. 58. 23 K.), which was specially used in the sense of a decked boat (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.); *Camerina* and *Camarina* (Καμάρινα), *crāpula* (κραπάλη) (see Meyer, *Rom. Gram.* i. pp. 32, 36); *machina* (μηχανή, μαχανά); *Catina* (Κατάνη); *scutula* (σκυτάλη); *strangulo* (στραγγαλάω).

ε. *calarpulla* (καταπέλτης); *scopulus* (σκόπελος); *tarpestita* Plaut. (τραπεζίτης); *pharetra* (φαρέτρα); *Acheruns* Plaut. (Ἀχέρων); *enocilis* (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 376) (ἐγγελυς).

ι. *apsilis* (δαφιλής); *cypressus* (κυνπρίστος).

ο. *amurca* (ἀμόργη); *cothurnus* (κόθορνος); *epistula* (ἐπιστολή); also *epistola* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.); *paenula* (φανόλης); *tribulus* (τρίβολος); *Patricoles* (Πάτροκλος), the old form, used by Ennius (*Trag.* 314 R.; a line of Livius Andronicus is quoted by Gellius, vi. 7. 11, with this name in the form *Patroclus*, without any divergence in the MSS.); *lautumiae*. *Avernus*, popularly connected with *ἄορνος*, and late Lat. *averta* (Greek ἀορτή) admit of other explanations. (See Solmsen, *Stud. Lat. Lautgesch.* p. 23). On the spelling *numisma* (Gk. νόμισμα) see Keller ad Hor. *Epp.* ii. 1. 234, and on late Lat. *zabulus* for *diabolus*, Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.

υ. *arytaena*, but *artaena* (*artena*) in Lucilius (ἀρτάινα); *incitega* (ἐγγυθήκη) (Paul. Fest. 76. 3 Th. *incitega*: *machinula*, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina); *mattea*, 'mincemeat' (Varro, *L. L.* v. 112) (ματτήη). (The word appears in a curious military term *mattiobarbulus*, used by Vegetius for a leaden bullet, or a soldier armed with these, apparently for *ματτινο-πάρβολος*, lit. 'mincemeat-scattering.' See *A. L. L.* v. 135); *serpillum*, (if from Greek ἔρπυλλος), with *s* by analogy of *serpo*.
αι, αυ. *Achivi* (Ἀχαιοί); *olivum* and *oleum* (ἐλαιον); *oīva* and *olea* (ἐλαία); *Centurum*, Centaurum (Gl. Plac. p. 54. 7 G.) (Κένταυρον).

Parasitic Vowel. Ἡρακλῆς is on Praenestine cistae and mirrors *Hercle* . . . (C. I. L. xiv. 4105), *Hercles* (? *Fercles*) (C. I. L. i. 1500), *Hercle* Acc. (i. 56), and on old Praenestine inscriptions (xiv. 2891-2) *Hercle* Dat. On a Roman inscription of 217 B. C. (i. 1503) *Hercle* Dat. So *Hercle* (i. 1175), *Hercle* (i. 815), but *Herculis* Gen. on an inser. of 146 B. C. (i. 541), classical *Hercules*,

mehercle (cf. Prisc. i. p. 27. 13. H. Romanorum vetustissimi in multis dictionibus loco ejus (u) o posuisse inveniuntur . . . 'Hercolem' pro 'Herculem'); 'Ἀσκληπιός is *Aiscolaripio* Dat. on an old inser. (*Ann. Epigr.* 1890, no. 85, but *Ἀσκληπιός*, *Epigr. Epigr.* i. 5), classical *Aesculapius*; 'Ἀλκμήνη is in Plautus *Alcumena*; on *techina*, &c., *musimo*, see ch. ii. § 72.

§ 28. (8) Vowel unchanged. i. in Latin words. Ante-classical: *incantassit* and *excantassit* of XII Tab. (ap. Plin. xxviii. 18), but 'occentassint' antiqui dicebant, quod nunc convicium fecerint (Fest. 196. 12 Th.); *ancaesa*, dicta sunt ab antiquis vasa, quae caelata appellamus (Paul. Fest. 15. 10 Th.), but Prisc. i. p. 29. 20 H. cites as instances of *an-*, 'anfractus,' 'ancisus,' 'anquiro,' and Varro, *L.L.* vii. 43 explains 'ancilia': quod ea arma ab utraque parte, ut Thracum, incisa; *perfacul* antiqui, et per se 'facul' dicebant, quod nunc facile diximus (Fest. 266. 20 Th.) is normal, for compounds with *per-* 'very' seem not to change the vowel, e.g. *persalsus* (beside *insulsus*), *persapiens* (beside *insapiens*): *perfacilis* (beside *difficilis*), being what are called 'Separable' Compounds, cf. *per pol saepe peccas*, Plaut. *Cas.* 370, *per opus est*, Ter. *Andr.* 265 (so that Lucilius was right in his objection to *pertisum*, see above); *procapis* progenies: quae ab uno capite procedit (Paul. Fest. 281. 22 Th.); *concapit* tignum XII Tab. (ap. Fest. 556. 27 Th. tignum iunctum aedibus uineaue et concapit ne soluito); *resparsum* vinum (Paul. Fest. 353. 6 Th.); *concapsit*, comprehenderit (*C. G. L.* v. 182. 22). *occamiere* (3 Pl. Pff.) is quoted from Sallust's *Histories* by Priscian, i. p. 529. 5 K.

Classical: *redarguo*, but 'rederguo,' was used by Scipio Africanus Minor (Fest. 372. 7 Th. *redarguisse* per e litteram Scipio Africanus Pauli filius dicitur enuntiasse, ut idem etiam 'pertisum'); *alacris*, but Vulg. Lat. *alecer* (so in a glossary in MS. Vind. 482) (Ital. *allegro*, &c.); *auguratus*, *augur* were formerly 'augeratus,' 'auger' according to Priscian, i. p. 27. 17 H.; *impetus*, but 'inipite,' *inpetum facite* (Paul. Fest. 78. 5 Th., apparently a corruption for 'impite,' *impetum fac*), 'compitum'; *undecim*, *duodecim* weaken the *e* of the final syllable but not of the penultima; *incola*, but O. Lat. 'inquilinus' (ch. vi. § 10); *inaequalis*, but 'iniquus,' &c. *U* remains in *tituli* (see ch. viii. § 39), *precudem*, *contumax*, &c. (See also Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *instauero*, *conquaestor*, *comparo*, *sepelio*, &c.)

§ 29. ii. in Greek loanwords: *amygdala* (ἀμυγδάλη) (but Vulg. *amidula*, Probi Appendix 198. 26 K.), *artemo* Lucil. (ἀρτέμων); *astraba*, the title of a play ascribed to Plautus (ἀστράβη); *ballaena* or *balena*, Plaut. &c. (φάλλανα); *balanus*, Plaut. &c. (βάλανος); *barathrum*, Plaut. &c. (βάραθρον); *calamus*, Plaut. &c. (κάλαμος), apparently Vulg. Lat. **calmus* (Ital. *calmo* and *calamo*, Fr. *chaume*); *cantharus*, Plaut. &c. (κάνθαρος); *cinaedus*, Plaut. &c. (κίναϊδος); *cottabus*, Plaut. &c. (κότταβος); *cymbalum*, Lucr. &c. (κύμβαλον); *daedalus*, Enn. &c. (δαΐδαλος); *drageta*, Plaut. (δραπέτης); *gaulpacum*, Varro (κωννάκη); *gausape*, Lucil. &c. (γανασάπης, γανασαπος); *Hecata*, Plaut. &c. (Ἑκάτη); *hilarus*, Plaut. &c., later *hilaris* (ίλαρός); *Hilyria*, Plaut., later *Ilyria* (Ἰαλυρία); *lapathus*, Lucil. (λάπαθος); *machaera*, Plaut. &c. (μάχαιρα); *malacus*, Naev., Plaut. &c. (μάλακος); *margarita*, Varro, &c. (μαργαρίτης); *metallum*, Varro, &c. (μέταλλον); *niurena*, Plaut. &c. (μύραινα); *narcissus* (νάρκισσος); *obrussa*, 'touchstone,' Cic. (ὀβρύση, ὀβρυζον); *onager* (ὄναγρος); *palaestra*, Plaut. &c. (παλαίστρα); *petasus*, Plaut. &c. (πέτασος); *phalanga*, Varro, &c.; *pittacium* (πιττάκιον); *ptisana*, Varro, &c. (πιτίσση); *raphanus*, Cato, &c. (ράφανος); *sesamum*, Plaut. (σήσαμον), but *sesuma*, Plaut.

Poen. 326, *sesima* (see Georges s. v.); *stomachus*, *stomachor*, Ter. &c. (στόμαχος); *Tartarus*, *Tartarivus*, Enn. &c. (Τάρταρος), sometimes mispronounced 'Tarterus' (Consent. 392. 17 K.); *thalamus* (θάλαμος); *thesaurus*, t(h)ensaurus, Plaut. &c. (θησαυρός); *tropaeum*, Accius, &c. (τρόπαιον); *tympanum*, Plaut. &c. (τύμπανον); *tyrannus*, Plaut. &c. (τύραννος); *paedagogus*, Plaut. &c. (παιδαγωγός).

§ 30. (9) Long vowels. None of the examples adduced to prove that long unaccented vowels were sometimes changed are conclusive: *dētiro* from *tira*, 'a furrow,' root leis- (O. Sl. lēha, Lith. lỹsė, 'a garden-bed,' O. H. G. wagan-leisa, &c.), is the correct form, while *dētēro*, as Varro (ap. Vel. Long. 73. 2 K.) pointed out, is due to confusion with Greek ληρείν. *Dētinio* (so spelt in all the MSS. apparently of Plaut. *Stich.* 457), beside *delenio*, *subtilis* (but *protelum*, &c.), *suspicio*, *convicium*, all with *i* in the following syllable, show the change to which even accented *ē* is liable, e. g. *Plinius* (ch. iv. § 7). *Occidamus*, attributed to Plautus, as an example of *ob* in composition, by the MSS. of Festus (196. 10 Th. *occidamus* Plautus ponit pro contra cedamus, cum plurimae aliae praepositiones familiares huic verbo sint; cf. Paul. 197. 1 Th.) is clearly a corruption for *occēdāmus*. For not only does Placidius' Glossary of Plautus (p. 89. 4 G.) give *occedere*: *occurrere vel obviam cedere*, but the MSS. (the Palatine family) of Plautus read in the passage referred to by Festus, viz. *Pseud.* 250, *Accedamus hac obviam*, where the corruption *accedamus* points to an original *occēdamus*. *Consiva*, an epithet of the goddess Ops (Fest. 210. 26 Th., Varro, *L. L.* vi. 21) has been connected with *consēro*, *consēvi*. The examples of unchanged *ē* are numerous, such as the compounds of *cēdo*, *rēpo*, *cēlo*, *crēdo*, *crētus*, *spēro*, *irrētio* from *rēte*, &c. For the change of *ā* to *ē* through want of accent (for a similar change through influence of palatal *j* (*y*) in Vulg. Lat. *Jenuarius*, &c., see ch. ii. § 3) the examples usually adduced are *anhēlus* (cf. *hālo*), and *subtēl* (cf. *tālus*). But *anhēlus* (spelt *anelus* in MSS. of Virgil; see Ribbeck's *Index*) has probably come from **an-ēslos*, the *a* of *hālo*, from **ānslo* (root *an* augmented by *s*), having been changed to *e* while its quantity was still short. The word *subtēl* quoted by Priscian (i. p. 147. 9 H.) as an instance of -*ēl*, and explained as τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός (what does he mean by *hostis hostilis*, *subtel subtilis*, i. p. 131. 21 H.?) may similarly be due to a change of the short vowel in the original form **sub-tax-lus* (cf. *taxillus*) (or from *tellus*?). None of the Compounds of *clāmo*, *fāma*, *fātus*, *clārus*, *pāreo*, *pāx*, *plāco*, *prāvus*, *rādo*, *vādo*, *gnārus*, *grātus*, *lābor*, *māno*, *nātus*, *gnāvus*, &c. ever change the vowel. *Profestus* is a compound of *fēstus* (cf. *fēriae* for **fēsīae*), not of *fastus*, *fās* (cf. *nefastus*). Nor do *ō*, *ū* change; witness the Compounds of *plōro*, *dōno*, *flōs*, &c. *Praestōlor* and *praestōlor* come, the one from *praestō*, the other from *praestū* (§ 15. 3). *Pejēro* and *ējēro* (cf. *conierat*, *conjurat*, *C. G. L.* iv. 322. 33) have not yet been thoroughly explained.

§ 31. (10) **Recomposition and Analogy.** In Vulgar Latin, as was mentioned before (§ 11), the accent seems to have rested on the first syllable of the verb in Compound Verbs, e. g. *renégat*, Ital. *riniega*, O. Fr. *renie*; *dimórat*, Ital. *dimora* (with close *o*), Fr. *demeure*. The vowel of the simple verb usually appears unchanged in the Compound, e. g. *reddédit*, Ital. *rendiede*, O. Fr. *rendiet*. From the inscriptions of the Empire and the remarks of grammarians we see that the same 'etymological' treatment of Compound Verbs was a feature of Imperial Latin. On the Latin Papyri of Herculaneum (first cent. A. D.) the preposition of a Compound Verb, &c. is usually retained in its simple form and not assimilated to the initial of the verb, or noun, e. g.

ad-siduo, ad-fini (Class. Rev. iv. 443), by a similar 're-composition'; and Velius Longus (p. 62. 16 K.) mentions *adluo, adliquor, adlābor* as the forms in use at his time, though Assimilation was the custom with other verbs, e. g. *alligo* (see ch. iv. § 159). The same grammarian, in another passage, while he approves of the pronunciation *commendo*, adds that the popular pronunciation was *commando* (73. 10 K. *quamvis* 'commendo' dicamus, tamen 'commando' in consuetudine est.) (So *amendo* and *amando*. See Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). And his remark on the word *comprimo* shows the tendency of his time (first cent. A. D.) to follow in these Compound Verbs the Analogy of the Simple Verb, or of the Perfect Participle Passive (76. 9 K. 'comprimo' quoque per i malo scribi, *quamvis* 'compressus' dicatur). (Cf. Mar. Vict. 10. 6 K. *sacratum* autem in compositione 'consecratum' facit per s et e, non per s et a, sic et castus facit 'incestum' non 'incastum'; Caper 110. 7 K. 'insipiens' non 'insapiens'; Diom. 378. 30 K.; Prisc. i. p. 437. 25 H.) The analogy of the Perf. Part. Pass. (or was it Assimilation?) brought *e* instead of *i* into the second syllable of *perpeti, depecisci, &c.*, while the analogy of the simple verb is seen in spellings on Imperial inscriptions like *consacravit* (C. I. L. vi. 3716, of 182 A. D.), *consacravi* on the Mon. Ancyr. ii. 30; iv. 25) (for other examples see Seelmann, *Ausspr.* p. 60). Often the two forms, the old with changed vowel and the new popular form, are retained side by side, and are used by the grammarians to express different shades of meaning. Thus Velius Longus (75. 6 K.) differentiates *aspergo* the Verb, from *aspargo* the Noun; Caper (100. 5 K.) *protinus* the Adverb of time, from *protenus* the local Adverb. The *i* of the Oblique Cases of *levir, *laevir*, 'brother-in-law' (cf. Greek *δαίρ*, I.-Eur. **daiwer-*) and indeed of the Nom. Sg. too, is due to the analogy of *vir* (cf. Non. 557. 6 M. *levir* dicitur frater mariti, quasi laevus vir); of the inferior spelling *gēnitrix*, for *genetrix* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) to the analogy of *genitor*. Sometimes the Analogy of the Compound affects the Simple Verb, when the Compound is more frequently in use than the other. The Analogy of *conspicio, aspicio, despicio, &c.* changed the spelling of the little used simple verb from *specio* (e. g. Varr. L. L. vi. 82, Plaut. *Cas.* 516) to *spicio*; *complico, explico, &c.* have effected the change of **pleco* (Gk. *πλέκτω*) to *plico*. (For other ex. of 'Re-composition,' see Seelmann, *Ausspr.* p. 60, and Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv. *dispando, infacetus, praecanto, infarcio, peremo, indamnīs* beside *indemnis*; see also above, § 28).

§ 32. (11) Pretonic. *Miniscitur* pro *reminiscitur* antiquitus dicebatur (Paul. Fest. 88. 12 Th.) (or by Analogy of Compound?); the Preposition *en* of O. Lat. became in from its position before the accented syllable in phrases like *in-aēde esse, in-tēptum ire, &c.* Caper (p. 93. 3 K.) corrects the mispronunciation *pinaria* cella for 'penaria,' and (p. 106. 4 K.) *pulenta* for 'polenta,' and (p. 100. 23 K.), *pidato* for 'pedatu' in the phrase 'primo pedatu'; Probi Append. 198. 5 K. *sinatus* (C. I. L. i. 206, l. 135; viii. 10525, &c.). We may similarly explain the *u* of *Ulixes*, from *Ὀλυσσεύς*, the 'Aeolic' form of *Ὀδυσσεύς* (Quint. i. 4. 16, who also quotes the spelling *Pulixena* for *Polyxena*); cf. *Ἰουβίωος* on a Gk. inscription of Syracuse, I. I. S. 125; *Βουλουμνίος* on a Cyzicus inscription of the Republican period, *Mith.* vi. 124. (See also Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* for the spellings *rutundus, tulligo, ciminum, Sigambri, Lundinivum, &c.*) In Italian the influence of the following labial is shown in *somiglia* (Lat. **similiat*), *domanda* (Lat. *demandat*), *dovere* (Lat. *debere*), of a following *r* in *smeraldo* (Lat. *smaragdus*). But examples in Republican Latin of the weakening of initial syllables are doubtful (cf. § 7).

§ 33. (12) **Assimilation, Dissimilation, and False Analogy.** In Italian the unaccented vowel is often assimilated to the vowel of the neighbouring syllable. Thus Latin *aequālis* has become *uguale*; *cronaca* (Lat. *chronica*) owes its penultimate *a* to Assimilation. The same tendency is seen in Vulgar Latin **aramen* for *aerāmen* (Span. *arambre*, Port. *arame*, Prov. *aram*, &c.), **sabaticus* for *silvāticus* (Fr. *sauvage*, our 'savage,' Span. *salvaje*), &c., and in classical Latin in Perfects like *momordi*, *poposci*, *cucurri*, of which the older forms were *memordi*, *peposci*, *cecurri* (Gell. vi. 9). So strong is the tendency in Latin to assimilate completely an initial syllable which has some resemblance to a following syllable that we find this Assimilation even in the accented syllable of Perfects like *pupūgi*, older *pepugi* (Gell. *ib.*) [*cecini* reflects the older spelling **ce-cen-ei*, but when the Stem-syllable had originally *i*, we have *i* in the Reduplication-syllable, e. g. *dī-dīc-i* (see ch. viii. § 22) from **dic-sco*]. (On the Assimilation of Syllables in Latin, see ch. iv. § 163). Mispronunciations of this kind censured in the Appendix Probi (197-9 K.) are: *toloneum*, *tonotru*, *passar*, *ansar*, *parantalia*, *butumen*, and on late inscriptions we have misspellings like *monomentum* (C. I. L. vi. 2888, 11131, 24481, xiv. 416 and 523 and 864; *Bull. Comm. Rom.* 1880, p. 137, 1887, p. 43), *optomo* (C. I. L. ii. 4291) (cf. *oppodum* as early as the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C., i. 200.81), *passar* (I. R. N. 7160; C. I. L. vi. 2698), *ansare* (v. 7906), *pataris* (vi. 2060. 12, the Act. Arval. of 81 A. D.), *carcares* (vi. 2065, 2066, 2067, the Act. Arval. of 87-90 A. D.), *cubuc^(u)larius* (C. I. L. vi. 6262, 8766), *figilinae* (xv. praef. p. 8). See also Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* on the spellings *lucuna*, *lucusta*, *tūburis*, *Berenice*, *carcar*, *passar* [e. g. Itala (Ash.) *Ler.* xi. 5, (Taur.) *Matth.* x. 29 and 31, (Cantabr.) *Luc.* xi. 150], *Ptolomais*, *Dolobella*, *tugurium*, and cf. Romance forms like Span. *pajaro*, Ital. *passaretta* (from Vulg. Lat. *passar*). The opposite tendency, viz. Dissimilation, perhaps appears in Vulgar Latin in a word like *vicīnus*, where the first *ī* (close *i*) has been changed to open *i* (Span. *vecino*, Prov. *vezins*, &c.). To the false analogy of *lācus* has been referred the *a* of Vulg. Lat. **lacusta* (Roum. *lăcustă*), while forms like Prov. *langosta*, O. Fr. *langoste* point to an original *l'angusta* (*illa angusta*). The tendency of plant-, bird-, and beast-names to be changed by all sorts of false analogies is well seen in the dialectal Italian descendants of Lat. *vespertilio*, 'a bat' (Tosc. *pipistrello*, and *vipistrello* Caserta *sportiglione*, Pisa *pilistrello*, Parma *pălpăstrel*, &c.). (For exx. of vowel retained by Assimilation, see §§ 22, 29).

§ 34. (13) **Shortening of Syllables long by Position.** In the dramatists of the Republic a syllable long by nature or by position is occasionally scanned as a short syllable when a short syllable precedes, a law of Prosody which is usually called the Law of Breves Breviantes. Of final syllables, syllables whether long by nature or by 'position' are shortened by this law especially in iambic words like *cavē*, *putā*, *ferūnt*, *legūnt*, the liability of a final unaccented syllable to be shortened being increased by the precedence of a short accented syllable (see next section). Putting final syllables aside for the present, the usual case of syllable-shortening is in a word of four or more syllables, where a syllable long by position is preceded by a short syllable, and followed by the accented syllable. Thus *volūptatis*, *volūptatem*, *volūptarius*, &c. are common scansions in the early dramatists, and *volūntatis*, *juvēntutis*, *gubērnare* and *gubērnator*, *egēstatis*, *venūstatis*, *sup̄lectilis* come next in order of frequency. The normal scansion of all these second syllables is that of Classical poetry; but the position of the syllable between a short syllable on the one hand and the

accented syllable on the other, made it especially liable to be slurred in pronunciation, so that the dramatic poets, who followed more closely the pronunciation of everyday life than others, felt themselves at liberty, when exigencies of metre demanded, to treat it as a short syllable. In the word *ministerium* this pronunciation was carried so far as to syncopate the second syllable, *minsterium*, *misterium* (Ital. mestiero, Fr. métier, Chaucer's 'mystery,' ed. Morris, iii. 348); and this form seems to occur as early as Plautus, *Pseud.* 772 :

paruis magnisque misteris praefulcior,

where the MSS. offer *miseriis*. Less frequently we find the preposition shortened in a Compound when preceded by a short monosyllable (or elided dissyllable), e. g. *Capt.* 83 in *occulto*, *Most.* 896 *tibi optemperem*, phrases which may be considered as word-groups *in-occulto*, *tibi(ŕ)-optemperem*, and so fall under the same category as the polysyllables *voluptatis*, *voluptarius* just mentioned, but also, e. g. *Trin.* 318 *quid exprobras?* *Capt.* 70 *quia innocatus*, where the accent does not fall on the syllable immediately following the preposition. The tendency of a preposition in a Compound to be weakened (ch. ii. § 130) (cf. *ŕ-mitto* for **om-mitto*, **obmitto*; *rŕ-cido*, *rŕ-latus*, *rŕ-duco*, earlier *reccido*, *rellatus*, *redduco*, but see ch. ix. § 49), is here increased by the precedence of a short syllable; or perhaps the truer explanation is that the Preposition was regarded as separable from the other member of the Compound, and *quid ex-*, *qui(a) in-* show the same shortening as in the final syllable of iambic words. Similarly in Greek and other loanwords a syllable long by position may be shortened when the preceding short syllable has the accent, as in Plautus always *Philippus* (*Φίλιππος*) in the sense of a 'Philip,' a gold coin, and in the Christian poets *abyssus* (*ἄβυσσος*) (Paul. Nol. 19. 651; 35. 228; Cypr. Gall. *Gen.* 288 P.). In Vulgar and Late Latin we have syllables long by nature shortened in this way, e. g. *eremus* (*ἐρημος*) in the Christian poets (e. g. Prud. *Psych.* 372; *Cath.* v. 89), whence the Romance forms, Ital. *eremo* and *ermo*, O. Fr. *erne*, Span. *yermo*, &c.; *merĕbatur*, a mispronunciation censured by Consentius 393. 23 K. (also *ŕrator* 392. 11 K.); *verĕcundus* in the Christian poets (e. g. Fort. vii. 6. 10) (cf. *verĕcundus* C. I. L. x. 1870), whence the Romance syncopated forms of *ver(e)cundia*, Ital. *vergogna*, Fr. *vergogne*, Span. *verguenza*, &c.; but the instances which can be quoted from the early dramatists are so few and so uncertain as not to warrant us in ascribing this pronunciation to an earlier time (see *Journ. Phil.* xxi. 198; xxii. 1). In Ter. *Phorm.* 902 *an uerĕbamini*, some MSS. have *an ueremini*; and *Clutĕmestra* or *Clutaĕmestra* (*Κλυταιμνήστρα*, a better spelling than *Κλυταιμνήστρα*), in Livius Andronicus, *Trag.* 11 R., may be a case of false analogy, like *orĕchalcum* (*ὄρειχάλκος*), which is in Plautus *aurĕchalcum*, by confusion with *aurum*, and owes its short *i* to this earlier form (cf. *aquaeductus* non 'aquiductus' Prob. App. 197. 26 K., like *terrae motus* non 'terrimotium' ib. 198. 32). *Anĕōra* (*ἄγκυρα*), where the shortened vowel follows a syllable which is not short but long by position, seems, with its *o* for *u* before *r*, not to be a direct development of the Greek word. The early dramatists do not shorten by the law of Breves Breviantes the prepositions *in*, *con* in Compounds when the letter following the preposition is *s* or *f* (see *Journ. Phil.* II. cc.); and we know from Cicero (*Or.* xlviii. § 159) that the *i*, *o* were long in these cases. *Calĕfacio*, &c. (in Quintilian's time apparently *calfacio*, i. 6. 21), are really separable compounds, *cale facio* (cf. *facit arĕ*, Lucr. vi. 962), so that the *e* is properly regarded as a final vowel; and the same is true of *dĕŕquinte* (cf. Gell. x. 24. 1).

§ 35. **Change and Shortening of Vowel in Unaccented Final Syllable.** The final syllable in Latin requires a separate treatment, for besides the want of accent, there are other weakening influences to which a final syllable is always liable. Phoneticians tell us (Sweet, *Primer*, § 105) that 'the general tendency of language is to pronounce with diminishing force,' so that in English, for example, the *c* of 'cat' is pronounced with more force than the *t*, and the final consonants of 'obliged' are 'whispered'; and in Portuguese the final *o* of a word like campo (Lat. *campus*) is similarly uttered with what is known as 'whisper,' not with 'voice.' When a vowel actually ended a word, it would also be liable to elision, more or less complete, before a word which began with a vowel or the letter *h*.

I. LOSS OR SYNCOPE OF SHORT VOWEL. i. *Final vowel.* The weakness of a final short vowel in Latin is seen in Plautine versification. Plautus (according to Langen, in *Philologus*, xlv. p. 419) shows a preference to elide a final short vowel rather than allow it to constitute by itself a thesis, so that endings of iambic lines like *expectare vis*, where the final *ě* of *expectare* forms the thesis of the last iambus, are not common. The weakness of final *ě* in particular, the vowel to which, as we shall see, every short final vowel was changed, is shown still more by its occasional suppression in words like *quippe*, *unde*, *inde*, and perhaps *ille*, *iste*, before an initial consonant in Plautus and the early dramatists. *Nempe* is always scanned *nemp* in this position by Plautus and Terence, while *proinde*, *deinde*, have developed the byforms *proin* and *dein*, and *něque*, *atque*, the monosyllables *nec*, *ac* (for **ate*). All these are words which would naturally be closely joined in utterance with a following word, so that we may compare the Italian suppression of *-e*, *-o*, after *n*, *l*, *r* in word-groups, such as of the final vowel of *bello*, *buono*, *signore*, &c., in phrases like *bel tempo*, *buon giorno*, *signor padre*, *tal cosa*, &c. Similarly the subordinate or auxiliary verbs *făcio*, *dăico*, *dăuco*, lose their *-e* in the 2 Sg. Imper. *fac*, *dic*, *duc* (see ch. viii. § 28). The same loss of *-ě*, whether due to syncope in a word-group, or to elision before an initial vowel, or to both causes, has produced *-l* from *-le*, *-r* from *-re*, in forms like *bacchānal* for earlier **bacchanāle*, *calcar* for **calcāre* (Neut. of

calcaris, for *calcare ferrum*, 'the iron attached to the heel'), &c., and has reduced the particles *-ce*, *-ne*, to *-c*, *-n*, in *hic*, *hunc*, *viden*, *audin*, &c. The loss of final *-um* in *nihil* for *nihilum*, *sēd* for *sedum* (Ter. Scaur. 12. 8 K.), &c., can have been due to elision, but not to syncope (see ch. x. § 18).

ii. *In final syllable.* The syncope of a short vowel in a final syllable ending in a consonant has been already discussed in § 16. We there saw that this syncope, a prominent feature of the Oscan and Umbrian languages, e.g. Osc. *húrz* (Lat. *hortus*), Umbr. *emps* (Lat. *emptus*), is difficult to establish with certainty for Latin, since *violens* beside *violentus*, *mansuēs* beside *mansuētus*, *rēmex* beside *prōdīgus*, &c., may be instances of parallel stem-formations like *pēnu-*, *peno-*, *penos-*, of *penus*, Gen. *penūs*, *penum*, Gen. *penī*, *penus*, Gen. *penōris*; and even stronger examples, such as *Arpīnas*, older *Arpinātis*, *praeceps*, older *praecepēs*, may have arisen otherwise than by syncope.

§ 36. **Loss of -e.** For other examples in Plautus such as *Pseud.* 239 *mitt(e) mē sis*, and for a list of instances of *quipp(e)*, *nemp(e)*, &c. see Skutsch, *Forsch.* i. Plautus' use of *-ne* and *-n* seems to depend, not on whether the initial of the following word is a vowel or a consonant, but on whether the preceding syllable is short or long (Schrader, *De part. 'ne'* . . . *apud Plautum*) (for Terence's use of *-ne*, *-n*, see Dziatzko ad *Phorm.* 210 Anh.); while he employs the forms *hiscē*, *illiscē*, &c. before an initial vowel, *hi*, *illi*, before an initial consonant (Studemund in Fleckeisen's *Jahrb.* 1876, p. 73). Parallel forms like *atque*, and *ac* (for **atc*), Ital. *tale* and *tal*, which have arisen from the same original form according to its position in the sentence, are called 'doublets.' (German 'Satzdoubletten') (ch. ii. § 136.) The Latin *māgis* has thus become in Italian *mai*, when used independently as an Adverb; but *ma*, with loss of the final vowel, when used as a Conjunction, and so joined to a following word. In Oscan, *avt*, in the sense of Latin *autem* or *at*, and *avti*, in the sense of Lat. *aut*, may be similar doublets. The syncopated form of the I.-Eur. preposition **āpō* (Greek *ἀπο*, Sanscr. *āpa*) has become universal in Latin, e.g. *ap-ērio*, *ab-dūco* (cf. *sub*, Greek *ὑπο*), almost the only trace of the final vowel being *po-situs*, *pōno* for **po-s(i)no*; I.-Eur. **pēri* (Greek *πέρι*, Sanscr. *pāri*) is Lat. *per-* in *permanus*, *persaepe*, &c.; I.-Eur. **ētī* (Greek *ἐτι*, Sanscr. *āti*) is Lat. *et* (Umbr. *et*); I.-Eur. **ōpī* (Greek *ὀπι-σθεν*) is Lat. *ob* (Oscan *op*); I.-Eur. **ambhī* (Greek *ἀμφί*) is Lat. *amb-ustus*, *an-cisus*, whether the Syncope of these words took place in the Latin period (*ab* from **ape*, earlier **apo*), or at a much more remote period (cf. Goth. *af*, English 'of,' 'off'). *Neu*, *seu*, *ceu*, which are not used in Latin poets before a vowel, are cases of Syncope in the Latin period o *sive* &c.; also *quīn* (see ch. x. § 16) for *quī-ne* [cf. Ter. *Andr.* 334, *if nē*):

efficite qui detūr tibi;

égo id agam mihi qui ne detur);

sīn for *si-ne*; *quot*, *tot* (cf. *tōti-dēm*, Sanscr. *kāti*, *tāti*). (On *fer* and *vel*, see ch. viii.)

§ 58, and on *em*, originally **eme*, the Imper. of *ēmo*, 'to take,' ch. x. § 19). As late as the time of Terence we find *abduce* used before a vowel, *abduc* before a consonant, while *face* is the form employed at the end of a line (Engelbrecht, *Studia Terentiana*, p. 63); but in the classical period, owing to the prevalent use of these imperatives *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, in word-groups, i. e. in close connection with a following word, the syncopated 'doublet' has ousted the other form, just as in post-Augustan poetry we find *nec* more and more supplanting *neque*, and usurping the position before vowel- as well as before consonant-initials. Other Imperatives occasionally appear without final -ē, e. g. *inger mi* Catull. xxvii. 2 (see ch. viii. § 58). So with -ē of the Infinitive. *Biber dari* is quoted by Charisius (124. 1 K.) from Fannius (cf. Caper 108. 10 K. *bibere non* 'biber'); and a plausible etymology of *instar*, a word first used in Cic. *Verr.* ii. 5. § 44, and literally meaning 'weight' (cf. Cic. *Off.* iii. 3. 11 ut omnia ex altera parte collocata vix minimi momenti instar habeant), makes it the Infinitive, used, like *biber*, as a Substantive, of *insto*, 'to be of equal weight,' 'to show equipoise of the balance,' like Swiss-German 'die Stimmen stehen ein,' 'the votes are equal.' (Wölflin in *A. L. L.* ii. 581.) *Bustar* or *bostar*, glossed by *βουστάσιον* in the 'Cyrillus' and 'Philoxenus' Glossaries, may be for -*stare*, as *instar* for *instare*. We find -*al*, -*ar* for -*ale*, -*are* in trisyllabic or longer Nouns like *animal*, but from *sedūle*, &c. we do not find **sedūl*, &c., nor from *ūle*, &c. *ul*, though *subtīl* (τὸ κούλον τοῦ ποδός, Prisc. i. p. 147. 11 H.) is said to stand for **subtīle*, Neut. of **subtīlis* from *tālus*. *Sirempse*, an old legal word, found in the phrase *sirempse lex esto*, 'let the same law apply,' e. g. Plaut. *Amph.* prol. 73:

sirempse legem iussit esse Iuppiter,

is found without the final -*e* in the Tabula Bantina of 133-118 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 197. 13 *siremps lexs esto*), and other early laws. *Lacte*, the Plautine form (though *lac* is the reading of the MSS. in *Amph.* 601, perhaps a corruption of *lact*) is *lact* in Varro, *L. L.* v. 104 (*lacte* Cato ap. Char. 102. 9 K.), and in classical Latin *lac* (cf. Charisius, 102. 4 K. *lactis nominativum alii volunt lac, alii lact, alii lacte* 'e' postrema). *Völüp*, 'pleasurably,' seems to be for **volupe*, Adverbial Neut. of an Adj. **volupis*; and Ritschl (*Opusc.* ii. 450) would analyze the *volupest* of Plautus, *Mil.* 277, &c. into *volupe est*, a form which the phrase seems actually to bear in late Latin writers, like Arnobius, Prudentius and others (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). We have similarly *facul* for *fācīlē*, e. g. Lucilius vi. 3 M. *nobilitate facul propellere iniquos, and difficul* for *difficīle* (see Nonius, p. 111. 21 M.; Paul. Fest. 61. 32 Th.; Fest. 266. 20 Th. 'perfacul' antiqui et per se facul dicebant, quod nunc facile dicimus). The O. Lat. Adverb *poste* (e. g. Enn. *A.* 244 M. *poste recumbite, uestraque pectora pellite tonsis*) is in classical Latin *post*; *ante* does not appear without the final -*e* in Latin, but we have in Oscan ant, as well as *pūst*, *post*, *Umbr. post*. The suppression of a final short vowel was a common feature of Oscan and Umbrian, e. g. Oscan *nep*, Umbrian *nep* (Lat. *neque*), &c. (See also ch. x. §§ 9 and 12, on *ut* and *ūtī-nam*, *dōnec* and *dōnique*, and cf. Georges, *Lex Wortf.* s. vv. *altar(e)*, *animal(e)*, *autumnal(e)*, *boletar(e)*, *cervical(e)*, *cochlear(e)*, *laquear(e)*, *pulvinar(e)*, *virginal(e)*, *lucar*, *specular*, *toral*, *torcular*, *rectigal*, &c. Quint. i. 6. 17 speaks of *tribunale* as out of use in his time).

§ 37. II. Change of Vowel. i. *Short Vowel*. We have already seen (§ 18) that, in the syllable immediately following the

early accent, every short vowel was changed to *ĕ*, unless diverted by a following labial to *ċ*. It is probable that short final vowels took the same course, and were one and all changed to *ĕ*. This *ĕ* might be dropped (§ 36) or retained, but did not become *ĭ*, as unaccented *ĕ* in the middle of a word did (§ 18), so that *ĕ* is preeminently the final vowel of the Latin language. A final *ĭ* becomes *ĕ* in *māre* for **mari*, *ānīmāle* (later *animal*) for **animali*, &c., while in the middle of the word it remains, e.g. *maria*, *animalia*. Similarly final *-ĕ*, when, by the addition of a particle, it ceases to be a final vowel, becomes *ĭ*, e.g. *bēnīfīcus* beside *bene*, *quippini* beside *quippe*, *sicine* beside *sic(e)*, *hoccine* beside *hoc-ce* from **hod-ce* (ch. vii. § 16).

ii. *Diphthong*. A diphthong in the final syllable was treated like a diphthong in the posttonic syllable. As we have *ei*, class. *ī*, for posttonic *ai* in *inceido* (S. C. Bacch.), class. *incīdo* from O. Lat. *caido*, class. *caedo*, so we find final *ei*, class. *ī* representing I.-Eur. *ai* (or *ai*? ch. viii. § 66) in the 1 Sing. of the Perfect Active, &c., e.g. *tūtūd-ī* (older *-ei*). And while an example of the weakening of *oi* to *ei*, *ī* in the posttonic syllable is difficult to find (§ 18), it is regular when final, e.g. *foideratei* (S. C. Bacch.), class. *foederati*, from an original ending *-oi*. On the treatment of the final long diphthongs *-āi*, *-ēi*, &c., see ch. iv. §§ 45 sqq.

iii. *Long Vowel*. In the post-tonic syllable, as we saw (§ 30), a long vowel was not changed through the influence of the preceding accent. Nor was it changed in quality in the final syllable, though its quantity suffered. Long final *a* became *-ā* in *terrā*, *arvā*, &c., but did not pass into another vowel, such as *ē*. The shortening of long final vowels is discussed below (§ 40).

§ 38. *Change of final short vowel to ĕ*. An example of *ĕ*- for an original *ō* is the ending of the 2 Sg. Imperat. Pass. and Depon., e.g. *sequere* for **sequesō* (Gk. *ἔνε(σ)ο*, ch. viii. § 77), of *-ĕ* for *-ū*, perhaps *sat* from an older **sat(ē)*, if this was a *u*-stem **satu-* (cf. *satu-r*) (but see ch. ix. § 4). An *ō* which has escaped this weakening (e.g. *endo*, on which see ch. ix. § 27) became *-ū* (as in the posttonic syllable, § 26), e.g. *indū*. (On *noenū*, a byform of *noenum*, see ch. x. § 18).

§ 39. *Alternation of final e with internal i*. Other examples are *istic*, *illic* from *iste*, *ille*, increased by *-ce*; *isticine*, *illicine*, further increased by *-ne*; *hicine*, *nuncine*, *tuncine*; *tutin*, for *tute* with *ne*, is the spelling of the MSS. in Plaut. *Mū*. 290; *undique* from *unde*, *indidem* from *inde*; *ante* is *anti-* in compounds like *antici-*

pare, *antistes*, *antistita*, *antigerio* (O. Lat. for *valde*), and *antisto* (a better spelling than *antesto*: see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.v.); *facilīn* for *facile* with *ne*, *servirīn* for *servire* with *ne*, is the spelling of the MSS. in Plaut. *Men.* 928 and 795; *benivolus*, *benificus*, *malivolus*, *malificus* (beside *benevolus*, *malevolus*, &c., a spelling much discussed by the grammarians, e. g. Vel. Long. 76-77 K.; Alcuin 298. 14 K.; Probus, 119. 2 K. See Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* and Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.vv.) (For additional examples see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 556).

§ 40. III. Shortening of Long Syllable. i. *Final long vowel or diphthong*. A long vowel or diphthong in the middle of a Latin word may be shortened in hiatus, e. g. *pīus* (cf. Oscan *pihio-*), *balnēum* (βαλανείον), *dēamo*, *prēhendo* (see ch. ii. § 143). The same thing happened apparently to a final long vowel or diphthong when the next word began with a vowel or *h*, so that scansions like Plautus, *Aul.* 463 *mēi honōris*, *Asin.* 706 *dē hōrdeō* (cf. class. *mēhercle*), Ennius, *Ann.* 45 M. *Scipiō inuicte*, need not have been imitations of Greek poetry, but rather expressed the actual Latin pronunciation. How far the shortening proper to this position may have attached itself to the vowel, even when a consonant initial followed, is not easy to say. From the earliest period of Latin literature we find a tendency to shorten every final long vowel. Some offer more resistance than others; *-ī* and *-ū* than *-ā* and *-ō*. The final *ā* of Nom. Sg. of A-stems and of Nom. Acc. Pl. of Neuter O-stems seems never to occur even in the earliest poetry in any but a shortened form, while in the Oscan and Umbrian dialects it has been reduced to some sound which is written *o*, and which is treated by Lucilius as a short vowel (Lucil. *inc.* 106 M.), if we may trust the quotation by Festus (426. 7 Th.) Lucilius: 'uasa quoque omnino dirimit non sollo dupundi,' id est, non tota). Final *ō* of verbs and nouns is, on the other hand, always long in the earlier poetry, except when the precedence of a short vowel, especially an accented short vowel, allows it to be scanned as a short syllable, e. g. *legō*, *modō*, less frequently *pellegō*, *dicitō*. But by the time of grammarians like Charisius and Diomedes (fourth century A. D.), this *-o* was universally shortened in pronunciation, so that a fifth-century grammarian (Pompeius, p. 232 K.), cannot explain Virgilian scansions like *cantō*, except on the theory that they are imitations of the Greek *-ω* of *ποιῶ*, &c. ! The course of development taken by *-ō* in the literary period, viz. its shortening first in iambic

words like *legō*, then in cretic words like *pellegō*, finally in all words, e. g. *cantō*, we may suppose to have been taken in the pre-literary age by final *-ā*. From *ferā*, &c. the shortening would spread to *effērā*, &c., and would in time be extended over every Nom. Sg. Fem. of *Ā*-stems and Nom. Acc. Pl. Neut. of *O*-stems. That the shortening was mainly the work of analogy we see from *trīgintā*, *quadrāgintā*, &c., which, though really Neuters Plural, were regarded as mere numerals and so escaped the shortening which was enforced on every Neuter Plural Noun. But it must have been aided, partly by the inherent weakness of every final syllable, partly by the shortening of a final long vowel in pronunciation when the next word began with a vowel. The former presence of a final consonant does not seem to have made much difference. Ovid scans *estō* (earlier *estōd*) as he scans *Sulmō*; and Plautus allows the shortening by the Brevis Brevians law of *datō*, *dicitō*, *probē*, *maximē*, *manū* and other Ablatives (earlier *datōd*, &c.).

ii. *Long vowel followed by consonant.* The quantity of a vowel in a final syllable is often influenced by a following consonant. In English the long vowel-sound of 'note' becomes a half-long sound before the dental tenuis, 'note.' Similarly in Latin a long vowel tended to be shortened by a following final *t*, *r*, &c. Under the shortening influence of a preceding short accented syllable, the final syllable (with naturally long vowel) is readily shortened by Plautus in words like *tenet*, *amat*, and, to a less extent, *soror*, *moror*, but seldom in words like *tenes*, *amas*, *moras* (for the statistics, see Leppermann, *De correptione*, &c. p. 78); and in classical poetry every originally long vowel is scanned as a short vowel before final *-t*, *-r*, &c., but not before final *-s*. Final *-l* also shortens a preceding long vowel; thus *bacchānāl* (for *bacchanāle*) became, when the accent shifted to the second syllable, *bacchanāl*, as *calcār* (for *calcāre*) became, under similar circumstances, *calcār*. And, though we cannot trace the effect of final *-m* in poetry, seeing that a syllable so ending is elided before an initial vowel, we are told by Priscian that it had the same power of shortening a long vowel (even in monosyllables), e. g. *spēm*, *rēm*, *diēm*, *meridiēm* (Prisc. i. 23. 13; 366. 21 H.).

iii. *Final syllable long by position.* In Plautus *legūnt*, *dixerūnt*

are admitted as well as *legō*, *dixerō*. But in the hexameters of Ennius, Lucilius, &c., these shortenings of final syllables long by position are avoided, as they were in the poetry of the classical period. They were apparently regarded as vulgarisms, much as the change of final *-ng* to *-n* is with us.

§ 41. Final long vowel in Hiatus. In Greek poetry (dactylic, anapaestic, &c.) besides the shortening of final diphthongs like *ai*, *oi* before an initial vowel (a scansion due to the consonantal character of *i*, *ἀνδρα μοι ἔννεπε* being pronounced *ἀνδρα μογιέννεπε*, G. Meyer, *Griech. Gram.*² § 154), we sometimes find shortening of final *ā*, *ω*, *η* in similar circumstances. This shortening seems to have reflected the ordinary pronunciation, as we can see from inscriptions in the Cretan dialect, a dialect in which the nuances of sound taken by a word in its various positions in the sentence were more regularly expressed in the orthography than in other dialects. On the Tablet of Gortyn, for example, *μή* is written *με* when the next word begins with a vowel (*K. Z.* xxxiii. 133). In the native metre of the Romans, the Saturnian, a final long vowel or diphthong (or syllable in *-m*), seems similarly to be left in Prosodical Hiatus, i. e. shortened, not wholly elided, before an initial vowel or *h-* (see ch. ii. § 143); and this Prosodical Hiatus, as well as Hiatus proper, such as the non-elision of a final short vowel, is much more common in Plautus than in Terence, as it was in Naevius, according to Cic. *Or.* xlv. § 152, than in Ennius. Plautus employs it in dialogue metres with (1) (accented?) monosyllables preceding a short initial syllable, e. g. *quōeam*? (2) iambic words with verse ictus on the first syllable, e. g. *mēi honoris*; (3) monosyllables following a short final syllable which has the verse ictus, e. g. *omnia quā isti dedi*; (4) iambic words or word-endings, when the final syllable has the verse ictus and the following initial syllable is short and has the natural accent, e. g. *virī habitat, una operā ebur, obsequi animo*. In Anapaestic Metres also with (5) Cretic words, and in other cases. (For a list of examples, see Klotz, *Altröm. Metrik*, p. 119. They include not merely instances of dissimilar vowels, but also of similar, e. g. *i-i* in *éri imāgine*, *Pseud.* 1202). Terence, and apparently Lucilius, restrict it to the first of these cases; but Virgil has not only examples like *quē amant* (*Ecl.* viii. 108), but also like *vale valē inquit* (*Ecl.* iii. 79), and *sub Iliō alto* (*A.* v. 261). Virgil thus employs it (1) to prevent the entire suppression by elision of a monosyllable (accented?), ending in a long vowel or *-m*; (2) in cases where a long final vowel would be shortened by the law of Breves Breviantes in the dramatists. That a vowel shortened in Hiatus was not so long as an ordinary short vowel, we may infer not only from the fact that it is normally elided, but also from the disinclination shown by Plautus to allow a vowel so shortened to constitute by itself the thesis of a metrical foot. It is allowed to go with another short syllable to form a resolved thesis, e. g. *quō ēām*, but is never allowed to dispense with the proximity of another short syllable, except in a few phrases which may be considered as word-groups or compound words, e. g. *dē hōrdeo*, *Asin.* 706, which might be written *dē-hordeo* like *dēhortari*, *Poen.* 674. The difference in this respect between Plautine and Saturnian versification (see ch. ii. § 143) need not imply a change in the pronunciation of these final long vowels in Hiatus; but may be due merely to the different character of the verse. The Saturnian poetry was of a more

solemn and dignified tone than the conversational verse of the dramatists, and would naturally be uttered with a greater pause between the words. Imitation of the Greek dactylic and anapaestic prosody is inconceivable in the Saturnian poetry, and unlikely in the trochaic and iambic verse of Plautus; so that we can hardly be wrong in supposing this Prosodical Hiatus to reflect the ordinary pronunciation in Latin, as it did in Greek.

§ 42. *Breves Breviantes*. The syllables most affected by this law are those ending in a long vowel in words which were in ordinary talk closely joined with a following word. Forms like *mihī, tibi, sibi, modō, citō*, &c. have forced their way even into classical poetry; and in Plautus we find this shortening chiefly in verb-forms, which go closely with a following word, e. g. *volō-scire, abi-rus, cavē-dicas*, while the examples of nouns are mostly confined to adverbial forms, e. g. *domi-restat, domō-prodit*, or subordinate words like *homō* (see statistics in Leppermann, *De correptione*, p. 78). Ennius in his Epic restricts this usage to words ending in a vowel, and subsequent Hexameter poets follow him, e. g. *putō* but not *legunt, dixerō* (Hor. *S. i. 4. 104*) but not *dixerunt*. That this shortening was not a mere metrical licence, but reflected the actual pronunciation, we see from Quintilian's remark (i. 6. 21) that *havē*, not *avē*, was the normal form in his time, as well as from Phaedrus' fable of the man who mistook this word for the caw of a crow (*App. 21*), and Cicero's story (*Div. ii. 40*) of Crassus mistaking a figseller's cry, *Cauneas* (sc. *ficus vendo*), for *cave ne eas*. The spelling *causis* for *cave sis* in Juvenal ix. 120 points to the same thing; and Servius (ad *Aen. vi. 780*) says that *vidēn* was the pronunciation of his day. (Should we read *rogān* for *rogās* in Pers. v. 134?) Plautus in his dialogue metres allows the scansion of a cretic word as a dactyl in the first foot only of the line or hemistich; Terence not at all; but Horace in his *Satires* and *Epistles* has *Polliō, dixerō, mentiō*, &c.; *commodā* Catull. x. 26 is probably Neut. Plur. (see Owen ad loc.). (On the operation of the *Breves Breviantes* Law in Plautus, see *Journ. Phil.* xxi. 198 and xxii. 1.) Plautus requires that the preceding short syllable shall be perfectly short; he does not allow a short vowel preceding a mute and liquid to act as a *Brevis Brevians*, e. g. not *pātri* like *pātī*, nor even a short vowel preceding *qu*, except under particular circumstances. But in classical poetry we find *putrēfacta, liquēfunt*, &c.

§ 43. *Shortening of final -ā*. We have *-ā* in Greek words in the early poets (Enn. *A. 567 M. agoeā longa repletur* is very uncertain; cf. Gk. *ἀγυῖά*), just as we have in later poetry, e. g. Stat. *Theb. vi. 515 Nemeā* (cf. Prisc. i. p. 202. 16 H.). But the instances quoted of *-ā* in Nom. Sg. of *Ā*-stems or Nom. Acc. Pl. of *O*-stems seem to be illusory. They are really cases of (1) metrical lengthening, e. g. Enn. *A. 149 M. et densis aquilā pinnis obnixa volabat*, a lengthening of a short syllable before the penhemimeral *Caesura*, like the lengthenings before the hephthemimeral in *A. 85 M. sic expectabat populūs atque ora tenebat*, Virg. *A. iii. 464 dona dehinc auro graviā sectoque elephanto*, where we have an originally short syllable (e. g. *populūs*, I.-Eur. -ōs) lengthened, by a metrical licence borrowed from Greek poetry, before the two chief caesuras of the hexameter; (2) syllaba anceps, e. g. Plaut. *Mil. 1226 namque ēdepol uix fuit cōpiā | adeīndi atque impetrāndi* (at the end of the first hemistich of an Iambic Septenarius, like *-ūs* in *Truc. 149 non āruos hic sed pascuōs | ager est : si aratiōnes*); Plaut. *Rud. 1086 TR. Et crepundā (ā)*. GR. Quid, si ea sunt aūrea? TR. Quid istūc tua? (at change of speaker,

like -ē of Voc. Sg., I-Eur. -ē, in *Pers.* 482 TO. Quid agis? DO. Credo. TO. Unde agis te, Dórdalē. DO. Credó tibi). Or they are cases of wrong scansion, e. g. *Trin.* 251 nox datur: ducitur familia tota (where the metre is Anapaestic with *família*, not Cretic with *fámiliá*), *Mil.* 1314 Quid uis? Quin tu iúbes ecerri ómnia quae isti dedi [where we should scan ómniá quae ístí, not ómniá qu(ae), ístí], or of wrong reading, e. g. *Asin.* 762 Ne epistula quidem úlla sit in aédibus (where we might insert *usquam* before *ulla*, as in *Rud.* 529, and scan *epistulá*, not *epistulā*). A few apparent instances of -ā in Plautus have not yet been explained, viz. *Bacch.* 1128; *Epid.* 498; *Men.* 974 a. (For a list of examples in Plautus, see C. F. Müller, *Plaut. Prosodie*, p. 1; in Ennius, see Reichardt in *Fleck. Jahrb.* 1889, p. 777.) In the Saturnian fragments there is no reason for scanning -ā in Nom. Sg. or Neut. Pl. (see ch. ii § 141). Final -ā for -ād is long in Early Latin, as in Classical poetry, e. g. Abl. *mensā, erā, Adv. extrā, suprā* (*extrad, supra* on S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 196), so that Early Latin *contrā, frustrā* (e. g. *Plaut. Rud.* 1255 ne tu frustrā sis, at the end of an Iambic line; *Naev. praet.* 6 R. *contrā* redhostis, at the beginning of the second hemistich of a Trochaic Septenarius; *Enn. ap. Varr. L. L.* vii. 12 quis pater aut cognatu' uolet nos *contrā* tueri?) cannot have been originally **contrād*, **frustrād*. But it may be shortened by the influence of a preceding short syllable, like any other long vowel, e. g. *venustissimā, Poen.* 1177, *gratiā, Stich.* 327, *rusticiā, Pers.* 169. Similarly with -ā of Imperatives of the first Conjugation. We have in the dramatists *amā, putā* beside *amā, putā*, and so even e. g. *Persius* iv. 9. hoc *putā* non justum est. But this shortening was not extended by analogy to all Imperatives in -ā. We never find **plantā* for *plantā*, **mandā* for *mandā* in Early or in Classical poetry. This is perhaps due to the influence of the other Persons of the imperative *plantāto, plantāte*, while for nouns like *mensa* the length of the final -a would not be impressed on the memory by other cases like *mensae, mensam*, &c. The -ā of Numerals like *quadráginta*, &c. is not scanned as a short syllable till late times, e. g. *C. I. L.* vi. 28047 (= Meyer, *Anth.* 1326) *quadrágintā* per annos; vi. 29426 (= Mey. 1389) *septuagintā*, when Abl. -ā is similarly treated, e. g. *C. I. L.* xiv. 3723 hic situs Amphion ereptus *primā* iuuenta (see ch. ii. § 141).

§ 44. Shortening of final -ē. Final -ē of the Imperatives of the second Conjugation is scanned short by Plautus under the same conditions as final -ā of first Conjugation Imperatives, e. g. *monē* and *monē, cavē* (almost always short). That this scansion corresponded with the pronunciation we see from the remark of Quintilian (i. 6. 21) that *havē*, not *avē*, was the universal pronunciation of his time (multum enim litteratus, qui sine adspiratione et producta secunda syllaba salutarit—'avere' est enim—et 'cafacere' dixerit potius quam quod dicimus, et 'conservavisse,' his adiciat 'face' et 'dice' et similia. recta est haec via: quis negat? sed adjacet et mollior et magis trita) (cf. § 42). This shortening was not extended to Imperatives with long penult, e. g. *splendē*, never **splendē*. Similarly the -ē of *calē, frigē*, &c. in the compounds *cafacio, frige facio* is in all Latin poetry scanned short only when the first syllable is short, *cālēfacio* (but never **frigēfacio*), which in Quintilian's time was apparently pronounced *cafacio* (Quint. i. 6. 21 quoted above; for this spelling see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). Cato's *arfacit*, so spelt in MSS. of the *Res Rustica* 69; 125; 157. 12, seems to follow the analogy of *cafacit*. These Compounds were Separable Compounds (cf. *facit are* for *arefacit*, *Lucret.* vi. 962), so that their -ē is properly regarded as final -ē. This -ē already

shortened to some extent under the influence of the preceding accented short syllable in *callē, madē, &c.*, is in the Compounds *cale-fācio, made-fācio* (cf. Prisc. i. p. 402. 10 H.) subjected to the additional weakening influence of a following accented syllable, and so is scanned by the dramatists invariably as a short syllable, although other writers sometimes make it long, e. g. Enn. *Ann.* 573 M. *patēfecit*; Catull. lxi. 360 *tepēfaciet* beside *tepēfacit* of lxxiii. 29 (see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. p. 618). A short vowel before a mute and liquid (and to some extent before *qu*) (see ch. ii. § 93) was not so short as a short vowel before a single consonant, and was not so capable of acting as a Brevis Brevians in the dramatists' versification. Hence Ritschl was wrong in scanning *pūtrē-facit*, Plaut. *Most.* 112, though Ovid has *putrēfactus, liquēfunt*. Similarly in the compound of *dies* and *quintus*, &c. the *e* of the second syllable, properly regarded as a final *-ē*, was shortened in the Republican forms *diēquinte*, &c. (Gell. x. 24. 1 'die quarto' et 'die quinto'. . . ab eruditibus nunc quoque dici audio, et qui aliter dicit pro rudi atque indocto despicitur. Sed Marci Tullii aetas ac supra eam non, opinor, ita dixerunt; 'diequinte' enim et 'diequinti' pro adverbio copulate dictum est, secunda in eo syllaba correpta. Divus etiam Augustus, linguae Latinae non nescius, munditiarumque patris sui in sermonibus sectator, in epistulis plurifariam significatione ista dierum non aliter usus est.) Final *-ē* in the Abl. of the fifth Declension is treated by Plautus exactly as final *-ā* of first-Declension Ablatives, that is to say, it is occasionally scanned short when preceded by a short, especially an accented short, syllable, but not otherwise, e. g. *diē, fidē*. This shortening was not extended to Ablatives with long penult. So with Adverbs in *-ē* (originally *-ēd*, e. g. *facilimed* on S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 196). Plautus scans *prōdē, maxīmē*, though an instance of the shortening of this *-e* is wanting in Terence.

§ 45. Shortening of final *-ō*. In Plautus and the other dramatists final *-ō* is shortened under exactly the same conditions as final *-ē*, that is to say, only under the influence of a Brevis Brevians, e. g. *vōb*, which normally has this scansion when joined closely as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, *vōb-scire*, &c. This shortening of *-ō* in some iambic and cretic words had so established itself in pronunciation that even the later Republican and Augustan poets admit scansions of iambic words like *homō* (Lucr. vi. 652), *vōb* (Catull. vi. 16), *datō* (Catull. xiii. 11), *vetō* (Hor. S. i. 1. 104), and even of cretic words like *Pollō* (Hor. S. i. 10. 42, 85; and even in the *Odes*, ii. 1. 14), *mentō* (Hor. S. i. 4. 93), *dixerō* (Hor. S. i. 4. 104), *quomodō* (Hor. S. i. 9. 43). The shortening of final *-ō*, like that of final *-ā*, and unlike that of final *-ē*, rapidly extended itself to all instances, even when a long syllable preceded. In Ovid we have *ergō* (*Her.* v. 59, and elsewhere), *estō*, *Trist.* iv. 3. 72, *Sulmō*, *Nasō*, &c.; and even Cicero uses *Vettō*, if his epigram is rightly quoted by Quint. (viii. 6. 73) fundum *Vettō* vocat, quem possit mittere funda, &c. (On *endō*, see ch. ix. § 27.) But *-ō* of the Dat. and Abl. is not shortened till very late times. The fourth-century grammarians speak of the final *-o* of Nouns (Nom. Sing.), Verbs (1 Pers. Sing. Pres. Ind.), Adverbs and Conjunctions, as universally shortened in the pronunciation of their time, except in monosyllables and foreign words. [Charis. p. 16. 5 K. etiam illud magna cura videndum est quod veteres omnia vel verba vel nomina quae o littera finiuntur, item adverbia vel conjunctiones producta extrema syllaba proferebant, adeo ut Vergilius quoque idem servaverit, in aliis autem refugerit vetustatis horrorem, et carmen

contra morem veterum levigaverit . . . paulatim autem usus invertit, ut in sermone nostro 'scribo' 'dico' et item talibus, ubi o non solum correpta ponitur, sed etiam ridiculus sit qui eam produxerit . . . sane monosyllaba fere quaecumque sunt verba *πρωτότυπα* o littera finita tam versu quam etiam prosa similiter productam habent: necesse non corripitur, ut 'sto' 'do.' quibus si conferatur 'dico' 'curro' 'disco' item producta o littera, dijudicari poterit quam sit aliud absurdum, aliud per euphonia gratum; cf. p. 63. 17 K. nullum autem nomen o producta finitur nisi peregrinum, veluti 'Ino' 'Sappho' 'Dido' (cf. Diom. p. 435. 22 K.; 'Prob.' *de ult. syll.* p. 220. 15 K.); Mar. Victorinus (p. 28. 23 K.) distinguishes the Verbs *monstrō*, *ostentō*, &c. from *monstrō*, *ostentō*, the Dat. and Abl. cases of the Nouns *monstrum*, *ostentum*. Servius (ad A. iv. 291) attests *quamdō*. Priscian (i. p. 409. 16 H.) excuses *vigilandō* of Juv. iii. 232, &c. on the ground that it is part of a verb (: nos in 'do' utimur terminatione, quae similis est dativo vel ablativo nominis, nisi quod verbum hoc existimantes quidam eorripiunt o finalem ejus.)

§ 46. Shortening of final -ī. The shortening of -ī by the Brevis Brevians Law is common in Plautus in Imperatives like *abi*, *redī*, and Perfects like *dedī*; while in nouns we have *domī* (very frequent), *erī*, *virī*, *senī*, &c., with the Ablatives *avī sinistra*, *Pseud.* 762, *parī fortuna*, *Bacch.* 1108 (cf. Ter. *levī sententia*, *Hec.* 312).

§ 47. Shortening of final -ū. By the Brevis Brevians Law we have *manū* in Plaut. *Trin.* 288, but owing to the few words with short paenultima ending in -ū, the examples are not frequent. Terence has always *diū*, never *diū*, but Plautus has *diū* (or *djū*?) very frequently.

§ 48. Shortening of final diphthong. A final diphthong is almost never shortened by the Brevis Brevians Law in Plautus (e. g. *novae nuptae*, *Cas.* 118), and never in Terence. This is rather to be referred to the infrequency of words so ending (Noms. Plur. and Dats. Sing. in -ae), than to be quoted as a proof of the difference in sound between a diphthong and a long vowel.

49. Shortening of long vowel before final Consonant. -l. In Plautus we have still the long quantity, e. g. *Aul.* 413 *aperitur Bacchanāl*: *adest*, but in Classical poetry -āl, e. g. *tribūnāl*, Ovid (cf. Mar. Victorinus *de Finalibus* p. 231. 11. K.). *Subtel* (apparently for **subtēte*, Neut. of **subtētis*, a Compound of *sub* and *tālus*) (but see § 30), is quoted as an instance of -āl by Priscian, i. p. 147. 11 H., and explained as τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός.

-m. Whether the different treatment of -m after o of the Gen. Plur. and o of the Acc. Sg. Masc. and Nom. Acc. Sg. Neut. of O-stems on the earliest inscriptions (e. g. *C. I. L.* i. 16 *Suesano probom*, 'Suessanorum probum') is a proof that a long vowel was at the end of the third cent. B. C. not yet shortened before final -m is uncertain (see ch. ii. § 137). If Lat. -m sounded like -w owing to the lips not being closed in pronouncing it (ch. ii. § 61), the shortening *spēm* may be compared with *nēu* (ch. ii. § 34). Osc. *paam* 'quam' Acc. Sg. Fem., Umbr. *pracatarum* Gen. Pl. Fem. (with *u* the equivalent of Lat. *ō*) indicate a retention of the long quantity in Umbro-Oscan.

-r. (1) Nouns like *calcar(e)*. The final syllable was without doubt long in Plautus, though there is no certain evidence of its quantity, or of its loss of final -e. It is short in Classical poetry, e. g. *exemplār*, Hor. (but *exemplāre*, Lucr. ii. 124), though the grammarians recognize that it ought to be long by

the analogy of the other cases *-āris, -āri, &c.* (Charis. exc. p. 541. 2 K. : Mar. Victorin. *de Fin.* p. 232. 9 K., and similarly of *-al* p. 231. 10 K.).

(2) Nouns and Adjectives like *sōror, maeror, mīnor, major*, have the long quantity invariably in Plautus, unless in cases of shortening by the Brevis Brevians Law, e. g. *sorōr, Poen.* 364 ; *amōr, Cist.* i. 1. 69, and probably always *patēr*. Iambic nouns often retain the old Nominative ending *-os*, e. g. *odos, Pseud.* 841 ; *hōnos, Trin.* 697. Ennius in his *Annals* has *-ōr*. Whether he ever (*A.* 455 M. *sūdōr*) uses *-ōr* is doubtful ; but Lucilius has normally *-ōr* (e. g. *stridōr, inc.* 90 M.), and the two probable examples of *-ōr* in Lucilius, (*dōlōr* v. 55 M. ; *pūdōr* xxx. 70 M.) are perhaps metrical lengthenings before the chief Caesuras, like Virgil's *lābōr* (*G.* iii. 118), *dōmītōr* (*A.* xii. 550), &c. There is a lack of decisive instances in the plays of Terence (see Boemer, *De correptione*, p. 25).

(3) Verbs like *mōror, ūtor* Ind., *morer, utar* Subj., in Plautus always have a long final, unless shortened by the Brevis Brevians Law, e. g. *Rud.* 1248 nil *morōr ullūm lucrūm* ; *Aul.* 232 *utār* ; *Bacch.* 153 nil *mōrōr*. By Lucilius' time it is invariably short, e. g. *fruniscōr* xviii. 3 M. ; *oblīnār* xxx. 25 M. In the Comedies of Terence the evidence is defective (e. g. *sēquār, Andr.* 819). In Tibullus, i. 10. 13 *trāhōr* is of course a case of metrical lengthening before the penthemimeral Caesura. Oscan *patir* 'pater,' *keenzstur* 'censor' apparently retain the long vowel.

-t. The shortening of a long vowel before final *-t* was perhaps slightly earlier than before final *-r*. It is indeed not found in Plautus, except where the Brevis Brevians Law interposes (and here the shortening is much more frequent than with *-r*), e. g. *cubāt, Amph.* 290 ; *timēt, Amph.* 295 ; *vēnīt, Aul.* 226 ; *arāt, Asin.* 874 ; *solēt, Merc.* 696 ; *ait, Cas.* 693 ; but in Ennius' hexameters, though the long quantity is usual, we find shortening occasionally even after a long syllable, e. g. *mandebāt, A.* 138 M. (but *ponebāt, A.* 288) ; *splendēt, Sat.* 14 (but *jubēt, A.* 465) ; *potessēt, A.* 235 (but *essēt, A.* 81). In Lucilius the short quantity is normal, though we have *crissavit* ix. 70 M. But Terence, to judge from the slender evidence at our disposal, seems to follow rather the usage of Ennius' hexameter poems, for we have more long scansiones, e. g. *stetūt, Phorm.* prol. 9 ; *augeāt, Adelph.* prol. 25, &c. beside *audirēt, Adelph.* 453. On a Scipio epitaph of c. 130 B. C. written in elegiac metre (*C. I. L.* i. 38) we have *nobilitavit*, though the spelling *-eit* in the Perfect is found much later (e. g. *probaueit* beside *coerauit*, in *C. I. L.* i. 600, of 62 B. C.) (see ch. viii. § 70). Ovid repeatedly lengthens the *-it* of *interiūt, abiūt, rediūt, &c.* and of *petiūt* (see Munro ad *Lucr.* iii. 1042). On *attāt* in the Dramatists see § 10. p. 164.

Before final *-s* the long quantity persisted to classical times. It is occasionally shortened by the Brevis Brevians Law in Plautus, e. g. *Mū.* 325 *sunt manūs* ; *Aul.* 187 *habēs* ; and the same is true of the plays of Terence (e. g. *bonūs, Eun.* prol. 8), which however do not offer any example of a verbal form in *-s* being shortened (*potēs, adēs* are for **potēs, *adēs*, not **potēs, *adēs*). But this shortening is very rare in both dramatists, and not at all so frequent as the shortening by the same Brevis Brevians Law before *-t, -r* (see the statistics in Leppermann, *De correptione . . . apud Plautum*, and in Boemer, *De correptione . . . Terentiana*). Horace's *palūs aptaque remis* (*A. P.* 65) is a unique scansion in Augustan poetry (cf. *vidēn, rogān* § 42). Ennius has in his *Annals* (l. 102 M.) *virginēs* (cf. *Plaut. Pers.* 845) before a consonant initial (see below).

§ 50. Shortening of Final Syllable long by position. *Abēt* in Lucilius

(ix. 29 M.), which seems to be the right reading, stands perhaps alone as an instance in non-dramatic poetry of the shortening by the Brevis Brevians Law of a final syllable long by position. Horace allows *dixerō*, but not e. g. *dixerūnt*. Ennius' *virginēs* in *Ann.* 102 M. :

uirgines nam sibi quisque domi Romanus habet sas,

shows shortening of a final syllable long both by nature (*-ēs* for *-ens*, ch. vi. § 2), and by position. In the dramatists the shortening by the Brevis Brevians Law of final syllables long both by nature and by position, or by position only, is freely allowed in the case of dissyllables in the dialogue metres (e. g. *Nil pótěst* (?) *suprá*, *Ter.*; ex *Graécis bónis Latinas fecit nón bonas*, *Ter.*), in the case of trisyllables, &c. only (as a rule) in Anapaestic and other lyric metres (e. g. *vénérant húc*, *Plaut.*; *odio énicās miseram*, *Plaut.*; *qui hic liberās virginēs mércatúr*, *Plaut.*).

Final syllables which had originally a double consonant are long in Plautus, e. g. *mīles* for **mīless*, *Aul.* 528 *mīlēs inpransus ástat, aes censét dari*, though they may, of course, be shortened by the influence of a Brevis Brevians, e. g. *potēs*, *Stich.* 325. But after Plautus' time they appear to be short syllables. Ennius has not only *équēs* (*Ann.* 484. 249 M.), but also *mīlēs* (*Ann.* 277); Terence has always *adēs*, *potēs*; Lucilius has *mīlēs* (xi. 8 M.), *prōdēs* (*inc.* 128 M.); Lucretius (iii. 721) *exōs*, and so on. But final *-s* for *-ss* never fails before an initial consonant to make 'position' in Early Latin versification as original *-s* usually fails; *mīlēs vult* could not end an Iambic Senarius like *occidistis me*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 313. Perhaps the reduction of the final double consonant was proper to a position before an initial consonant, so that the actual pronunciation would be originally, e. g. *mīless inpransus*, *mīless pransus* (see below § 51, on *hoc(c)*).

§ 51. **Shortening of Monosyllables.** The connexion of all these cases of shortening with the absence of accent is seen from the fact that monosyllabic words are as a rule not shortened, unless they are subordinate or enclitic words. Thus a long vowel is shortened before final *-r*, *-l*, in Classical poetry in unaccented syllables, e. g. *candör*, *majör*, *fundör*, *calcär*, *tribünäl*, but not in the monosyllables *für*, *söl*, where the natural length of the vowel is retained. The monosyllable *cor*, however, which represents **cord*, with vowel naturally short, but long by position, is scanned short in classical poetry, though it is long in Plautus, *Poen.* 388 :

húius cör, huiús studium, huius sáuium, mastigia,

the pronunciation of his time having probably been *cord huius*, *cord ardet*, when the next word began with a vowel, but *cor calet* (like *cor(d)culum*, ch. iv. § 157), when the next word began with a consonant. Similarly the more or less subordinate word *ter*,

older **terr* (cf. *terr-uncius*) for **tĕrs* (I.-Eur. **trĭs*, ch. vi. § 61), is a long syllable before an initial vowel in Plautus, *Bacch.* 1127 (a bacchiac line):

rerin tĕr in áнно posse hás tonsitári,

while in subsequent poetry the 'doublet' used before an initial consonant, e.g. *ter(r) durus*, like *hor(r)deum* (from **horsdeum*, ch. iv. § 158), established itself before initial vowels too. *Hoc* Neut. for *hocc* (**hōd-ce*, ch. vii. § 16; cf. *hocci-ne*) retained its antevocalic 'doublet' form in classical poetry, e.g. Virg. (*A.* ii. 664):

hōc erat, alma parens, &c.,

and Velius Longus, commenting on this line, tells us that the actual pronunciation of his time was 'hoc erat' (54. 6 K. ergo scribendum per duo c, 'hoc-c-erat alma parens,' aut confitendum quaedam aliter scribi, aliter pronuntiari). Plautus uses the proper 'doublet' of all these monosyllables which have a vowel naturally short followed by a consonant that represents two consonants; thus he invariably makes *es*, 'thou art' (I.-Eur. **es-s(i)*, ch. viii. § 2), a long syllable before a word beginning with a vowel (unless under the operation of the Brevis Brevians Law, just as we find *hōc* in a line like *Men.* 522 quid hōc ést negoti?). But in Terence *es* is a short syllable, and so in Lucilius (e.g. iv. 4 M.) (On the reduction of a final double consonant, see ch. ii. § 133).

The shortening of *sī* in *sĭ-quidem*, and (in the older poetry only) of *tū, tē, mē*, &c. before *quidem* (e.g. *tūquidem*, Lucil. xiv. 26 M., Plaut. *Epid.* 99), is due to accentuation, and should be understood in connexion with the rule that antepenultimate syllables could not be circumflexed in Latin (ch. iii. § 2, p. 153), and with the modern Italian practice of diphthongizing a paroxytone vowel, e.g. buono (Lat. *bōnus*), but not a proparoxytone, e.g. popolo (Lat. *pōpŭlus*). The shortening of English sheep, know in shep-herd, shepherdess, know-ledge, is similarly due to accentual conditions, and of Welsh brawd, 'a brother,' in brod-yr, 'brothers,' &c.

§ 52. **Loss of Final Syllable with -m.** This could hardly take place except in the case of words closely joined in ordinary talk with a following word [e.g. *noen(um) est, noen(um) habet, nihil(um) est, nihil(um) habet*, would be the 'doublet' forms

one to the com-
inations -p+h,
w+l e

before initial vowels, *noenum dat*, *nihilum dat*, the ante-consonantal doublets], so that the theory which explains adverbs in *-ter*, e.g. *breviter*, as Accusatives Sing. Neut. of adjectives with the 'comparative' suffix *-tero* (ch. v. § 18), for *breviter(um)*, &c., is unlikely to be correct (see ch. ix. § 2). The Preposition *circum*, when compounded with a verb beginning with a vowel, has its final syllable not entirely elided but left in prosodical hiatus, e.g. *circū(m)it* (a trisyllable); (cf. *sublatuiri* for *sublatum iri*, ch. viii. § 89), and it is possible that *non, ni(hi)l*, should not be referred to *noen(um)*, *nihil(um)*, but should receive another explanation, such as *non* for *noe-ne* (on *noenŭ*, see ch. x. § 18), *nihil* for **ni-hile*, Neut. of I-stem (cf. *imbellis* and *imbellus*, *subtĕl* from **sub-tĕle*, Neut. of an I-stem compound of *tĕlus* (?), and see § 49). But *vĕnire* seems to represent *venum ire*, though *pessum ire* did not become **pessire*. The grammarians defend the spelling *sed* against *set* by a reference to an older *sedum* (Charisius, 112. 5 K.; Mar. Vict. 10. 13 K.) (see ch. x. § 5). (On *donec* and O. Lat. *donicum*, see ch. x. § 12).

By comparing the various Romance words for, let us say, 'horse,' Ital. cavallo, Span. caballo, Port. cavallo, Prov. cavals, Fr. cheval, Roum. cal, &c., it is possible to conjecture the form of the Latin prototype from which they all have descended, *caballus*. In the same way we can guess at the early form, what is called the 'Indo-European' form, underlying any cognate group of words in the various Indo-European languages; e.g. Lat. *māter*, Dor. Gk. *μάρηρ*, O. Ind. *mātár-*, O. Ir. *māthir*, O. Slav. *mater-*, Arm. *mair*, O. Eng. *mōdor*, point to something like **mātēr* as their prototype. We may similarly trace back inflexions to an 'Indo-European' form, and may out of these conjectured words and inflexions construct an 'Indo-European' alphabet.

In the last two chapters we have discussed the pronunciation and accentuation of Latin, and the phonetic changes of the language produced under the influence of the accent, or due to peculiarities (often local and temporal merely) of pronunciation. In the next chapter we shall compare Latin with the other languages of the Indo-European family; we shall investigate the form in which the various sounds of our imaginary 'Indo-European' alphabet appear on Latin soil, and how that form differs from the forms assumed in the various languages of Asia and Europe, which are classed under the name 'Indo-European.' These languages are: (1) the Aryan, including i. Indian, ii. Iranian (*Zend*, Persian, &c.); (2) the Armenian; (3) the Greek; (4) the Albanian; (5) the Italic, including i. Latin, ii. the Umbro-Oscan dialects; (6) the Celtic, including i. Gaulish, ii. Goidelic (Irish, Gaelic of Scotland, &c.), iii. Brythonic (Welsh, Breton, &c.); (7) the Balto-Slavic, including i. Baltic (Lithuanian, &c.), ii. Slavonic; (8) the Teutonic, including i. Gothic, ii. Scandinavian, iii. W. Teutonic (German, English, &c.), (see Introduction to Brugmann's *Comparative Grammar*).

CHAPTER IV.

THE LATIN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN SOUNDS.

Ā, Ǻ.

§ 1. **Ā.** I.-Eur. ā is Latin *ā*. Thus in the declension of A-stems we have Latin *fāmiliās* (the old genitive preserved in legal language, *pāter familias*), *terrāi* (later *terrāi*, *terrae*), *praedā* (O. Lat. *praidād*), *fīliārum*, *fīliābus* (another legal form, required for distinction from *filiis*, Dat. Abl. Plur. of *filius*); the word for 'mother,' I.-Eur. **māter*- (O. Ind. *mātār*-, Arm. *mair*, Dor. Gk. *μάρηρ*, O. Ir. *māthir*, O. Slav. *mati*, with *o* as the equivalent of I.-Eur. ā in Lithuanian and in the Teutonic languages, Lith. *motė*, 'wife,' O. Eng. *mōdor*, O. H. Germ. *muoter*, now *Mutter*, with short vowel and double consonant instead of long vowel and single consonant) is in Latin *māter*.

I.-Eur. ā, Lat. *ā*, is often found in developments from simple roots like *ġen*-, 'to beget,' e.g. Lat. *gnātus*, later *nātus*, beside *indī-ġēna*, *ġen-us*: *tel*-, 'to carry,' Lat. *lātus* for **tlātus*, P. P. P. of *tollo*; *stel*- (O. Slav. *stelja*, 'I spread'), Lat. *lātus*, wide, earlier *stlātus*, *stlāta*, sc. *nāvis*, whence the adj. *stlātarius*, or with *-ätt*- for earlier *-āt*- (ch. ii. § 127), *stlatta*, *stlattarius* (Paul. Fest. 455. 1 Th. *stlatta*, genus *navigii*, *latum magis quam altum*, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sub ea consuetudine, qua 'stlocum' pro locum, et 'stlitem' pro litem dicebant; Gl. Philox. *stlata*: *πειρατικοῦ σκάφους εἶδος*: Juv. vii. 134 *stlattaria purpura*); *ster*- (Lat. *sterno*), Lat. *strā-tus*, *strā-men*; *ġer*-, 'to rub,' 'wear away,' 'make old' (Gk. *ḡέρω*), Lat. *grā-num*; *keld*-, 'to strike' (Lat. *per-cello*), Lat. *clādes*; *kert*-, 'to bind,' 'weave together' (O. Ind. *cr̥tāti*, 'he binds,' *kr̥nāti*, 'he spins'), Lat. *crātes*; *ker*-

(Gk. κέρας, horn), Lat. *crābro* for **crās-ro* (§ 152), a hornet. The *lā*, *rā*, *nā* has been variously explained in some or all of these instances, as (1) long sonant or syllabic l, r, n (§§ 81, 92), (so Brugmann, *Grundr.*¹ i. §§ 253, 306), so that, for example, Lat. *grānum* would represent I.-Eur. **ĝr̥no-*, while Goth. *kaur̥n*, Eng. *corn*, represent I.-Eur. **ĝr̥no-* (cf. Lat. *rād-īx*, I.-Eur. **wr̥d-*, but Goth. *vaur̥ts*, Eng. *wort*, I.-Eur. **wr̥d-*): (2) due to the fusion of an *e*-sound with an *a*-sound in a grade of a dissyllabic root of the form *ĝena-*, &c., so that e.g. Lat. *gnātus* would come from *ĝena-*, the root *ĝen-* with the addition of an *a*-sound, while Gk. (Att. and Dor.) *-γνητος* would come from *ĝene-*, the root *ĝen-* with the addition of an *e*-sound (so Bechtel, *Hauptprobleme*, p. 203); the **crās-* of Lat. *crābro* for **crās-ro* will thus be a grade of I.-Eur. **k̑eras-* (Greek κέρας-): (3) a secondary root, formed by the addition of a stem-suffix *ā* to the weak grade of the simple root (see Brugmann, *Morph. Unt.* i. p. 1; Persson, *Wurzelerweiterung*, p. 91), so that e.g. Lat. *gnārus* would show a root formed from *ĝn-*, the weak grade of the root *ĝen-*, 'to know,' by the addition of the suffix *ā*, as *gnōtus*, *gnōsco* would show a root similarly formed from *ĝn-* by the addition of the suffix *ō*; Lat. *lātus*, 'carried,' for **tlātus*, will thus be like Dor. Gk. *ἐ-τλā-ν* from root *tel-*, 'to carry,' *ἐ-πτā-ν* from root *pet-*, 'to fly.'

Latin *ā* is often *ǎ* lengthened by 'compensation' (§ 162), e.g. *quālus* for **quās-lus* (cf. *quāsillus*); *hālo* for **āns-lo*, from the root *an-*, 'to breathe,' with the addition of *s*, *ans-*, 'to be fragrant' (O. Sl. *āchati*, 'to be fragrant'), with compound *ān-hēlo* from **an-enslo*, with change of *ǎ* to *ě* before the vowel became lengthened by 'compensation' (ch. iv. § 162). The older spelling was with *ll* (cf. *quallus*, *anhellus*, and *anhellitus* in Virgil MSS.), so that the *ā* is due to the shifting of the long quantity from the consonant to the vowel. In *octāvus* from *octō* we seem to have before *v* an *ā* developed from an *ō*, just as in *cāvus* we have *āv* for *ōv* (§ 19).

Unaccented *ā* remains unchanged, e.g. *immānis*, from an old word, *mānus*, good; but when final, or when preceding final *m*, *t*, *r*, *l*, it was, like other long vowels, shortened in course of time. When final, perhaps only in iambic words, originally (ch. iii. § 43), *fērā*, noun, *pūtā*, imper.; but this shortening was extended to all Noms. Sing. of *Ā*-stems and Noms. Accs. Plur. Neut. (see ch. vi. §§ 3

and 45). Thus in the declension of Ā-stems, the 'First Declension,' final *-a* of the Nom. Sg. is even in the earliest poetry a short vowel; the Acc. Sg. has *-ām*; the final syllable of the 3 Sg. Pres. Subj. Act., e. g. *mittat*, and Pass. *mittar* was shortened in the second cent. B.C.; *-al* (older *-āle*) was also shortened (see ch. iii. § 49).

In Umbro-Oscan I.-Eur. ā was likewise retained (von Planta, i. p. 77), e. g. Osc. *maatreis*, Umbr. *matrer* 'matris'; Osc. *fratrúm* 'fratrum,' Umbr. *frater* 'fratres.' But final *-ā* became an O-sound, written in Oscan *ú* (in Lat. alph. *o*, in Gk. alph. *o*), in Umbr. *u* (in Lat. alph. *o*) and *a*, e. g. Osc. *molto*, Umbr. *mutu* and *muta*, 'multa' ('a fine'), Osc. *víú* 'via.' It is scanned (in the Neut. Pl. of an O-stem) as a short syllable by Lucilius (*sollō*, Lucil. *inc.* 106 M.; cf. ch. ii. § 1), so that I.-Eur. final *-ā* may have been modified at a very early period in the Italic languages (Latin as well as Umbro-Osc.), and the Latin shortening may not have been confined originally to iambic words (but see ch. iii. § 43).

§ 2. Latin ā for I.-Eur. ā. Other examples are (1) in suffixes, &c. : I.-Eur. ā of the Subjunctive, Lat. *ferāmus*, *ferātis*, &c. ; I.-Eur. noun-suffix *-tāt-* (e. g. O. Ind. *dēvá-tāt-*, 'divinity,' Dor. Gk. *veó-rār-*), Lat. *nōvītāt-*, *vōluptāt-*; I.-Eur. adjective-suffix *-āko-* [e. g. Ir. *buadhach*, 'victorious' (from *buaid*, 'victory'; cf. Boudicca, wrongly called by us Boadicea), Gaulish Teuto-bōdiāci, Bēn-ācus, Lith. *sařdōkas*, 'sweetish,' O. Sl. *novakū*; cf. Gk. *véāξ*], Lat. *mērācus*, *vērāc-*; (2) in individual words : I.-Eur. **bhrātor-*, 'brother' (O. Ind. *bhrātar*, Gk. *φάτωρ*, the member of a *φρατρία*, O. Ir. *brāthir*, W. brawd, Goth. *brōþar*, O. Eng. *brōþor*, Lith. *broter-ēli-s*), Lat. *frāter*; I.-Eur. **bhāgo-*, 'beech-tree' (Dor. Gk. *φάγος*, O. Engl. *bōc-trēow*, 'beech tree,' *bōc*, 'a book,' lit. the runes scratched on a piece of beech-wood), Lat. *fāgus*; I.-Eur. **swādu-*, 'sweet' (O. Ind. *svādū-*, Dor. Gk. *δδύς*, O. Sax. *swōti*), Lat. *suāvis* for **suāvis*; similarly Lat. *clāvis* (Dor. Gk. *κλά(φ)ίς*), *nāvem* Acc. (O. Ind. *nāv-am*, Hom. Gk. *νή(φ)-α*, O. Ir. *nau*), *fāri*, *fāma*, *fābula* (Dor. Gk. *φά-μί*, O. Sl. *ba-jati*, 'to converse'), *vātes* (O. Ir. *fāith*, the *i* being due to 'Infection,' that is, to the influence of an *i*, which was suppressed in pronunciation in a following syllable, from stem *fāti-*, I.-Eur. **wāti-*).

§ 3. Ǻ. I.-Eur. Ǻ is Latin ā. Thus I.-Eur. *Ǻgō, 'I drive' (O. Ind. *ājāmi*, Gk. *άγω*, Ir. *again*, O. Isl. *aka inf.*), is in Latin *āgo*; its derivative, I.-Eur. *Ǻgros, 'a field' (O. Ind. *ājra-s*, Gk. *άγρός*, Goth. *akrs*, Engl. *acre*), is in Latin *āger*, stem *āgro-*.

I.-Eur. Ǻ varies with ā, and similarly Latin ā with ā, in this root Ǻg-, 'to drive' (Lat. *amb-āges*, Sanscr. *ājī-*, 'a race, contest,' Ir. *āg*, 'a contest'), and in others, some of which are enumerated in § 56. The P. P. P. of *stō*, from root *stā-*, 'to stand,' is *stātus* (Gk.

σταρός), with *ǎ* for the weak grade of *ā*. Latin *ǎ* (probably Eur. *ǎ*) is also the vowel of a weak grade of *ō*, e.g. in a root like *dō-*, 'to give' (Gk. δᾶ-νος, δῶ-ρον), Latin *dǎ-tus* beside *dō-num*. Like Lat. *dǎ-tus* from root *dō-* is Lat. *sǎ-tus* from root *sē-*, 'to sow'; and this *ǎ* seems to be an Eur. *ǎ*, a weak grade of *ē*, e.g. in root *kēd-* (Gr. ἐκεκήθει and κεκᾶδοντο, Lat. *cēdo*). This I.-Eur. vowel, found in a weak grade of roots with *ā*, *ō*, *ē*, whether it was in each case *ǎ*, or in some or all cases was an indeterminate vowel (written *ə* by Brugmann), appears in Latin as *ǎ*, *stǎtus*, *dǎtus*, *sǎtus*, but in O. Ind. we have *ī* in *sthitás*, *á-di-ta* 3 Sg. Aor., -*dhitas* P. P. P. of *dhā-* (I.-Eur. *dhē-*), 'to place.' The same O. Ind. *ī* is seen in words like I.-Eur. **pater-*, O. Ind. *pitár-*, where in the other languages we have *ǎ*, Gk. πατήρ, O. Ir. *athir*, Goth. *fadar*, O. Engl. *fæder*, as *ǎ* in Latin *pater*, probably a derivative from the root *pā-*, 'to protect,' with this weak-grade vowel. In other words, like Latin *pǎteo*, *ǎ* seems to vary with *ě* (Gk. περάννυμι); and in Latin we have a few instances of *ǎ*, where other languages, or kindred Latin forms, offer *ě*, *frango fragilis* (Goth. *brikan*, Engl. *break*), *flagro* (Gk. φλέγω), *gradus* (Goth. *griþs*), *aper* (O. Engl. *eofor*, Germ. *Eber*). They are mostly cases of *ǎ* with a liquid or nasal, and so admit of the explanation that they are a form of the sonant or syllabic *l*, *r*, *m*, *n* (so Osthoff, *Morph. Unt.* vol. v. pref.), while *aper* has been explained as 'a contamination' of I.-Eur. **kapro-* (Gk. κάπρος) and I.-Eur. **epro*; they have also been explained by the theory that I.-Eur. *ě* and *ǎ* when pretonic became *ǎ* in Latin (Wharton, *Etyma Latina*, p. 128). The more or less complete fusion of I.-Eur. *ǎ* and *ǎ* in other languages makes it impossible to be sure that this use of *a* in words connected with *ě*-roots is not a peculiarity of Latin, or rather of the Italic languages generally (cf. Osc. *patensíns*, Umb. *abro-*), depending, it may be, on the pronunciation of Latin or Italic *a* (see ch. ii. § 1). For Latin *ǎ* for *ǎ*, under influence of *v*, e.g. *cǎvus*, older *covus*, see § 19, and for *ar*, *al*, *an*, from sonant *r*, *l*, *n*, §§ 81, 92.

Unaccented Latin *ǎ* in the posttonic syllable became at first *ě*, except before *l* and labials, where it became *ǎ*. This *ě* became, perhaps about the end of the third century B.C., *ī* in syllables not long by position (except when it preceded *r*), and before *ng*;

while this *o* became *u* or the *ü*-sound, which in most cases passed into *ÿ* at the close of the Republican period. Thus the compound of *ab* and *cado* became *accēdo* (so spelt by Ennius), then *accīdo*; from *in* and *arma* we have the compound *inermis*; from *sub* and *rapio* first **surropio* probably, then *surrūpio* (Plaut.), then *surrīpio*; from *ex* and *frango*, *effringo* (see ch. iii. § 18). Final Latin *ă* probably became *ĕ*, and might be dropped (see ch. iii. § 37).

In Umbro-Oscan I.-Eur. *ă* remains, as in Latin, e. g. Umbr. *ager*, 'a field,' Osc. *actud* 'agito' third Sg. Imperat., also I.-Eur. *a*, e. g. Osc. *patereī* 'patri,' Umbr. *Iupater* 'Juppiter' (von Planta, i. p. 75).

§ 4. I.-Eur. *ă*. The I.-Eur. preposition **ăpō* (O. Ind. *āpa*, Gk. *ἀπο*, Goth. *af*, Germ. *ab*, Engl. *of*) is Latin *ăp-* of *ăp-erio*, usually written *ăb*, with suppression of the final vowel; but the form *pō-* of *po-situs*, from *pōno* for **pō-sino*, shows suppression of the initial vowel; **ăd* (O. Ir. *ad*, Goth. *at*, Engl. *at*) is Latin *ăd*. The I.-Eur. pronoun **ălyo*, 'other' [Gk. *ἄλλος*, O. Ir. *aile*, Gaul. *Allo-broges*, 'those of another country' (Schol. Juven. viii. 234), (as opposed to **Combrogēs*, 'native,' whence Welsh Cymry), W. all-, Goth. *aljis*, Engl. *el-se*] is Latin *ălius*. Similarly *mădeo* (Gk. *μαδάω*); *sălio* (Gk. *ἄλλομαι*); *sălix* (Ir. *sail*, a C-stem, Bret. *haleg-en*, O. H. Germ. *salahā*, O. Engl. *sealh*, Engl. *sallow*) (but see §§ 92-94); *dăcŕuma*, later *lacruma* and *lacrima* (Gk. *δάκρυ*, O. Ir. *dēr*, W. *dagr*, Goth. *tagr*, O. Eng. *tēar*, Germ. *Zähre*); *ango*, *angor*, *angustus* (O. Ind. *āhas*, 'need,' Gk. *ἀγχω*, Ir. *t-achtaim*, W. *t-agu*, Lith. *añksztas*, 'narrow,' O. Sl. *azükü*, Goth. *aggvus*, Germ. *enge*); *arceo* (Gk. *ἀρκέω*, Arm. *argel*, 'hindrance'); *măcer*, 'thin' (Gk. *μακρός*, long, Av. *masah-*, 'size,' O. H. Germ. *magar*, 'thin'); *ălbis* (Gk. *ἀλφός*, white leprosy); *ănĭmus*, *ănĭma*, 'soul' (O. Ir. *anim*, anman Gen., 'soul,' Gk. *ἄνεμος*, wind, from root *an-*, 'to breathe'); *căno* (O. Ir. *canim*, W. *canu*, Goth. *hana*, 'a cock,' Engl. *hen*); *ălo* (Ir. *alaim*, W. *alu*, Goth. *ala*, 'I grow up,' Gk. *ἀν-αλτος*, insatiate); *ăqua* (Goth. *ahva*); *scăbo* (Gk. *σκάπτω*, Lith. *skabū*, 'I cut,' Goth. *skaba*, 'I shave,' O. Engl. *scafe*, Engl. *shave*); *ăro* (Arm. *araur*, 'a plough,' Gk. *ἀρόω*, O. Ir. *arathar*, 'a plough,' W. *ar*, 'tilth,' Lith. *ariū*, 'I plough,' O. Sl. *orjā*, Goth. *arja*, Engl. *to ear*); *sal-* (Arm. *al*, Gk. *ἄλς*, O. Ir. *salann*, W. *halen*, O. Sl. *solĭ*, Goth. *salt*, Engl. *salt*).

I.-Eur. *ă* or *e* (see § 51).

ă—ō (see § 55) e. g. *atrox* and *odium*, *acer-bus* and *ocris*.

ă—ē (see § 61) e. g. *aser* blood (Gk. *ζαρ*), *sacena* a priest's knife (cf. *seco*).

Ē, Ě.

§ 5. Ē. I.-Eur. *ē* is Latin *ē*. Thus the optative-suffix, I.-Eur. *-iē-* (*-īyē-*) (O. Ind. *syās*, *siyās*, Gk. *είης* for **εἰσιης*) is *-iē-* of O. Lat. *sĭēs*. From the root *plē-*, 'to fill' (O. Ind. *prā-tā*-Part., 'full,' Arm. *li*, Gk. *πλήρης*, O. Ir. *lĭn*, 'number,' O. Isl. *fleire*, 'more') comes Latin *plē-nus*, *im-plē-tus*, *plērĭ-que*, O. Lat. *ex-plē-nunt*; from

sē-, 'to throw, throw seed' (Gk. ἔημι for *σι-ση-μι, ἦ-μα for *sē-mη, O. Ir. síl, 'seed,' W. hīl, Goth. mana-sēps, 'mankind,' Engl. seed, Lith. sėjū, 'I sow,' O. Sl. sěja, sě-mę, 'seed') Latin sē-vī, sē-men. This I.-Eur. ē is often found in developments from simple roots with ě, as, for instance, plē-, from the simple root pěl-, 'to fill' (Goth. filu, 'much,' O. Ir. il), or psē- (O. Ind. psā-, 'to devour,' Gk. ψῆν, to rub) from the simple root bhēs-, (O. Ind. bhas-, 'to devour'), the ē being either due to the fusion of ě with an e-sound, in a grade of a dissyllabic root (thus plē- would be a grade of pele-), or a stem-suffix added to the weak grade of the simple root (thus psē- is ps-, the weak grade of bhes-, with the addition of the suffix ē). The same doubt we found to exist about roots with ā, like ḡnā- (Lat. gnā-tus) from ḡena- or ḡn-ā- (§ 1). Occasionally ē became ī in Latin through the influence of an i(y) followed by a vowel in the next syllable, e.g. fīlius for *fēlius. Latin ē is often ě, lengthened by 'compensation,' e.g. ānhēlus for *an-ēslo from *an-ānslo- (cf. hālo), written in the older orthography (in Virgil MSS.) anhellus, a spelling which indicates the lengthening of the e to have been a transference of the long quantity from the consonant to the vowel. Sometimes Latin ē is due to the fusion of two vowels, e.g. prēndo from prehendo, trēs from *trēyēs (ch. vi. § 61).

In the unaccented syllable, Latin ē remained unchanged, e.g. concēdo, accēdo (see ch. iii. § 30). But when final, it was shortened in iambic words in course of time, so that while Plautus scans cāvĕ and occasionally cāvē, the ordinary pronunciation in Cicero's time was cāvĕ only. When preceding final m, it was shortened like other long vowels; hence the first Pers. Sg. of the optative would be siēm in Latin, unlike Gk. εἶην for *ἔ(σ)ιην; and before final -t, -r, -l it became (like ā, &c.) a short vowel in the second century B.C. (For this shortening, see ch. iii. § 40.)

In Oscan I.-Eur. ē is í (the symbol also of I.-Eur. ĩ, § 13), íí (Lat. alph. ï), e.g. lígatúís 'legatis,' lígud 'lege'; in Umbr. e, sometimes i, e.g. plener 'plenis,' habetu and habitu 'habeto' (von Planta, i. p. 89).

§ 6. Lat. ē for I.-Eur. ē. Other examples are: I.-Eur. dhē-, 'to suck,' 'suckle' (O. Ind. dhā-, dhā-rú-, 'suckling,' dhā-trī, 'nurse,' Arm. diem, 'I suck,

Gk. *θήσθαι*, *θή-λυς*, *θη-λή*, O. Ir. dith, 'he suckled,' dīnu, Pres.-Part., 'a lamb,' Goth. daddja, 'I suckle,' O. H. Germ. tāu, Lith. dē-lē, 'a leech,' pirm-dēlē, 'young mother,' O. Sl. dē-tę, 'infant'), Latin *fē-mīna*, *fello* (vulgar form of *fēlo*), *fī-lius* for **fēlius*; I.-Eur. nē-, 'to sew, spin' (Gk. *νήν*, *νή-θω*, *νή-μα*, *νή-τρον*, Goth. nē-pla, 'needle,' O. H. Germ. nādela, nāen, Germ. nāhen), Lat. *nē-re*, *nē-tus*, *nē-men*; I.-Eur. **sēmi-*, 'half' (O. Ind. *sāmi-*, Gk. *ήμι-*, O. H. Germ. *sāmi-*, O. Engl. *sām-*, Engl. sand-blind), Lat. *sēmi-*. Similarly Lat. *rēs* (O. Ind. *rā-s*, 'property'); Lat. *vērūs* (O. Ir. *fīr*, W. *gwir*, Goth. *tuz-vērjan*, 'to doubt,' O. Sl. *věra*, 'belief'); Lat. *rē-ri* (Goth. *rēdan*, 'to advise,' O. Engl. *rēdan*, Engl. *rede*, Germ. *rathen*); Lat. *spēs* (Lith. *spėti*, 'to have leisure,' O. Sl. *spėti*, 'to advance,' Goth. *spēdiza*, 'later,' Germ. *spät*). This I.-Eur. ē is often a 'doublet' of ēi (see § 47); *rē-*, for example, of Lat. *rēs*, O. Ind. *rā-s*, is a byform of *rēi*, *rēy-* (O. Ind. *rāy-ās* Gen.), and some refer the *fī-* of Lat. *fīlius* to an I.-Eur. dhī-, a grade of a root dhēi-, dhēy-, 'to suckle.' That the Romans of Plautus' day regarded *fīlius* as a cognate of *fēlo* (*fello*) appears from a line preserved only in the Ambrosian MS., *Pseud.* 422 iam ille felat filius, and in Umbrian the word seems to have had the sense of 'suckling,' e. g. *sif filiu trif*, *tref sif feliuf*, 'tres sues lactentes' Acc., as well as that of 'son,' e. g. *fel.* for *fēlis*, 'filius' on an Umbrian epitaph. (Büch. *Umbr.* p. 174.) (On Praenestine *fle(i)a*, a nurse (?), see *A.L.L.* ii. 482).

§ 7. ĩ for ē. *Delēnio*, a byform of *delēnio*; *Plēnius* (dialectal?) apparently from *plēnus*; *conwīcium* from root *wēq-*, 'to speak' (?); *suspīcio* from root *spēk-*, 'to look,' all seem to be examples of this change of ē to ĩ, produced by a *y*-sound in the next syllable. *Fīlius* is spelt *fēlius* on an inscription (*C. I. L.* xiv. 1011), and seems in Umbrian to have the ē-sound, spelt *e* or *i*. On the spellings *Cornilius*, *Aurilius*, which prove the affinity of Latin ē with an *i*-sound before a syllable with *y*, see ch. ii. § 11 [*Aurilius* occurs on an inser. of 200 B.C. (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4268, with *eisdīm*)] ; and on the spelling *stīlio*, for *stēllio*, a newt, see Georges, *Lex Wortf.* s. v. (Parodi in *Stud. Ital.* i. 385 gives other exx., and adds *tīlia*, &c.)

§ 8. Ě. I.-Eur. ě is Latin ě: for example, in the present stem, e. g. of the root *bhēr-*, I.-Eur. **bhērō*, first Pers. Sg. (O. Ind. *bhārāmi*, Arm. *berem*, Gk. *φέρω*, O. Ir. *berim*, W. *ad-feru* Inf., Goth. *baira*, Engl. I bear, O. Sl. *bera*), Lat. *fēro*; in the Neuter ES-stem, e. g. of root *gēn-*, I.-Eur. **gēnos*, Nom. Sg. (O. Ind. *jānas*, Gk. *γενος*, O. Ir. *gein*), Lat. *gēnus*; in the numeral 'ten,' I.-Eur. **dēk-* (O. Ind. *dāśa*, Gk. *δέκα*, O. Ir. *deich*, W. *deg*, Goth. *taihun*, O. H. G. *zehan*, Lith. *dėszimt*, O. Sl. *desęti*), Lat. *dēcem*.

Latin *em*, *en* may represent I.-Eur. *m*, *n*, the sonant or syllabic nasal, e. g. I.-Eur. **kmtom* (or **k^emtom*), O. Ind. *śatām*, Gk. *ἐκατόν*, O. Ir. *cēt*, W. *cant*, Goth. *hund*, Lith. *sziūntas*, O. Sl. *sūto*, Lat. *centum* (see § 81). I.-Eur. *ew* became *ov* in Latin, which in the unaccented syllable passed into *u*, e. g. *nōvus* (Gk. *νέος*) and *dē-nuo*, and similarly I.-Eur. *wē* became *ō*, e. g. *sōror* for I.-Eur. *swēsor-*, in certain circumstances (see below), and I.-Eur. *el* became *il* (*il*) except before *e*, *i* or in the group *ell*, e. g. *vōlo*, but *vēlim*, *velle*. Latin *ě* became *i* before *ng*, e. g. *tingo* (Gk. *τέγγω*),

before *gn*, e. g. *dignus* from *decet* (? see § 119), just as in the Teutonic languages *ě* has become *ĭ* before a nasal and a consonant, e. g. Engl. 'wind.' It became *i* also in open unaccented syllables, except when final, or when preceding *r*, but passed into a *u*-sound before *l* or a labial. Thus the compound of *něco* was *ē-nĭco* (later spelt *eneco*), the ordinal of *děcem* was *děcĭmus*, class. *decimus* (ch. iii. § 18).

Latin *ě* sometimes represents *ei* (*ěy*) before a vowel, e. g. *ěo* from the I.-Eur. root *ei-*, 'to go,' on which see § 63. Final Latin *ě* may represent any I.-Eur. short vowel, as may also *e* in unaccented syllables before *r* or a consonant-group, e. g. *pě-pěr-i* from *pārio*, *an-ceps* from *čāput* (see ch. iii. § 18). Final *-ě* was often dropped, e. g. *něc* for *něquě*, *exemplār*, older *exemplāre*, as *ě* (and *ĭ*) in the middle of a word might be suppressed by syncope, e. g. *surgo* for *sub-rěgo* (see ch. iii. § 13). On the substitution of *-ěr-* for *-rĭ-* in *ter*, older *terr* (cf. *terr-uncius*) for **ters*, I.-Eur. **trĭs*, &c., see ch. iii. § 15. 8. I.-Eur. *ě* remains in Umbro-Oscan, though before some consonants it appears as *ĭ*, e. g. Osc. *estud* 'esto,' Umbr. *fertu* 'ferto.' The change to *ö* before *l* is apparently unknown. (For particulars, see von Planta, i. p. 83.)

§ 9. Latin *ě* for I.-Eur. *ě*. I.-Eur. *-ě* in the Voc. Sg. of O-stems (O. Ind. *vĭka*, Gk. *λύκε*, Lith. *vilkė*, O. Sl. *vlŭče*) is Latin *-ě* of *λυπέ*, &c., as in the Imperative 2 Sg. Act., e. g. **ăġě* (O. Ind. *ája*, Gk. *άγε*) Lat. *ăġě*, dropped in *ăc*, *dăc*, *făc* (ch. iii. § 36); the conjunction 'and,' I.-Eur. **qăě* (O. Ind. *ca*, Gk. *τε*) is Latin *quě*, with *-ě* dropped in *něc* for *něquě*, &c.; the first personal pronoun (O. Ind. *ahám*, Arm. *es*, Gk. *εγω*, Goth. *ik*, O. Eng. *ic*, Lith. *asz*, O. Sl. *azŭ*) is in Latin *ego*. Other examples are Lat. *něbŭla* (Gk. *νεφέλη*, O. Ir. *něl* from **neblo-*, W. *nifwl*, O. H. Germ. *nebul*, Germ. *Nebel*); Lat. *sěquor* (O. Ind. *săc-*, Gk. *επομαι*, O. Ir. *sechur*, Lith. *sekŭ*); Lat. *et* (Gk. *ετι*); Lat. *mědius* (O. Ind. *mădhya-*, Gk. *μέσσος*, *μέσος*, Goth. *midjis*, O. Ir. *medŏn*, 'the middle,' O. Sl. *mežda*; Lat. *ěquus* (O. Ind. *ăśva-*, O. Ir. *ech*, Gaul. *Epo-rědia*, W. *ebol*, 'a colt,' Goth. *aihva-tundi*, 'a bush,' lit. 'horse-tooth,' O. Engl. *eoh*, Lith. *aszvā* 'a mare'); Lat. *věho* (O. Ind. *vah-*, Pamphyl. Gk. *φέχα*, Ir. *fén* from **wegno-*, 'a waggon,' Goth. *ga-viga*, 'I move,' Germ. *be-wege*, Lith. *vežŭ*, O. Sl. *veza*).

§ 10. *ö* for *ě* with *w* and *l*. I.-Eur. **něwŭ* (O. Ind. *náva*, Gk. *έννα* for **ěv-vefa*, Ir. *nŏi*, W. *naw*, Goth. *niun*) is in Latin *nŏvem*; I.-Eur. **něwo-* (O. Ind. *náva*, Gk. *νέος*, O. Ir. *nŭe* from **nowio-*, Gaul. *Novio-dŭnum*, W. *newydd*) is Lat. *nŏvus*, *Novius*, while in the unaccented syllable we see *ŭ* for I.-Eur. *ew* in *děmŭo*. (For other examples of this *u*, see ch. iii. § 24.) The change of *ě* to *ö* before *w*, which is shared by the Celtic languages (e. g. Gaul. *Novio-dunum*, O. Ir. *nŭe* for **nowio-*, W. *newydd* from **nawydd* for **nowio-* from I.-Eur. **něwio-*, cf. Gk. *νείος*, Goth. *niujis*; O.-Ir. *nŏi*, W. *naw* from I.-Eur. **něwŭ*), and by the Balto-Slavic (e. g. Lith. *tāvvas* for I.-Eur. **těwo-*, Gk. *νέ(φ)ός*; O. Sl. *novŭ* for I.-Eur. **něwo-*, Gk. *νέ(φ)ος*), does not affect the *ev* (Latin *ev*, but not I.-Eur. *-ew-*) of words like *lŏvis* (Gk. *έλαχός*), *sěverus*,

apparently from root *sēgh-*, *brēvis* (Gk. *βραχύς*), so that the law of change must have ceased to operate before these words assumed in Latin this form. It is like the change of the diphthong eu to ou in the Italic, Celtic, and Balto-Slavic languages, e. g. O. Lat. *douco* for I.-Eur. **deukō* (Goth. *tiuha*) (see § 35).

I.-Eur. *swē-* appears as *sō-* in Latin, e. g. I.-Eur. **swēsor-* (O. Ind. *svásar-*, Gk. *ἔορ-ες*, O. Ir. *siur*, and after a vowel *fiur*, W. *chwaer*, Goth. *svistar*, Lith. *sesū*, O. Sl. *sestra*) is in Latin *sōror*; I.-Eur. **swēküro-* (O. Ind. *śváśura-*, Gk. *ἑκκυρός*, W. *chwegrwn*, O. H. Germ. *swehur*, Germ. *Schwäher*, Lith. *szeszuras*, O. Sl. *svekrū*) is Lat. *sōcer*; I.-Eur. **swēpno-* (O. Ind. *svápna-*, O. Scand. *svefn*, O. Engl. *swefen*) is Lat. *sōmnus* for **sōpnus*; cf. *sōpor*. I.-Eur. *kwē* is said to appear as *cō-* in Latin in *combr-ētum*, a bulrush (Lith. *szveñdrai* Plur.) from a stem *kwēndhro-*, though this may stand for **quombr-ētum* with the O-grade of stem (see § 137); *fōrem* seems to represent dissyllabic **fwērem*. But *ē* of *dwē-*remains, e. g. *bellum*, older *duellum*, *bēnē* (cf. older *Duenos*). *quē* from I.-Eur. *qāē*, *kwē*, &c. remains, and does not become *co*, e. g. *-quē* (I.-Eur. *qāē*), *quērōr* from *kw-ēs-* (cf. Gk. *κακίω*), though *quo* became *co* in course of time, e. g. *cōlo*, the O. Lat. form of which was *quolo*, as in the old inscription of the Faliscan 'collegium cocorum,' written in rude Saturnians, and with equally rude spelling (Zvetaieff, *Inscr. Ital. Inf.* 72 a):

gonlegium quod est aciptum aetatei aged[ai],
 opiparum ad ueitam quolundam festosque dies,
 quei soueis astutieis opidque Uolgani
 gondecorant saipisume comuiuia loidosque,
 ququei hue dederunt inperatoribus summeis (i. e. Jupiter, Juno
 and Minerva)
 utei sesed lubentes beneiouent optantis,

where also *coqui* is written *ququei* (so *qohunt* for *colunt* in the Plautus Palimpsest in *Pseud.* 822). The compound *inquātinus*, with *-quīl-* for *quōl-* in the unaccented syllable, was formed before the change from *quo* to *co*, and being a legal term kept its old spelling, unlike *incōla*, (but see p. 229). That *quō* had come to sound like *cō* as early as the beginning of the second cent. B. C., we may infer from the spelling in *oquoltoō*, for *in occulto*, on the S. C. de Bacchanalibus (*C. I. L.* i. 196) of 186 B. C.; for *occūlo* must be connected with *cēlo*, which has not the *qā-* guttural (cf. Ir. *cēlim*, W. *cēlu* with the *ē-*grade of the same root). The analogy of *quam*, *quem*, &c. would preserve the spelling *quom* till a late date, though the word was probably pronounced **com*, for the preposition, I.-Eur. **kōm* or **kōm*, is usually spelt *quom* till the time of the Gracchi (Bersu, *Gutturale*, p. 42); and similarly *loquontur*, &c. would be written after the fashion of *loquantur*, *loquentur*, with *quo*; so that it is not until the fifth cent. A. D. that every *quō* has assumed the spelling *co*, e. g. *cot*, *cōrum*, *coque* (the conjunction), *condam* (the adverb), *locor* (Bersu, p. 90). The form *quotidie* is censured by Quintilian (i. 7. 6 *frigidiora his alia ut . . . 'quotidie,' non cotidie, ut sit quot diebus: verum haec jam etiam inter ipsas ineptias evanuerunt*), by Velius Longus (79. 16 K. *illos vitiose et dicere et scribere [qui potius] per 'quo' 'quotidie' dicunt quam per 'co' cotidie, cum et dicatur melius et scribatur. non enim est a quoto die 'quotidie' dictum, sed a continenti die cotidie tractum*), and by Marius Victorinus [13. 21 K. *nam concussus quamvis a quatio habeat originem, et cocus a coquendo (v. l. quo-*

quando), et cotidie a quotō die, et incola ab inquilino, attamen per e quam per qu scribuntur]. *Cotidie* and *cotidie* are the spellings of the best MSS., and are found on inscriptions (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), though no doubt the older spelling would have *quo-*.

Lat. *vo-* became *ve-* (see Solmsen, *Stud. Lat. Lautg.* p. 1) in the middle of the second cent. B. C. Quintilian tells us that Scipio Africanus (Minor) was credited by tradition with this change of orthography (i. 7. 25 quid dicam 'vortices' et 'vorsus,' ceteraque in eundem modum, quae primus Scipio Africanus in e litteram secundam vertisse dicitur?). (On these spellings in inscriptions, see Brambach, *Orth.* p. 101.) The MSS. of Plautus show the older spellings *vorto*, *vorsus*, and compounds, *voster*, *voto* (I-Eur. g²-), *-vorro*; and *invorto*, *divorsi*, *vortex* are found even in the MSS. of Augustan poets, like Virgil. The grammarians of the Empire sometimes advised the retention of these forms for the sake of distinctions, e. g. Caper, 99. 11 K. vortex fluminis est, vertex capitis; 97. 15 vorsus paginae dicitur, versus participium est a verbo vertor. One of the *o*-forms indeed, *vōster*, was retained to the last (perhaps by analogy of *vōs*, or of *nōster*) in Vulgar Latin (cf. Roumanian *vostru*, Ital. *vostro*, Fr. *vōtre*), as *o* was retained in classical *vōco* (by analogy of *vōx*?), *vōmo*, *vōro* (I-Eur. g²-). *O* was retained before single *l* and *l* before another consonant, e. g. *volo*, to wish, *volo*, to fly, *vola*, hollow of hand, *volvo*, *volnus*, later *vulnus*, &c., and before *v*, e. g. *voveo*; though Cassiodorus, a doubtful authority, makes *convollere* the old spelling of *convellere* (149. 17 K.). *Vōlāterrae* for Etruscan *Velaθri*, *Vōlumnius* for Etruscan *Velimna* cannot be quoted to prove that Latin *vō-* was ever pronounced *vō-*. They exemplify the phonetic law that *ēl* became *īl* in Latin (see below). There is no evidence that *vōho* was ever **voho*, or *Vēnus* **Vonus*, or *vēntus* **vontus*, or *vēru* **voru*, &c. The old spelling *vorto* (I-Eur. **wērtō*, Goth. *wairþa*) probably belongs to a period when *vo-* had come to take the sound of *ve-* and was occasionally used as a symbol of this sound (ch. viii. § 8); it has also been referred to the analogy of the P. P. P. *vorsus* (I-Eur. **wrt-to-*), where Lat. *or* represents I-Eur. *r*.

Oi may similarly have become *ei* after *v*, so that *vidi* may represent an I-Eur. **woidai* (O. Sl. *vědě*; cf. Gk. *oīda*, ch. viii. § 39); but the appearance of *ē* beside *ō* in Latin in words like *amplector*, O. Lat. *amploctor* (Prisc. i. p. 25. 15 H.; cf. below ch. viii. § 33) is better referred to the same 'variation' (Ablaut) as that seen in *tego* beside *toga*, *procus* beside *precor*, &c., on which see § 51.

El is found in the group *ell*, e. g. *velle*, *vellem* (that *ll* had a more 'exilis' sound than *l*, in technical language was 'front-modified,' is attested by the grammarians, ch. ii. § 96), and before *e*, *i* (*y*); but in other circumstances it seems that the character of Latin *l* so asserted itself as to change *e* to *o*, e. g. *volo*, though there are a few exceptions to the rule, and not very many instances¹. Thus the Greek *ἐλαί(φ)ᾶ*, when adopted by the Romans (in the period of the Tarquins, Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xv. 1), became **olaiva*, then **oleiva* (§ 27), *ōiva*. A following *e-* or *i-*vowel prevents the change, e. g. *vēlim*, *mēlior*. The older type of declension *hōlus*, **hēleris* (from **heleses*) has left traces of itself in *holus*, *holeris* and O. Lat. *helus* (Paul. Fest. 71. 13 Th. 'helus' et 'helusa' antiqui

¹ Pliny contrasts the *l* of *lectus*, *lectum* with the 'exilis' *l*-sound of *Metellus*, so that we cannot suppose Latin *l* to have been pronounced

exactly as Russian or Gaelic *l*, viz. a 'deep' *l* before *a*, *o*, *u*, a 'palatal' *l* before *e*, *i*.

dicebant, quod nuncholus et holera; cf. the gloss 'helitores' hortolani Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 339), but *scōlus has not survived beside scēleris. Before a consonant *el* became *ol* (*ul* § 17) (on the pronunciation of *l* before a cons., see ch. ii. § 96), e. g. *vult*, older *volt*. (On *geh*, *helvus*, *sēmel*, *celsus*, and for other instances of the change to *ol*, see Osthoff, *Dunkles u. helles 'l' im Lat.*). *Inquātinus* may thus represent an older **enquelino-*, *incōla* an older **enquolā-*, both from an early qēl-.

§ 11. ĩ for (accented) e. Other examples are: before *ng*, Lat. *lingua*, older *dingua* from I.-Eur. dŋgh- (O. Ir. *tenge*, W. *tafod*, Goth. *tuggō*); Lat. *inguen* from I.-Eur. ŋg- (Gk. ἀδῆν); Lat. *stringo*, I bind, draw tight (O. Ir. *srengim*, 'I draw'); Lat. *septingenti*, *confringo*, attingo, &c. for **septingenti*, **confrengo*, **attengo*, &c.; before *gn*, *ignis* from I.-Eur. *ŋni- (O. Ind. *agni-*, Lith. *ugnis*, O. Sl. *ogni*); *Ignatius*, a late spelling of *Egnatius* (see Schuchardt, *Vok.* i. 334); *ilignus* and *iligneus* from *ilex*, but *abiegnus* (with *z*, according to Priscian, i. p. 82. 8 H.) from *abies*; the old religious term for a sheep, brought with its two lambs to the sacrifice, is given by Paul. Fest. as *ambegna* (4. 7 Th. 'ambegni' bos et vervex appellabantur, eum ad eorum utraque latera agni in sacrificium ducebantur), but in Glossaries as *ambigna* (Mai, vi. p. 506 b. 'ambignae,' oves ex utraque parte agnos habentes; and 'ambignae,' oves quas Junoni offerebant, quia geminos parerent), while the MSS. of Varro give *ambiegna*, which may indicate a correction of *ambegna* to *ambigna* (*L. L.* vii. 31 'ambiegna' bos apud augures, quam circum aliae hostiae constituuntur). We have *sim-* for *sem-* (I.-Eur. *sim-*, Gk. ἀ-πλός, &c.), in *simpulus*, *simplex*, *simpudiarea funera* (quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi corbitoresque, Fest. 498. 24 Th.) as well as *singuli*, *sincerus*, *sincinia* (cantio solitaria, Paul. Fest. 500. 23 Th.) and in *simul*, older *semul* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), *similis*, *simitā*, but *e* does not become *i* before *mpl* of *templum*, nor before *nc* in *jüvenus*, and Umbrian *sumel*, Gk. ὄμαλός, &c. suggest that the *sim-* of *similis* and its cognates is I.-Eur. *som-*, and has the ū-sound of *simus*, written also *simus*, *libet* later *libet* (see ch. ii. § 16); *sinciput* is derived from *semicaput* by Velius Longus (78. 18 K.), &c. On the quantity and quality of the vowel *i* before *gn* in *dignus*, &c., see ch. ii. § 144. The I.-Eur. word for 'five' **pēnq̄* (O. Ind. *pāñca*, Arm. *hing*, Gk. πέντε, O. Ir. *cōic*, Gaul. *πεμπέδουλα*, *cingfoil*, O. W. *pimp*, Goth. *fimf*, Lith. *penki*, O. Sl. *pęti*) is in Latin *quinq̄ue* [with long *i* indicated both by inscriptions and by the Romance forms, a quantity which has been referred to the influence of *quīn(c)tus* (*K. Z.* xxx. 501) (see ch. ii. § 144)]. In rustic and dialectal Latin *ĕ* before *rc* became *i*, e. g. *Mircurius*, *Mircurius* (*C. I. L.* i. 1500 and 59, both from Praeneste), *stircus* (*C. I. L.* ix. 782, from Luceria, in Apulia on the borders of Samnium), *commircium*, mentioned as an older form by Velius Longus (77. 12 K. 'mium' et 'commireium' quoque per *i* antiquis relinquamus, apud quos aeque et 'Mircurius' per *i* dicebatur, quod mirandarum rerum esset inventor, ut Varro dicit. nostris jam auribus placet per *e*, ut et Mercurius et commercia dicantur). The *i* of country-terms like *hirsutus*, *hirtus*, &c. (apparently from root *ghers-*, 'to be rough,' whence Lat. *horreo*, *hordeum*, &c.) may be explained by this dialectal pronunciation of *stircus* for *stercus*, &c. (cf. Osc. *amiricatud* 'immercato'). In other positions than before *rc*, &c. the 'rustic' pronunciation seems to have substituted *e* for *i* (ut *iota litteram tollas et e plenissimum dicas*, Cic. *de Orat.* iii. 12. 46) (cf. above, ch. ii. § 17). To this confusion is perhaps due the uncertainty in the spelling of country-terms like *filix* or *felix*, a fern (the latter approved by Caper, p. 106. 1 K.; see Georges s. v.), *fiber* and *fēber*, a beaver, from I.-Eur. bhēbhr- (see Georges); but the byforms *pinna* and *penna*, *vigeo* and *vego*, *villus*

M. and *vellus* N. have not yet been satisfactorily explained. *Levir*, a brother-in-law, a word only found in late Latin writers, and so misspelt with *ē* for *ae* (see § 28), from I.-Eur. **daiwer-* (Gk. *δαήρ*, Lith. *dėveris*) takes *i* by anal. of *vir*. (On other byforms due to the late Latin identification of *ī* with *ē*, and to the change of *ǝ* to *ī* in unaccented syllables, see ch. ii. § 6).

Ī, Ĩ.

§ 12. Ī. I.-Eur. *ī* has been faithfully retained by the various languages in almost all circumstances, and is in Latin *ī*, though often written in O. Lat. *ei*, after the I.-Eur. *ei*-diphthong had come to take the sound of *ī* (ch. i. § 9). The diphthong *ei* in Greek developed to the same sound (thus *ἔτεισα*, the proper spelling, became *ἔτεσα*), so that in Greek also *ei* was in course of time often written for *ī*, e. g. *πολείτης*, and Ulfilas adopted this symbol *ei* for the long *i*-sound of Gothic. For examples of I.-Eur. *ī* we may take the adjective-suffix in *-īno-* (O. Ind. *nav-īna-*, 'new,' Gk. *ἀγχιστ-ίνος*, often with names of animals, e. g. *κορακ-ίνος*, *δελφак-ίνη*, *χοιρ-ίνη*, Goth. *gulþ-eins*, O. H. G. *guld-in*, Engl. *gold-en*, Goth. *sv-ein*, O. Engl. *sw-in*, Engl. *swine*, O. Sl. *mater-inŭ*, 'motherly,' *sv-inŭ*), in Latin *su-īnus*, *dīv-īnus*, &c.; the optative-suffix *ī* (varying with *yē*, ch. viii. § 55) (O. Ind. *dviṣī-māhi*, Gk. *εἰδέιμεν* from *εἰδε(σ)-ī-μεν*, Goth. *vil-ei-ma*) in Lat. *s-ī-mus*; the adjective **ǵǵīwo-*, 'alive,' (O. Ind. *jīvā-*, Lith. *gývas*, O. Sl. *živŭ*, O. Ir. *biu*, W. *byw*) in Lat. *vīvus*, in old spelling *veivos*; Lat. *vīs* (Gk. *ἴς*, *ī-φι*); Lat. *vīrus* (Gk. *ἴός* for **fīsos*), Lat. *vītēx* (Gk. *ἰτέα* and *εἰτέα*, Eng. *withy*, Lith. *výtis*). I.-Eur. *ī* is usually a grade of an *ei*-root, and it is often difficult to say whether Lat. *ī* represents the *ī*-grade or the *ei*-grade.

After *ī*, Latin *ī* appears as *ē* in *lāni-ēna* for **lani-īna*, &c. (cf. *tonstr-īna*), as we have *ē* in *sōciētas*, *anxiētas*, but *ī* in *castītas*, *nōvītas*, &c. (see ch. v. § 83). Latin *ī* represents I.-Eur. *ei* in *dīco* (O. Lat. *deico*, Gk. *δεικ-νῦ-μι*), *ad-dīco*, &c., *fīdo* (Gk. *πειθω* for **φειθω*), *con-fīdo*, &c. (see ch. viii. § 6), and has come from *ī* lengthened by compensation in words like *nīdus* for **nīdo-* (**nizdo-*) (Arm. *nist*, 'situation,' Engl. *nest*). In the unaccented syllable it may represent older *ei* (Latin *ei*, not I.-Eur. *ei*), viz. an I-diphthong whose first element has been weakened; as in *con-cido*, older *con-ceido*, from *caedo*, older *caido*, and in the final syllable of Perfects like *tū-tūd-ī* (older *-ei*) (O. Ind. *tu-tud-ē*), which have the

I.-Eur. 1 Sg. Perf. Middle ending -ai (-ai) (ch. viii. § 66); oi in the final syllable of Noms. Plur. of O-stems like *populi* (oldest Lat. *poploe*, then *populei*, ch. vi. § 40). *Vīdī*, older *veidei*, from I.-Eur. *woidai (O. Sl. vědě) shows *vei-*, a development of an older *voi-*, as *versus* (I.-Eur. *wrt-to-) shows *ver-*, a development of an older *vor-* (§ 10). On the use of *ē* for Lat. *ī* (perhaps properly only I.-Eur. *ei*) in rustic Latin, e. g. *specā, vella*, see ch. ii. § 17, and cf. below, § 32; on *ī* for *ē* in *filius*, § 7. I.-Eur. *ī* remains in Umbro-Osc. and is written in the Oscan alphabet *ii* or *i* (in Lat. alph. *i*), in Umbr. *i* (in Lat. alph. *i* and *ei*), e. g. Osc. *líimitú* [m 'limitum,' Umbr. *si, sir, sei, 'sit'* (see von Planta, i. p. 102).

§ 13. Ī. I.-Eur. *ī* is Latin *ī*, sometimes written in Old Latin *e* (e. g. *Tempestatebus* on a Scipio epitaph), after unaccented *ē* had come to take the *ī*-sound (see also ch. iii. § 18). The I.-Eur. pronoun **ī-* (O. Ind. *i-d-ám* Neut., Goth. *is* Masc., *ita* Neut., Engl. *it*) is Lat. *is* M., *id* N.; the pronoun **kī-*, 'this' (Goth. *hi-mma* Dat., *hi-drē* Adv., Engl. *him, hither*, Lith. *szis*, O. S. *sī*) appears in Latin *cīs, cītra*; the interrogative and indefinite pronoun **qī-* (O. Ind. *ci-d*, Gk. *τί(δ)*, O. Sl. *čī-to*) is Latin *quīs* M., *quid* N. (cf. Umbr. *pis*); from the root *mīn-*, 'to lessen,' from the primary root *mei-* (O. Ind. *minómi*, Gk. *μινύ-θω*, Goth. *mins* Adv., O. Sl. *mīnjijī* Adj.) we have Lat. *mīnuo, mīnor*.

I.-Eur. *ī* is generally the weak grade of the diphthong *ei* (as *mīn-* from *mei-*, 'to lessen'), and so in Latin, e. g. *in-dīco* beside *dīco* (older *deico*), *fīdes* (cf. Gk. *ἐπιθ-ov*) beside *fīdo*, older *feido* (cf. Gk. *πειθω* for **φειθω*). For *ī* varying with *ī*, e. g. I.-Eur. **wīro*, 'a man,' see § 58. Latin *ī* may represent any short vowel in an unaccented syllable, not long by position, e. g. *cončīno* for *con-cano*, *dīlgo* for *dilego*, *inquīlīnus* for **inquolinus*, *quidlibet* for *quidlubet* (whence *libet* for *lubet*, ch. ii. § 16). In an unaccented syllable long by position *ī* became *ē*, e. g. *indēx* beside *indīco*, *jūdēx* beside *jūdīco* (cf. *jūrī-dīcus*), *cōmes*, properly **comēss*, Gen. *com-īt-is*, and in an open unaccented syllable before *r*, e. g. *cīn-er-is* from *cinis*, and also when final, e. g. *mārē* but *maria, mari-tīmus*; *lēvē*, Neut. of *levis* (contrast Gk. *ἰδρι*, Neut. of *ἰδρις*), *rurē*, Loc. of *rūs*, in which case it may be dropped, e. g. *ānīmāl* for *animāle*, Neut. of *animālis*. Latin *-rī-* in the unaccented syllable, when preceded by a con-

sonant, became *ēr*, e. g. *ācerbus* for **acrī-bus* from **acrū-dho* (Lith. *asztrūs*, O. Sl. *ostrū*), *incertus* for **incrītus* (Gk. *ἀκριτος*); and apparently this may occur in the accented syllable too, e. g. *ter*, properly *tērs* (cf. *terr-uncius*) for **tērs* from **trīs* (Gk. *τρίς*), *testis* for **trī-stis* (cf. Oscan *trīstaamentud*, in Lat. *testāmentō* Abl.) (but see ch. iii. § 15. 8). Similarly for *-lī-*, when, through syncope, the *l* has to play the part of a vowel (sonant or syllabic *l*), as is seen in our ‘able,’ and more clearly in French *able*, we find *ūl* (older *ōl*) in Latin, e. g. *fācultas* for **fac(l)ītas* beside *facilitas*, *śmultas* for **siml(ī)tas* beside *śmīlītas*.

After *i* we find *ē* not *ī* in *sōcietas*, *anxietas*, &c., beside *prōbītas*, *castītas*, &c. (cf. Engl. *yē-* for *yī-* in ‘yet,’ ‘yes’), as we find *lāniēna* beside *tonstrīna* (§ 12). In Oscan I.-Eur. *ī* is *í* (in Lat. alph. *í*, in Gr. *ει*); in Umbr. it is *i* (Lat. alph. *ì*), but in O. Umbr. often *e*; e. g. Osc. *pīs*, Umbr. *pis* ‘quis’ (von Planta, i. p. 96).

§ 14. Other examples of Lat. *ī* for I.-Eur. *ī*. The *-is-* of the I.-Eur. Superlative suffix *is-to-* (O. Ind. *svād-iṣṭha-*, Gk. *ῥδιστος*, Goth. *sut-ista*, ‘sweetest’) appears in Latin *māg-is-ter* (in O. Lat. written *magester* according to Quintilian, i. 4. 17 quid? non e quoque i loco fuit? ‘Menerua’ et ‘leber’ et ‘magester’ et ‘Diove Victore,’ non Diovi Victori), *min-is-ter*. The weak grade of an *ei*-root is seen in I.-Eur. *trī-* from root *trei-*, ‘three’ (O. Ind. *trī-ṣū* Loc., Gk. *τρι-σί*, Goth. *þri-m* Dat., Lith. *tri-sè* Loc., O. Sl. *trī-chū*) and Latin *trī-bus*, though in *ter*, *terni*, &c. there is the usual change of *-rī-* to *-er-*; Lat. *pīscis* (Goth. *fisks*), while O. Ir. *iasg* from **peisco-* shows the *ei*-grade; Lat. *video* (O. Ind. *vid-má*, 1 Pl., Hom. Gk. *φῖδ-μεν*, W. *gwedd*, ‘aspect,’ Goth. *vit-um*, 1 Pl., Engl. *wit*, Germ. *wissen*) from root *weid-*, ‘to see, know,’ with Perfect-stem *woid-* (Gk. *οἶδα*); Lat. *fid-ī*, *fīndo* (O. Ind. *bhid-*), ‘to split,’ Goth. *bitum*, 1 Pl. Pret., Engl. *bit*, Germ. *bissen*), from root *bheid-* (Goth. *beitan*, Engl. *to bite*, Germ. *beissen*).

ī in the unaccented syllable. See ch. iii. § 18 for other instances.

§ 15. *iē*, not *ii*. Other examples are *pietas*, *sātietas*, *ēbrietas* and other derivatives in *-tat-* from *io*-adjective stems, *ārietis*, *āvietis*, &c., *vāriego*, &c. beside *lēvigo*, &c., *hietares*, and the earlier spellings *conieciant*, *proiecitat*, *inieciatis*, *traiēcere*, &c. (see ch. iii. § 18, p. 188).

Ō, Ŏ.

§ 16. *Ō*. I.-Eur. *ō* is Latin *ō*. Thus the I.-Eur. root *pō-*, ‘to drink’ (O. Ind. *pā-pá-na-*, Noun, Gk. *πέ-πω-κα*, *ἄμ-πω-τις*, the *ebb*, Aeol. *πώ-νω*, Lith. *pū-ta*) is Latin *pō-* of *pō-to*, *pō-tus*, *pō-culum*; *dō-*, ‘to give’ (O. Ind. *dā-na-* and *dā-ti-*, ‘a gift,’ Arm. tur. Gk. *δῶ-ρον* and *δω-τίμη*, Lith. *dū-tis*, O. Sl. *da-rŭ*, *dan-ŭ*, P.P.P.; in Celtic, the I.-Eur. word for ‘gift’ has taken the sense of ‘an accomplishment,’ O. Ir. *dān*, W. *dawn*) is in Latin *dō-num*, *dō-s*. On

the other hand, I.-Eur. *ō* is often a grade of *ě* or *ē* (e. g. Gk. *πωτάομαι* from root *πετ-*, *κλώψ*, a thief, from *κλέπτω*, *θωμός* from *τ(θημι)* (see §§ 51, 53). A root like *ĝnō-* (Gk. *γνωτός*, Lat. *nōtus*, older *gnōtus*, *gnōsco*) beside *ĝen-*, admits of being explained either as an addition of the suffix *-ō-* to the weak grade *ĝn-*, or as a grade of a dissyllabic root *ĝeno-*, so that *gnōtus* from *ĝeno-* would be like *gnārus* from *ĝena-*, &c. (§ 1).

Latin *ō* sometimes represents an *ō* lengthened by 'compensation,' e. g. *pōno* from **pō-s(i)no* (cf. *pō-sītus*); sometimes it is due to crasis, e. g. *cōpula* for **co-apula*, *cōmburo* for *co-amb-uro* (see ch. ii. § 149); sometimes it is the 'rustic' development of Latin *ou*, which in standard Latin became *ū*, e. g. *rōbus* for **rūbus* (cf. *rūbidus*) from I.-Eur. *reudh-* (Goth. *rauþs*) (see § 41); sometimes it is the 'rustic' form of *au*, e. g. *plōstrum*, a byform of *plaustrum*, from *plaudo* (ch. ii. § 37). But *ō* is also found to vary with *au* in Latin, when both are sprung from an original *ōu*, e. g. *ōsculum*, *ausculum* (*ib.*).

In unaccented syllables *ō* remained unaltered, e. g. *con-dōno* and *co-gnōsco*, but final *-ō* became shortened in course of time (see ch. iii. § 45). *Octāvus* from *octō* (I.-Eur. **ōktō*, **ōktōu*) appears to show *āv* for *ōw*, as *cavus* shows *āv* for *ōw* (§ 19). *Fūr*, *cūr* (O. Lat. *quōr*) seem to represent an I.-Eur. **bhōr* (Gk. *φώρ*, p. 254), **q^uō-r* (Lith. *kuř*, 'where,' for **kūr*, ch. x. § 10), and *nōn* to stand for **nūn*, a development of *noen(um)* (ch. x. § 18).

I.-Eur. *ō* is in Osc. *u*, *uu* (in Lat. alph. *u*), but the endings *-ōs*, *-ōd* appear in Osc. as *-ūs*, *-ūd* (with *ú*, the symbol of I.-Eur. *ō*); e. g. *d]uunated* 'dōnavit,' *dunum* 'dōnum,' *Abellanús* 'Abellani' Nom. Plur., *Búvaianúd* 'Boviano' Abl. Sg. In Umbr. it is usually *o* (in Lat. alph., for the native alphabet writes *u* for both the U-sound and the O-sound, ch. i. § 1), but *-ōr* appears as *-ur*, e. g. *nome* 'nōmen,' *postro* 'retrō,' *arsferture* 'adfertōri' (see von Planta, i. p. 116).

§ 17. **Ō.** I.-Eur. *ō* is Latin (accented) *ō*, e. g. I.-Eur. **ōktō*, 'eight' (O. Ind. *aṣṭá*, Arm. *ut'*, Gk. *ὀκτώ*, O. Ir. *ocht*, W. *wyth*, Goth. *ahtau*, O. Engl. *eahta*, Lith. *asztūnì*, O. Sl. *osmì*), Lat. *ōctō*; I.-Eur. **pōti-*, 'master' (O. Ind. *pāti-*, Gk. *πόσις*, Goth. *brūþ-faþs*, 'bridegroom,' O. Engl. *fadian*, 'to arrange,' Lith. *pàts*, *vėsz-patis*, 'lord'), Lat. *pōtis*, *potior*.

I.-Eur. *ōw* seems to have become *āv* in the beginning of the second century B.C., e.g. *cāvus*, older *covus* (Gk. *κόοι*, cavities, Hesych., *κοῖλος* for **κοφίλος*). Latin *vō-* became *vē-* in the middle of the second century B.C. in *versus*, older *vorsus*, &c. (§ 10); but *vōco* was the older form of *vāco*, as we see from Plautus' pun in *Cas.* 527 :

fāc habeant linguām tuae aedes. Quid ita? Quom ueniām, uocent.

Latin *-ōv-* may represent I.-Eur. *-ēw-*, as in *nōvem*, *nōvus* (see § 10); Latin *sō-*, I.-Eur. *swē-*, as in *sōror*, *sōcer*, *somnus* (see § 10); Latin *ōl*, *ōr*, the I.-Eur. sonant or syllabic *l*, *r*, as in *fors*, *cor* (see § 92). In the accented, as well as the unaccented syllable, Latin *ō* became *u*, before *l* with a consonant (not *ll*), before *m* with a labial, before *ngu*, e.g. *vult* (*volt*) from *volo*, *lumbus*, *unguis*. Before certain other consonant-groups it tended to the close *o-* or to the *u*-sound (see ch. ii. § 22). In the unaccented syllable, Latin *ō* offered more resistance than, for example, Latin *ā*, to the rule that a short vowel became *ě*, then *ĩ*, in open syllables; e.g. *adnōto*, *arrōgo* have not changed their vowel like *adĩgo* (from *āgo*). In syllables long by position, *ō* became *ũ* about the end of the third century B.C.; and any *ō* which had escaped weakening to *ě*, *ĩ* took the same course (see ch. iii. § 18). The terminations *-os*, *-om* became *-us*, *-um* towards the end of the third century B.C. [*Luciom*, *filios*, on one Scipio epitaph (*C. I. L.* i. 32), *Lucius*, *prognatus* on another (*ib.* i. 30), *-us*, *-um* invariably in the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B.C., (*ib.* i. 196), and on the decree of L. Aem. Paulus Macedonicus of 189 B.C. (*ib.* ii. 5041)]. But after *v*, *u*, *qu*, *gu* we find the spelling *-os*, *-om* down to the end of the Republic. There are similar traces in Osc. of unaccented *ō* becoming *ũ*, e.g. *dolom* and *dolum* (von Planta, i. p. 111). Final *ō* became *ě*, like final *ā*, *ĩ*, &c., e.g. *sěquěre* imper. for I.-Eur. **seq̄eso* (Gk. *επειο*) (see ch. viii. § 77).

§ 18. Latin *ō* for I.-Eur. *ō*. Other examples: from the I.-Eur. root *ōq̄-*, 'to see' (varying with *ōq̄-*) (O. Ind. *ākṣi-*, 'the eye,' Arm. *akn*, Gk. *ὄμμα*, *ὄφθαλμοι*, Lith. *akis*, O. Sl. *oko*) comes Lat. *oculus*; the I.-Eur. preposition **prō-*, 'forth' (O. Ind. *prā*, Gk. *πρό*, O. Ir. *ro*, used like the Augment to indicate past time, e.g. *ro chan* 'I sang' from *canim* 'I sing,' O. Bret. *ro-*, Goth. *fra-*, Lith. *pra-*, O. Sl. *pro-*) is Lat. *prō-* of *prō-fiscor*, &c.; another preposition, I.-Eur. **kom* 'with' (Gk. *κοινός* from **κομ-yos*, O. Ir. *com-*, Osc. *com*) is Lat. *com*, which when unaccented, or when preceding *b*, *p*, *gu*, &c., became *cum*, its usual form in classical Latin; I.-Eur. **nokti-*, 'night' (O. Ind. *nākti-*, Gk. *νύξ*, O. Ir. *in-nocht*, 'to-night,' W. henoeth, *nos*, Goth. *nahts*, O. Engl. *neaht*, *niht*, Lith. *naktis*, O. Sl. *nošti*) is

Lat. *nōx*, *nōctis* Gen. ; I.-Eur. root *od-*, 'to smell' (varying with *ōd-*) Gk. *ὀδμή*, *ὄζω*, Arm. *hot*) appears in Lat. *ōd-or*, *oleo* for **od-oo* (§ 111).

§ 19. Lat. *ā* for I.-Eur. *ō*, under influence of *v*. Other examples are Lat. *cāveo* for **cōveo* (Gk. *κοί(ν)έω*, to perceive, *ἀ-κούω*), Lat. *autūmo* for **āvī-tumo* from **ōvi-tumo* (Gk. *ὄω*), Lat. *lāvo* for **lōvo* (Gk. *λούω*). Lat. *fāvilla* for **fōvilla* from I.-Eur. root *dhegh^h*, 'to burn' (O. Ind. *dah-*, Gk. *τέφ-ρα*, ashes, Lith. *degū*, 'I burn'). The example previously quoted, Lat. *cāvus* for *covus*, enables us to assign a date to this change of I.-Eur. *ow*, Lat. *ov* to *av*. The Spanish and Portuguese words (Span. *cueva*, Port. *cova*) show that *covo-*, not *cavo-*, was the Vulgar Latin stem at the time when Spain was made a province. The country-term *coum*, (*cohum*), the hollow in the plough, used by Ennius of the innermost part of the heavenly sphere, retained the *o*, as did *ovīs* (Gk. *ὄ(ν)ις*), though whether the *avi-* of *aribubulcus* 'pastor ovium' (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 348), *avillus* 'agnus recentis partus' (Paul. Fest. 10. 32 Th.) is better referred to this root or to *ag^h*- the root of *agnus* (Gk. *ἀγνός* for **ābvos*) is not clear. (Varro, *L. L.* v. 135 explains *coum* as 'sub jugo medio cavum, quod bura extrema addita oppilatur,' and adds 'vocatur coum a covo'; cf. Paul. Fest. 28. 1 Th.; Isid. *Nat. Rer.* 12 *cous* (*v. l. chous*) est quo caelum continetur, unde Ennius,

vix solum complere coum (MSS. *choum*, *cous*) terroribus caeli.

Partes ejus sunt, *cous* (*v. l. chous*), axis, clima, cardines, convexa, poli, hemisphaeria ; Diomedes (365. 17 K.) says that Verrius Flaccus spelt *inchoo*, not *inchoo*, for he derived the word from *cohum*, the Old Latin word for *mundus*). We have already found that I.-Eur. *ēw* became *ōv* in Latin (e. g. Lat. *novus* for I.-Eur. **newos*), and that probably at a very early date, seeing that the change is shared by other Italic languages (e. g. Osc. *Núvellum*). If then it be the case that I.-Eur. *ow* became *av* in Latin in the third or second cent. B. C. we must suppose that Latin *ov* from I.-Eur. *ew* had a different sound from Latin *ov* from I.-Eur. *ow* ; for the former *ov* does not undergo change to *av* (e. g. *novus*, not **navus* ; *novem*, not **navem*). Latin *ov* from I.-Eur. *ogh^h* shares the change to *av*, e. g. *fāvilla* from I.-Eur. *dhōgh^h*-, the *o*-grade of the root *dhegh^h*-, 'to burn' ; but *nūdus* for **nov(e)du*s from I.-Eur. **noġ^h*-, 'naked,' shows that the change of *ov* to *av* was later than the syncope of *ē* in the post-tonic syllable.

Lat. *vōco* (Plaut. *Cas.* 527) for *vāco* (Umbr. *vaçeto*- P. P. P., *vakaze*, for **vakaz* se, Lat. *vacatio* sit?), is probably nothing but an indication of the *o*-sound assumed by *a* when preceded by *v* (see ch. ii. § 4). This *o*-sound in **vōcitus*, the Vulg. Lat. word for 'empty,' must have persisted till late times, for Italian *voto*, as well as O. Fr. *voit*, reflect this form.

§ 20. *ū* for *ō*. (1) in close syllables, unaccented (according to the early Accent-law) : *vētūstus* for **vetōs-to-* (Gk. (*f*)*έτρος*), and other derivatives from Neuters in *-os* (class. Lat. *-us*), such as *angustus*, *vēnustus*, *ōnustus* ; *hōmīllus* for **homōllus* from **homōn-lo-*, and other *lo-* Diminutives from *ōn*-stems, like *tēnūllus*, whereas Diminutives from *on*- have *-ōll-*, e. g. *persōlla*, *cōrōlla* ; so also Diminutives in *-co-lo-* from *on*-stems, like *hōmīnūculus*, *latruncūculus* ; *āvāmmus* (cf. Gk. *τρεφ-όμενος*) and similar formations, *Vertumnus*, *Autumnus*, *cōtumna*, &c.

(2) before *l* with consonant (not *ll*) : *cūlmen* (contrasted with *cōlūmen*) ; *stultus* (contrasted with *stolūdus*) ; *pulvis* (contrasted with *pollen*) ; *fulvus* (contrasted with *solvō* for **solūō*). In Old Latin we have *o*, e. g. on inscriptions, *Folovius* (C. I. L. vi. 1307, of 187 B. C. ; *Eph. Epigr.* viii. 476, c. 135 B. C. ; C. I. L. i. 554 and

555, both of 130-129 B. C. & c.) *Polc[er]* (*ib.* i 552 of 132-131 B. C.). Priscian (*i.* p. 27. 33 H.) tells us that *colpa* was the O. Lat. form of *culpa*; and in the lines of Ennius about Servius Tullius (*Ann.* 337 M.) the corrupt reading of the MSS. *optimus* for *ultimus*, probably indicates the spelling *oltimus* (cf. Osc. *últiumam*):

mortalem summum Fortuna repente
reddidit, ut summo regno famul oltimus esset.

On the spellings *volca* and *vulca*, Fem. of adj. **volvus* from *volvo*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v. *Vulnus* is the pronunciation of Varro (*L. L.* iii. fr., p. 148 Wilm. vafer, velum, vinum, vomis, vulnus, where he gives examples of initial *v* followed by the various vowels of the alphabet). This *ol* may be I.-Eur. *əl*, e. g. *volt*, *vult* (§ 10).

(3) before *m* with labial: *umbo* for **ombo*, like *umbilicus* for **omb-* (Gk. *ὀμφαλός*); the Greek (Thracian?) *βομφαία* is *rumpia* in Ennius (*A.* xiv. fr. 8 M.) and Livy (*xxx.* 39. 11). Perhaps also before *ms*, e. g. *ūmērus* from *omso-* (O. Ind. *ūsa-*, Arm. *us*, Goth. *ams*, Umbr. *onso-*).

(4) before *ngu*: *unguo*, *unguen*, *unguentum* for **ongu-* (O. Ind. *añj-*, 'to anoint'); *ungula*, like *unguis* (Gk. *ὄνυξ*); but *longus*, where the *g* is not velar (*gu*), retains the *o* (we find however *lun[gum]* beside *lon[gum]* in neighbouring inscr., *C. I. L.* i. 1073). We have also *uncus* for **oncus* (Gk. *ὄγκος*), (but *sesconciam* *C. I. L.* i. 1430, in a Cremona inscription), &c. On the occasional use of *u* for *o*, often for Greek *o*, before other consonant-groups, e. g. *turnus* beside *tornus*, from Greek *τόρνος*, O. Lat. *frundes* (see ch. ii. § 22). Some isolated cases of *ū* for accented *ō* have various explanations; *hūmus*, for **homus* (cf. Gk. *χθών*), may take its *u* from the analogy of *hūmeo*, for the word (not common in the oldest writers; *humī*, for example, not occurring till Terence, *Andr.* 726) seems to have been first used in the sense of moist ground, clay, e. g. Laevius ap. Prisc. *i.* p. 269. 7 H. *humum humidum pedibus fodit*; Varr. *Men.* 531 B. in *pavimento non audes facere laconam†*, at in *humu calceos facis elixos*; Enn. *Trag.* 396 R. *cubitis pinsibant humum*; Pac. *Trag.* 351 R. *tractate per aspera saxa et humum*; cf. Graech. *Trag.* 3 *mersit sequentis humidum plantas* (MS. *plantis*) *humum*; Priscian's 'old Latin *huminem*' (*i.* p. 27. 1 H.) may be an etymological spelling to suit a derivation from *humus*, like the spelling *colina*, adapted to the derivation from *colo* (Varro ap. Non. 55. 20 M.; 'Serv.' ad *Aen.* iii. 134); *fūtica*, if for **fōtica*, either follows the analogy of *fūtigo*, or shows the vowel of *fulca*, the form used by Furius Antias ap. Gell. xviii. 11. l. 4.

(5) in syllables unaccented under the later Accent-law: the 3 Plur. suffix *-ont* became *-unt* at the end of the third cent. B. C., though the old spelling was sometimes retained even later. On old inscriptions we have e. g. *dederont* (*C. I. L.* i. 181, from Picenum), *cosentiont* on a Scipio epitaph (*i.* 32) (so on the restored Columna Rostrata, *exfociont*, *i.* 195). Festus (244. 13 Th.) quotes *praed-opiont* (MS. *praedotiont*), in the sense of *praecoptant*, from the Carmen Saliare, and *nequānont*, an old 3 Pl. form of *nequeo*, from the *Odyssea* of Livius Andronicus (ap. Fest. 162. 24 Th.; cf. Paul. Fest. 163. 14 Th.):

pártim érrant, nequínont Graéciam redire;

the Nom. Sg. termination of Neuter ES-stems is *-os* on an old inscription, *opos* (*C. I. L.* i. 52, probably from Orvieto) (cf. *Uenos* on old mirrors, *i.* 57 and 58); the Acc. Sg. termination of O-stems is *-om* in the older period, e. g. *donom*, the Nom. Sg. is *-os* (see Index to *C. I. L.* i.), and this spelling remained after *u*, *v*,

e. g. *equos, arvom*, till the time of Quintilian, though the pronunciation may have been the *ū*-sound (see § 70). (On this reduction of *ō* to *ū* in unaccented syllables, see ch. iii. §§ 18, 26; another example is the verb *sum*, for **som*, with *u* for *o*, because of its usual unaccented character.) In late Latin, when *ū* and *ō* had come to have nearly, or altogether, the same sound, *o* is often written for *ū*, so that the older spelling seems to be revived (see ch. ii. § 29).

Ū, Ů.

§ 21. Ū. I.-Eur. *ū* is Latin *ū*, I.-Eur. **dhūmo*-, 'smoke,' from root *dheu*-, 'to move violently' (O. Ind. *dhūmá*-, Gk. *θῦμός*, passion, Lith. *dúmai* Pl., O. Sl. *dymǔ*), Lat. *fūmus*; I.-Eur. **mūs*-, 'a mouse' (O. Ind. *múš*-, Gk. *μῦς*, O. Engl. *mūs*, O. Sl. *myšǔ*), Lat. *mūs*. It is generally a grade of a eu-root as *ī* of an ei-root (§ 12). Latin *ū*, older *ou*, may represent also I.-Eur. eu or ou, e. g. *dūco*, older *douco* (see §§ 35, 41), Latin *ū*, older *oi*, *oe*, I.-Eur. *oi*, e. g. *cūra* (§ 38), and sometimes has arisen from *ū* by 'compensation,' e. g. *dūmus*, older *dūsmo*- (Paul. Fest. 47. 20 Th.), a spelling retained in the proper name *Dusmius*; *dūmetum* for *dusm*-, in Virgil MSS. spelt *dummetum*, shows that *-ūm*- is equivalent to *-ūmm*-. In the unaccented syllable *ū* may represent *au*, e. g. *dēfrūdo* from *fraudo*, *inclūdo* from *claudo* (ch. iii. § 18). On *fūr*, *cūr* for **fōr*, *quōr*, see § 16. I.-Eur. *ū* is in Umbr. and perhaps in some other dialects *i*, e. g. Umbr. *frif* 'fruges' Acc. Pl. (see von Planta, i. 129).

§ 22. Other examples of Lat. *ū*, I.-Eur. *ū*. Lat. *frānisci* (Goth. *brūkjan*, 'to use,' Germ. *brauchen*, O. Engl. *brūcan*, Engl. to brook); *jūs*, broth (O. Ind. *yūša*-, Gk. ζῦμα for *ζῦσμη, leaven, Lith. *júszè*); *sūtus* (O. Ind. *syūtá*-, Gk. νεο-κάπτῦτος); *so-lūtus* (Hom. βουλῖτόν-δε).

§ 23. Ů. I.-Eur. *ū*, Lat. *ū*, appears often in the weak grade of an eu-root, e. g. I.-Eur. **yūgo*-, 'a yoke,' weak grade of *yeug*-, 'to join' (O. Ind. *yūgá*-, Gk. ζῦγόν, Goth. *jūk*, O. Sl. *igo* for *jūgo*), Lat. *jūgum*; I.-Eur. *lūk*-, weak grade of *leuk*-, 'to shine' (O. Ind. *rūc*-, Gk. ἀμφι-λῦκη, twilight), Lat. *lúcerna*. I.-Eur. *ū* (Lat. *ū*) is also the weak grade of a *wě*-root, e. g. I.-Eur. **pěru*ti, 'last year' (Gk. πέρουσι), from **wetes*-, 'year,' and similarly in the unaccented syllable Latin *ū* often appears for *uš*, e. g. *concutio* for **conquetio* from *quătio* (see ch. iii. § 25). Lat. *u* often represents I.-Eur. (and older Latin) *ō*; for an *ō* passed at the end of the third cent. B.C. into the sound *ū*, when in the unaccented syllable (unless saved by a preceding *v*, *u*), e. g. *donum* from earlier *donom*,

but *equom* till the time of Quintilian; and even in the accented syllable *ō* came to assume a *u*-sound before certain consonant-groups, e.g. *culpa*, older *colpa*, *Fulvius*, older *Folvius* (see § 20). (On *equom*, *divom*, &c., see §§ 70, 135).

Lat. *ū* offered more resistance than *ǣ* to the usual transition of a short vowel in the open unaccented syllable to *ǐ* (earlier *ě*, and always before *r*), e.g. *sōcer* (Gk. *έκνρός*) (ch. iii. § 18). Before *l* and labials it passed in open unaccented syllables (especially when the next syllable contained an *i* in hiatus) into the *ū*-sound, which ultimately was written and pronounced *ǔ*, e.g. *mānubiae*, *manibiae*, *manibus*, *dissupo*, *dissipo*. That it ever had the *ū*-sound, the sound of Greek *υ*, in the accented syllable of native Latin words is doubtful. [On (quid)libet and (quid)libet, &c. see ch. ii. § 16]. Before a vowel in the unaccented syllable Latin *u* may represent I.-Eur. *ew*, *ow*, Lat. *ov*, e.g. *dēnuo* for *dē novo*, *ēluo* for *ē-lavo* (I.-Eur. **lōwō*) (ch. iii. § 24); before *l* and labials any short vowel, e.g. *occupo* from *cap-*, to take (ch. iii. § 18), and before any consonant-group Latin *ō*, e.g. *hōmullus* for **homōn-lo-* (see § 20). Final *-ū*, like other short vowels, normally became *ě*, and might be elided (ch. iii. §§ 37, 38).

A close relation exists in Latin, as in I.-Eur., between *ū* and *w*, vocalic and consonantal *u*. After *l* and *r* the vowel *ū* became a consonant in the second cent. B.C. in Latin, e.g. *lārva* (*lārua*, Plaut.), *arvum* (*āruos*, *-a*, *-om* Plaut.), *mīlvus* (*mīluos*, Plaut.), *pelvis*, &c. (see ch. iii. § 48). For Latin *ū* (earlier *ō*), the parasitic, or svarabhaktic vowel, in *oculus* from *ōc-lo-*, *speculum* from *spēc-lo-*, *ōraculum* from *ōrā-clo-*, see ch. ii. § 154.

I.-Eur. *ū* is Umbro-Osc. *u*, e.g. Umbr. *subra* 'supra,' though sometimes we find *o* written in Umbr. [i.e. in the Lat. alph., for the native alphabet did not distinguish the O- and the U-sound] (see ch. i. § 1). In Oscan we find *iu* after *t*, *d*, *n* (*s*?), e.g. *tiurrí* 'turrim,' *Diumpaís* 'Lumpis' ('to the Nymphs'), *Niumsiefs* 'Numerii' Gen. Sg., an affection of *u* which resembles Boeot. *τιούχα* (Att. *τύχη*), or Engl. 'pure,' &c. (pronounced *pju-*), (see von Planta, i. p. 122).

§ 24. Lat. *ū* for I.-Eur. *ū*. I.-Eur. *-ū-* in the U-stem suffix is Latin *ū* of *fructūs*, *mānūs*, &c.; the I.-Eur. preposition **ūpō* (O. Ind. *ūpa*, Gk. *ύπο*, O. Ir. *fo* for **wo*, with *p* dropped between vowels, and *u* turned into *w*, Goth. *uf*,

Engl. of-ten) is Latin *s-ub* (see ch. ix. § 52); the preposition **ūpēr*, **upēri* (O. Ind. *upāri*, Gk. *ὑπείρ*, *ὑπερ*, O. Ir. *for*, from **wer*, with suppression of *p*, Goth. *ufar*, Engl. *over*, *o'er*) is Latin *s-uper* (see ch. ix. § 53); I.-Eur. **snūso-*, 'daughter-in-law' (O. Ind. *snuśā-*, Arm. *nu*, Gr. *νυ(σ)ός*, O. Engl. *snoru*, Germ. *Schnur*, O. Sl. *snūcha*), is Lat. *nūrus*; I.-Eur. **klūto-*, 'famous,' from *kleu-*, 'to hear' (O. Ind. *śrutā-*, Gr. *κλυτός*, O. Ir. *cloth*, Gaul. *Cluto-ida*, O. H. Germ. *Hlud-olf*, *Hlot-hari*, from *hari*, 'army,' whence *Lothair*, &c.), is Lat. *in-clūtus*, later *in-clitus*; I.-Eur. **rūdhro-*, 'red,' from the root *reudh-*, 'to be red' (O. Ind. *rudhirā-*, Gk. *ἐρυθρός*, O. Sl. *rūdrū*) is Lat. *rūber*; Lat. *mūsa* (the Romance forms prove *ū*), Gk. *μῦσα* for **μωσα*, Lith. *musė*; Lat. *jūvenis* (O. Ind. *yūvan-*), *jūvenus* from I.-Eur. **yūwṛko-* (O. Ind. *yuvaśā-*, Gk. *Ἰάκ-ωθος*, O. Ir. *ōac*, Welsh *ieuanc*, Gaul. *Jovineillus*, Goth. *juggs* for **juyunga-*, O. Engl. *geong*); Lat. *fūga* (Gk. *φυγή*) from root *bheug-*, 'to flee' (Gk. *φεύγω*); Lat. *urgeo* from *urg-*, the weak grade of the root *werg-*, 'to confine, press' (Gk. *ἐ-(F)έργω*, Lat. *vergo*.)

§ 25. Latin *ū* and Latin *ō*. We have seen that Latin *ō* became *ū* when unaccented, and even in the accented syllable before certain consonant-groups, and that in late Latin *ū* and *ō* came to have the same sound and were often exchanged in spelling (see § 17 and ch. ii. § 29). Some doubtful cases may be discussed here. As *turbo* and *turba* (Gk. *τύρβη*, *στურβάζω*) come from I.-Eur. *turb-*, from *tūr-*, the weak grade of *twēr-*, 'to twirl,' so I.-Eur. *qār-*, *ghār-*, the weak grades of *qār-*, *ghār-*, seem to appear in Latin as *cur-*, *fur*, e. g. *furinus*, an oven, from I.-Eur. *ghārno-* (O. Sl. *grünŭ*, 'a kettle'), but *formus*, warm, from I.-Eur. *ghārmo-* (O. H. G. warm, Engl. warm). Whether Nonius, who derives *furinus* from *formus*, has any justification in spelling the word *formus* (531. 24 M.) is uncertain; but *fornax* has *o*, and Plautus *Epid.* 119 puns on *furno* (so the MSS.), and *foro*. *Curro* may then stand for **qārso-* from the root *qār-* (cf. Lat. *querquērus*); *curtus* cannot be the same as Gk. *καρτός*, from the root *ker-* of Gk. *κέρω*, but must stand for **qārto-*, from a root *qār-*; *corpus* must represent **qārpes-*, not **qārpes-* (cf. O. Ind. *kīp-*); *ursus* may be a loanword (Lucanian, according to Varro, *L. L.* v. 100), or may owe its *u* to a velar guttural -*rqā-*; *ūrceus* cannot be connected with *ōrca*; and the spelling *forcaillis* in MSS. of Catullus (cv. 2) must be late, if the word is connected with Hesychius' *φουρκορ*, *φυρκορ*, which point to *u* (Cyprian *φορκες* = *χάρακες* shows dialectal *o* for *u*); *urbs* (cf. Mars. *en urbid* 'in urbe') cannot be connected with *orbs*, so that there is no etymological appropriateness in the play on these words which is often found in the later poets (e. g. *Rutil.* i. 66).

§ 26. The Diphthongs. In its treatment of the diphthongs *ai*, *au*, *ei*, [(1) I.-Eur. *ei* and in Latin also, (2) I.-Eur. *ai* (*oi*?) in the post-tonic syllable, (3) I.-Eur. *ai*, *oi* in the final syllable], *oi*, *ou*, [(1) I.-Eur. *eu*, (2) I.-Eur. *ou*], Latin stands halfway between Oscan and Umbrian. In Oscan they are all retained intact, except that the *i*-element has sunk to an *e*-sound¹. In Umbrian they are all reduced to simple sounds, e. g. *Umbr.*

¹ Perhaps both in Oscan and Latin a sound between open *i* and *e*, just the second element of *ai*, &c. was as in German and English.

dēvo-, Osc. déivo-, 'god'; Umbrian tōro-, Osc. ταυρο-, bull; Umbr. tōto, Osc. τωττο, people, community [I.-Eur. *teutā-, Goth. þiuda, whence some derive 'Teuton,' O. Ir. tuath, Gaul. Teuto-bōdiāci, W. tud (in Gaelic tuath is used for 'the country-people,' 'the tenantry'), Lith. tauta], (see von Planta, i. p. 137). In the Latin of Cicero's time *ae* (from *ai*) and *au* are the only survivors; and even they tend in rustic or colloquial speech to single sounds, *ē*, *ō*, e.g. *pretor*, *plostrum*. Diphthongs whose two elements had affinity of sound, such as *ei*, *ou*, are naturally the first to be simplified; *ei*, for example, both in Greek and in the Teutonic languages, passed early into a long *ī*-sound. The oldest Latin inscriptions offer with great fidelity *ei* for I.-Eur. *ei*, as also for the *ei* to which I.-Eur. *ai*, *oi*, when unaccented, were reduced. Thus on the S. C. de Bacchanalibus of 186 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196) we have *deicerent* (I.-Eur. *ei*), *inceideretis* (I.-Eur. post-tonic *ai*), *foideratei* (I.-Eur. final -*oi*). But this diphthong soon became identical in pronunciation with the long *i*-vowel, so that spelling-reformers like Accius and Lucilius used *i* and *ei* for this long *i*-sound without sufficient regard to the past history of the sound (see ch. i. § 9), and the practice grew up of using *ei* to indicate the long vowel-sound, *i* to indicate the short. *Ou* is also sometimes used for Latin *ū* (I.-Eur. *oi*), e.g. *couraverunt* (*C. I. L.* i. 1419, from Picenum), though not at all to the same extent as *ei* for *ī*. *Ou* seems to have been reduced to a simple sound at the end of the third century B.C. *Ai* became *ae* a little later. Towards the end of the second cent. B.C. we find the spelling *ae* established in use, with an occasional resort at the transition period to a spelling *aei*; but the original spelling (not pronunciation) was again brought into fashion in the reign of Claudius and is found occasionally on epitaphs even of the late Empire. On the diphthongal sound of *ae* (Germ. Kaiser is evidence of this sound in Lat. *Caesar*), *au*, see ch. ii. § 32.

Oi passed (through *oe*) into *ū* at the beginning of the second cent. B.C., though *oi*, and afterwards *oe*, were long retained on official inscriptions in phrases like *faciundum coiraverunt* (*coeraverunt*), e.g. *C. I. L.* i. 567 (Capua) of 106 B.C.: *murum et pluteum faciund. coeravere*, where the spelling *murum* (older *moerum*, *moirom*) shows that the pronunciation was *ū*,

not *oe*, and in some words of the official or legal style like *poena*, *foedus*.

The long diphthongs are not common in I.-Eur., so that we have hardly sufficient material from which to discover their history in Latin. In the Veda, the oldest literature of India, we see a tendency to use final *-ā* (I.-Eur. *-ō*) before a consonant initial, final *-āu* (I.-Eur. *-ōu*) before a vowel initial (e.g. *dēvā* and *dēvāu* in Dual of *devá-*, I.-Eur. **deivo-*, 'god'); and the development of *ēi* and *ōu* in roots and suffixes in the various I.-Eur. languages suggests that doublets of this sort, *ēi* and *ē*, *ōu* and *ō*, already existed in the case of these two diphthongs of kindred elements in what is called 'the Indo-European period.' Long diphthongs, composed of sounds not so nearly allied as *ē* and *i*, *ō* and *u*, may have taken on Latin soil a different course of development, according as they were final or not. When final, the second element may have been suppressed (probably after passing through the doublet-stage), just as in later times a short final vowel has been suppressed after a long syllable in words like *exemplār(e)*, *nēv(e)*. When followed by a consonant the long element must have been shortened, by the rule that any long vowel is shortened before *y*, *w*, *n*, *m*, *l*, *r*, &c. followed by a consonant, so that *āi* (*āy*) would pass to the ordinary diphthong-sound *ai*, *āu* (*āw*) to *au*, *ēu* to *eu*, *ōi* to *oi*; just as we have *vēntus* from **wēnt-* (root *wē-*, 'to blow,' Gk. *ἄημι*) (see below, § 45).

§ 27. AI. I.-Eur. *ai* is Lat. *ae* (older *ai*), e.g. the I.-Eur. root *aiwē-*, 'time, life' (Gk. *αἰών*, *ἄει* for **aiFε(σ)ι*, with Ion. Att. *ā* for *aiF-*, as in *ἐλάā* for **ἐλαiFā*, O. Ir. *ais*, *aes*, Goth. *aivs*, O. Engl. *āe*), appears in Latin *aevum*; I.-Eur. *aidh-*, 'to burn,' (O. Ind. *édhas-*, 'firewood,' Gk. *αἶθω*, O. Ir. *aid*, *aed*, 'fire,' O. H. G. *eit*, 'pyre,' O. Engl. *ād*), in Latin *aedes*, lit. 'where the fire is kept up,' *aestus*. In the last root I.-Eur. *ai* is the weak grade of *ayč*, thus *aidh-* of *ayčdh-* (*aye-* is seen in I.-Eur. **ayes-*, 'metal, gleaming metal'), and in the first of *āi* (§ 45) (cf. O. Ind. *āyu-*). In the unaccented syllable *ae* became *ī*, e.g. *inquīro*, *occīdo* from *quaero*, *caedo* (see ch.iii. § 18), or rather *ai* became *ei*, then *ī*, e.g. *inceīderetīs* on the S. C. de Bacch.; and in the final syllable, e.g. *tūtūdī* (O. Ind. *tutudé*) with the 1 Sg. Perf. Middle ending *-ai* or *-ai*

(ch. viii. § 76). On rustic and colloquial *e* for *ae*, and on the late Latin confusion of *ae*, *e*, *oe* (that is, *oe* which had been restored, § 38), see ch. ii. §§ 41, 44. A spurious diphthong *ai* is found in the verb *aio* (for **ahio*, § 116), *ain* (for **aisne*), *aibat* (dissyllabic), &c.

§ 28. I.-Eur. ai, Lat. ae (ai). Lat. *caedo* from I.-Eur. root *skaidh-* (Goth. *skaidan*, O. Engl. *scādan*, Engl. water-shed, Lith. *skédžiu*, 'I separate'); Lat. *scaevus* (Gk. *σκαί(F)ός*); Lat. *laevus* (Gk. *λαί(F)ός*, O. Sl. *lěvŭ*); Lat. *caecus* from I.-Eur. **kaiko-*, 'blind' (O. Ir. *caech*, with another sense, 'empty,' cf. Gael. *caoch-ag*, 'a nut without a kernel,' Goth. *haihs*; in Gk. *κοικύλλω*, 'to gape about,' the *ai* has become *oi*, through the assimilating influence of the accented *v*); Lat. *haereo* from I.-Eur. root *ghais-* (Lith. *gaĩszti*, 'to tarry'; Goth. *us-gaisjan*, 'to frighten,' lit. 'cause to hesitate,' Engl. *gaze*); Lat. *haedus* (Goth. *gaits*, Engl. goat); Lat. *laevir* from I.-Eur. **daiwer-*, O. Ind. *děvār-*, Arm. *taigr*, Gk. *δαήρ*, O. H. G. *zeihhur*, O. Eng. *tācor*, Lith. *dėveris*, O. Sl. *děveri*) is a late Latin spelling for *laevir*, the *i* being due to the analogy of *vir*.

§ 29. AI, AE on Inscriptions. We have *ae* on the S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L.* i. 196) of 186 B. C. in *aedem* (along with *aiguom*, *tabelai*, *datai*, &c.); *Aemilius* on three inscriptions of 187 B. C. (i. 535-7), but *Aimilius* (*C. I. L.* ii. 5041) of 189 B. C.; *aetate* on a Scipio epitaph of c. 130 B. C. (i. 34), (along with *quairatis*); *quaestor*, *quaero*, *praetor* are established spellings in the Lex Bantina of 133-118 B. C. (i. 197), the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198), &c. The spelling *aei*, which we find once or twice towards the end of the second cent. B. C., *conquaeisivei* (in the post-tonic syllable under the older Accent Law) (i. 551, of 132 B. C.), *Caecilius* (i. 547 b., 'of 141 or 116 B. C.,' Momms., and i. 1487, from Majorca), *Caecian[us]* [i. 378, on a coin with an alphabet A-X, so older than the introduction of Y, Z (ch. i. § 2)], *Caecidia* (ix. 3087, from Sulmo), seems to mark the transition stage. Often *ai* and *ae* are found side by side, e. g. *praetores aere Martio emeru* (i. 1148, from Cora); *aetatei* and *saip[is]ume* on the dedicatory inscription of the Faliscan 'collegium cocorum' (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 72 a). The spelling *Caisar*, &c. is frequent on inscriptions of Claudius' reign, when anti-quarian lore was in fashion (e. g. *C. I. L.* vi. 353), and we find on epitaphs of the late Empire *Valeriai* (Rossi, i. 113, of 352 A. D.), *quai* and *filiai* (Rossi, i. 410, of 393 A. D.), &c. *E* is not regularly exchanged with *ae* till the fourth cent. A. D. on inscriptions (Seelmann, *Ausspr. Lat.* p. 225), but in dialectal inser. it is of course much earlier, e. g. *cedre* for *caedere* on an old inser. of the Umbrian territory (*C. I. L.* xi. 4766), and in plebeian from the first cent. A. D. (Hammer, *Loc. Verbr.* p. 11). The use of *ai*, *ae* for *ā* is a feature of inscriptions of the Etruscan country (see *Mem. Ist. Lombard.* 1892), e. g. *Painsscos* on a Praenestine mirror (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4098) [cf. *Saeturni* on a Praenestine vase (i. 48), and perhaps Lat. *Aesculāpius* for *Ἀσκληπιός*]; we have *ei* in *queistores* (i. 183, Marsic).

§ 30. AU. I.-Eur. au is Latin *au*, which in the unaccented syllable became *ū* (see ch. iii. § 18), and in the accented syllable was in dialectal Latin *ō* (e. g. Plautus' Umbrian name was *Plotus* 'splay-foot,' Paul. Fest. 305. 7 Th.). Thus the I.-Eur. root *aug-*, indicating 'growth' or 'strength,' a weak grade of the root *awēg-* of Gk. *ἀ(F)έξω* (O. Ind. *ōjas-*, Goth. *aukan*, 'to multiply,' Engl.

eke vb., Lith. *áugu*, ‘I grow,’ Gk. *αῦξω*, *αὐξάνω*) appears in Latin *aug-co*, *augus-tus*; the I.-Eur. particle **au* [Gk. *αῦ*, *αῦ-τε*, *αῦ-τις*, Goth. *au-k*, ‘also’ (with *-k* like Gr. *γε*), O. Engl. *ēac*, Eng. *eke* advb.], in Latin *au-t* (Osc. *avti*, Umbr. *ote*), *au-tem* (Osc. *avt*). This I.-Eur. **au* is perhaps similarly the weak grade of **a-we*, (see ch. x. § 4). Lat. *au* represents the weak grade of an I.-Eur. *ōu*-root in *auscūlum* (Plaut.) beside *ōs* from I.-Eur. **ōus* (cf. *cātus* beside *cōs*, § 54).

§ 31. Other examples. Lat. *paucus* (Goth. *favai* Pl., Engl. *few*); Lat. *aurōra* for **ausōsa* (Gk. *αὔριον* for **αὐσπιον*, *ἄρχ-αυρος* *νίξ* Apoll. Rhod., ‘nearing the dawn,’ Lith. *ausz-rà*, O. Scand. *austr*, O. H. G. *ōstar*, Engl. *east*) from I.-Eur. *aus-*, a weak grade of *āwēs-*, ‘to gleam’ (cf. Gk. *ἠώς* for **āfōs*), whence **auso-*, ‘gold’ (Lat. *aurum*, Lith. *áuksas*); Lat. *auris* for **ausis*, *aus-culto* (O. Ir. *au*, a Neuter S-stem, Goth. *ausō*, an N-stem, Lith. *ausis*) from I.-Eur. **aus-*, a weak grade of **āwēs-* [cf. Gk. *αἰώ* (*ἄω*), I perceive; but *ōs* is a Greek development of the high grade **ōus*; cf. O. Ind. *āvis*, ‘openly’]. Lat. *au-*, away, as in *au-fero*, *au-fugio* (Pruss. *au-* of *au-mū-sna-n* Acc., ‘washing off’; O. Sl. *u-* of *u-myti*, ‘to wash off’) from I.-Eur. **au*, a weak grade of **awe* (**awo*?) (O. Ind. *áva*, ‘away,’ *ava-bhṛ-*, ‘aufero’). It is often difficult to distinguish this Lat. *au*, representing I.-Eur. *au* (a reduction of I.-Eur. *āwē*) from Lat. *au*, a reduction of Lat. *āvē*, *āvī*, e. g. *audeo* from *avidus*. (Other examples in ch. iii. § 16. 9.) On the occasional appearance of *ū* for *au* in the accented syllable, e. g. *sed frude* ‘sine fraude’ in the *Lex Repetundarum*, post-class. *dudo*, and on the plebeian and dialectal reduction of *au* to *ō*, e. g. *plostrum*, *Clodius*, see ch. ii. §§ 36–37.

§ 32. EI. I.-Eur. *ei* was in Old Latin *ei*; but this diphthong became identical with the sound of long *i*, so that in inscriptions from the latter part of the second century B.C. the symbol *ei* is used not only for I.-Eur. *ei*, but also for I.-Eur. *ī*, and some spelling reformers proposed to reserve the letter I for short *i*, and the diphthong-symbol EI for long *i* (see ch. i. § 9). In Oscan, however, the diphthong is preserved. In Latin it is used in the interjection *heī*, *ei*, from which comes the verb *ejūlo*. Instances of I.-Eur. *ei*, Latin *ei* or *i*, are: I.-Eur. *deīk-*, ‘to show, say’ (Gk. *δεικ-νῦμι*, Goth. *ga-teiha*, ‘I declare’), Lat. *dīco*, O. Lat. *deico*, Osc. *deicum* Inf.; I.-Eur. *bheidh-*, ‘to believe, trust’ (Gr. *πίθωμαι*), Lat. *fīdo*, O. Lat. *feido*. Before a vowel *ei*, *ej* became *e* in Latin, e. g. *eo* from I.-Eur. *ei-*, ‘to go,’ both in the accented (§ 63), and in the unaccented syllable (ch. iii. § 24). O. Lat. *ei*, class. *ī*, may represent other I-diphthongs in the final or unaccented syllables, e. g. in *tūtūdī* Perf. (O. Ind. *tutudé*), I.-Eur. *-ai* or *-ai* (ch. viii. § 76); in *pōpūī* Nom. Pl. (oldest Lat. *poploe*),

I.-Eur. -oi; in *con-cīdo* from *caedo*, older *caido*, I.-Eur. ai. The older spelling of all these words shows -ei, *tutudei*, *pop(u)lei*, *conceido*, sometimes e, e. g. *plorume* 'plurimi,' Nom. Pl., on a Scipio epitaph (*C. I. L.* i. 32). Greek *ει* before a vowel was written *ē*, e. g. *Alexandrēa*, *Dārēus* (shortened to *ĕ*, e. g. *balnĕum*), later *ī*, e. g. *Alexandrīa* (shortened to *ĭ*) (cf. ch. ii. § 143).

§ 33. Other examples of I.-Eur. ei. I.-Eur. *ei-ti, 3 Sg. Pres. Ind. of ei-, 'to go' (O. Ind. *ēti*, Gk. *εἶσι*, Lith. *eīti*, *eīt*), Lat. *it* (with *ī* in Old Latin, but class. *ĭ*, a shortening produced in the course of the second cent. B. C. by the influence of the final -t, ch. iii. § 49); I.-Eur. *deiwo-, 'god' (O. Ind. *dēvā-*, Lith. *dēvas*, Ir. *dīa*, Gaul. *Δειωορα*, W. *dwy-fol*, 'divine,' O. Engl. *Tiwes-dæg*, 'Tuesday'; but Gk. *δῖος* is for **di-fios*, like O. Ind. *divyā-*), Lat. *divus*, on the Dvenos inscription *deiwo-*. When *ō* of the final syllable was weakened to *ū*, *deivos* became **deius* (for **deivos*, the *v* being absorbed by the following *u*, § 70), *deivom* became **deium*, which passed into *de(y)us*, *de(y)um* as **ei-um*, Acc. M. of *is*, into *e(y)-um*, **ei-o* 1 Sg. into *e(y)o*, so that the word would be declined *deus*, *deivi*, *deivō*, *deum*, &c.; from this variation arose the 'doublets' *divus*, *divi*, *divo*, *divum*, &c., and *deus*, *dei*, *deo*, *deum*, &c. (cf. *C. I. L.* i. 632 *sei deo sei deivae*); some grammarians of Varro's time proposed to restrict *divus* to the sense of a mortal made a god (so later *divus Augustus*), but Varro contested the accuracy of this usage, showing that in old times *divus* was the word for any god (Varro, *L. L.* iv. fr., p. 150 Wilm.; cf. Serv. ad *Aen.* xii. 139 *diva deam*, &c.). *Reus* (cf. *rivālis*, older *reiv-*), *seu* (cf. *sivĕ*, older *seive*) are to be similarly explained, though some prefer to suppose that the prior stages of all three words were **dēus*, **rēus*, **sēu* (like *Alexandrēa*, *Dārēus*, &c.), and quote *lĕvis* as an example of the passage of *ei* before *v* into *e* (cf. Gk. *λεῖ(φ)ος*) (von Planta, *Osk.-Umbr. Dial.* i. p. 145). *Neu*, *ceu* are most naturally explained as shortenings from **nĕu* (cf. *nĕve*), **cĕu* (cf. Gk. *κῆ*, Lat. *cĕ-teri*, *B. B.* xv. 313), though they also admit of being referred to **nei-u* (from O. Lat. *nei*, *nĭ*, used in the sense of class. *nĕ*), and from a Locative, either Demonstr. **cei* (ch. vii. § 15) or Relative *quei*, *qui* (ch. vii. § 23). On *meio* see ch. viii. § 6, *ejus* ch. vii. § 13, *peior* below § 116.

§ 34. EI and I in Inscriptions, &c. On the S. C. de Bacchanalibus of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196) we have *deicerent* (I.-Eur. ei), *inceideretis* (I.-Eur. post-ionic ai), *foideratei* (I.-Eur. final -oi). But we have *ei* employed merely to indicate long *i* in *audeire* of the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198); *ameicitiam* of the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. (i. 200); *ameicorum*, *vĕneire* (i. 203, of 78 B. C.); *erceiscunda devidunda* and *feient* of the Lex Rubria of 49 B. C. (i. 205); *esureis* on a leaden bullet used at the siege of Perusia with the cruel message carved on it, *esureis et me celas* (i. 692); *veivos* (i. 1256), &c.; and this seems to be the function of *ei* in the Plautine text represented by the Codex Ambrosianus (see Index to Studemund's Apograph, p. 504). Even as early as the end of the third cent. B. C. we have *opeinod devincam ted* on a Praenestine mirror with a representation of a gaming-table (*Rendic. Accad. Lincci*, v. p. 253, 1889). The transition stage from *ei* to *i* is perhaps marked by the spelling *e* in *plorume* (Nom. Pl.) on a Scipio epitaph of the end of the third cent. B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 32), *compromesise* on the S. C.

Bacch. of 186 B. C. (i. 196; cf. *ameiserunt*, i. 204), though this spelling is often nothing but a dialectal variety, e. g. *uecos* (Lat. *vei-*, *vīcus*) on an inscription from the Marsic territory (i. 183) (cf. Umbr. *devo-*, 'god,' Lat. *divo-*). Now and then we find *ei* written for a short vowel, as in *inpeirator* on the inscription of Aem. Paulus Macedonicus, from Spain (C. I. L. ii. 5041, of 189 B. C.), *leiteras* (see ch. ii. § 130), and *seine* on the Lex Repetundarum (i. 198); so in the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus, *ibeis*, Cas. 92; *curabeis*, Merc. 526. And *ei* appears occasionally even for the *ē*-sound, as in *pleib-*, in an old inscription found between Rome and Ostia (Eph. Epigr. i. 3), in *leigibus* on a Praenestine cippus of erratic orthography (*pro sed sueq* for *pro se suisque*, &c.) (C. I. L. xiv. 2892), and in *decrevit* on the Spanish inscription of 189 B. C., just mentioned (C. I. L. ii. 5041) (see ch. ii. § 11). The Dative forms in *-e* on old inscriptions (e. g. C. I. L. i. 1110 Iunone Seispitei Matri) are best explained as graphical varieties of the Dat. in *-ei*, class. *-ī* (see ch. vi. § 28), and similarly the 3 Sg. Perf. Act. forms in *-ed*, *-et*, e. g. *sefaced* on the Praenestine fibula, *dedet* (beside *cepit*) on a Scipio epitaph (C. I. L. i. 32), as graphical varieties of *-eit* (e. g. *probaveit* beside *coeravit*, i. 600) (see ch. viii. § 70). The Plautine spelling must have been *mendīco-*, *eira* to judge from the remarks in *Rud.* 1305 that *mendīcus* has 'one letter more' than *medīcus*, and in *Truc.* 262 that *comprime sis eiram* becomes *comprime sis eram* by 'taking away a single letter.' (Cf. Early Greek E for EI).

§ 35. EU. This diphthong has been merged in *ou* in most languages; but Greek, with *ευ* and *ου*, and Gothic, with *iu* and *au*, will serve as criteria. We find *eu* in Latin in the interjections *heu* (cf. Gk. *φῆν*), *eheu*, *heus*; the pronoun *neuter* [a trisyllable (ch. ii. § 32), from *nē* and *uter*, with accent on the *ne*, whereas in *neutiquam*, pronounced *nūtiquam* (or *nyūtiquam*, ch. ii. § 149), *ne* being unaccented, was elided]; the conjunction *neu*, a byform of *nēvē*, *seu*, a byform of *sive* (older *seive*), *ceu* from **cē-ve* or **cei-ve* (§ 33). (On the pronunciation of *eu* in these words and in Latinized Greek words, like *Orpheus*, see ch. ii. §§ 32, 46.) *Eu* is assigned to the Carmen Saliare on the strength of the quotations *Leucesie* (Ter. Scaur. 28. 11 K.), and *cozeulodorioso* of Varro, *L. L.* vii. 26 (perhaps *O Zeu*, &c., ch. ii. § 5), but whether rightly or not is a matter of doubt. (See *Rhein. Mus.* xxxiv. 1 on Latin *eu*.)

Examples of I.-Eur. eu, Latin *ū* (O. Lat. *ou*) are: Lat. *dūcere* (Goth. *tiuhan*, O. Engl. *tēon*, Germ. *ziehen*); Lat. *jūgeribus* Abl. Pl. from **jūgus* (Gk. *ζεύγος*); Lat. *ūro* (Gk. *ἔρω* for **ἔρω*). The Greek *Πολυδέυκης* is in O. Lat. **Pollouces*, written in the orthography of the early Praenestine inscriptions *Poloces* (C. I. L. i. 55), and *Polouces* (xiv. 4094), then *Pollucēs* (so the MSS. in Plaut. *Bacch.* 894; cf. Varro, *L. L.* v. 73 in latinis litteris veteribus nomen quod est, inscribitur ut *Πολυδέυκης*, 'Polluces,' non ut nunc, Pollux).

Before a vowel *eu* (*ev*) from I.-Eur. *ew* similarly became *ov* in the accented syllable, e. g. *nŏvus* from I.-Eur. **nĕwo-* (see § 10), and in the unaccented was reduced to *u*, e. g. *dĕnŭō* (see ch. iii. § 24, and for other examples Solmsen, *Stud. Lat. Lautg.* p. 128); in *cloāca*, &c. *v* has been dropped before the accent (ch. ii. § 53), leaving *o*.

§ 36. Other examples of I.-Eur. *eu*. *Jupiter*, in the usual Latin spelling *Juppiter* (ch. ii. § 130), may have been originally a vocative like Gk. Ζεῦ πάτερ. (Can the fragment of the Carmen Saliare quoted above from Varro have *O Zeu* with *Z* for the sound *dy-*, as in Oscan inscriptions written in Roman characters we find *zicōlo-* as the Diminutive of the word for 'day,' like Latin *diesŭla*?).

§ 37. **OU, U** in Inscriptions. The diphthong was reduced very early to a simple sound, as is natural where the two elements of the diphthong have so close affinity as *o* and *u*. We have *ū* for *ou* (I.-Eur. *eu*) in the name *Lucius* in two of the oldest Scipio epitaphs (*C. I. L. i. 32 Luciom*; i. 30 *Lucius* with *Loucanam*, and *abdoucit*), not later than 200 B. C.; *deducundae*, 181 B. C. (i. 538); *Lucius* in a dedicatory inscription of the consul Mummius, 146 B. C. (i. 542); *luuci* and *iurarint* (with *iouranto*, *ioudicetur*, *ioudex*, &c.) in the Lex Bantina of 133-118 B. C. (i. 197); *irato*, *iudicibus*, *duco* (with *iudicium*, *iudicatio*, *ious*) on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198), while the spelling with *ou* is entirely discarded in the Lex Cornelia of 81 B. C. (i. 202, with *iuus*, *iure*, &c.). Now and then *ou* occurs for a short vowel, e. g. *ioubeatis* (beside *iousiset*) in the S. C. Bacch. (i. 196) (but see ch. viii. § 29), *proboum* on old coins (i. 16), *Laoumeda* on an old Praenestine vase (xiv. 4108, or *Lad-*?), possibly to represent the transition-sound between *ō* and *ū*, or in imitation of the Greek orthography, in which *ou* represented the u-sound, *v* the ū-sound. *Ou* is sometimes used for *ū* (I.-Eur. *oi*), e. g. *couraverunt* (i. 1419, from Picenum), *plourume* (with *Clou[i]*) for *Cloelius*, i. 1297, from near Amiternum), though not at all to the same extent as *ei* for *ī*. (On *ou* for I.-Eur. *ou*, see § 41.) The spelling *o* for *ou* (I.-Eur. *eu*) is dialectal, e. g. *Poloces* and *Losna* on a Praenestine mirror (i. 55) (cf. Umbr. *toro-* for Latin *tauro-*, bull). On Latin inscriptions *o* occurs for I.-Eur. *ou*, and for the new *ou*-diphthong, which arose by syncope in words like *nov(e)ntius*, *cov(e)ntio*, but not for I.-Eur. *eu* or *ū*. The spellings *publico-*, *puplo-*, &c. (see index to *C. I. L. i.*), are due to confusion of the two radically different words *pūbes* and *pōp(u)lus*.

§ 38. **OI**. I.-Eur. *oi* was *oi* till the second century, then came to be written *oe*, and finally passed into the sound *ū*, though *oe* was still written in some words which belonged to legal or official diction, e. g. *foedus*, a treaty, *poena* (but *punio*), *Poenus*, *moenia* (but *munio*), *ŏboedio*, in the poetic words *foedus*, fowl, *āmoenus*, and in the family name *Cloelius*. Thus I.-Eur. **oiwo-*, 'one' (cf. **oiwo-*, Gk. *oīos*, 'alone') (Gk. *oīvη*, the ace, O. Ir. *oen*, W. un, Goth. *ains*, O. Engl. *ān*, Engl. *one*, *an*, *a*, Pruss. *ains*, Lith. *vėnas*, O. Sl. *inŭ*; in Greek the numeral-root used was I.-Eur. *sem-* of Lat. *sĕmel*, &c., εἶς for **sem-s*, *μῆ* for **σμη*, *ξυ*

for *sem), Lat. *ūnus*, older *oenus*, *oino-*. I.-Eur. oi is a grade of an ei-root, often seen in the Perfect Tense or in a derivative noun, e.g. woid- in the Perfect of weid-, 'to know' (Gk. οἶδα and πέποιθα from πείθω, I.-Eur. bheidh-, Lat. *fīdo*, *feido*), *q^hoinā-, 'an assessment, fine,' from q^hei-, 'to value, care for' (Gk. ποιῆ-, from τείω, often written τίω, borrowed by the Romans, *poena*, Zend. kaṇnā-, O. Sl. čēna, the k and c in these two examples indicating oi not ei) and similarly in Latin, e.g. *foedus*, a treaty, from *feido*, *fīdo*, just as *ō* appears in the similar grade of *ě*-roots, in *pondus* from *pendo*. After initial *v-* Latin oi became ei, as *ō* became *ě* in *vorsus*, *versus*, &c. (§ 10), e.g. *vīdi* in older spelling *veidei*, from I.-Eur. *woidai (-ai), Perf. Mid. (O. Sl. vědě; cf. Gk. οἶδα, Goth. wait, O. Engl. wāt, Engl. wot).

In the unaccented syllable oi became ei, class. *ī* in the nautical term *anquīna*, a truss, a loanword from the Greek (ἀγκώνη), perhaps adapted to Latin nouns in -īna (Non. 536. 5 M. *anquīnae* vincla quibus antennae tenentur), but in most cases was as resistive of weakening as o (ch. iii. § 18), e.g. *sē-curus* from *cura*, older *coira*, *impunis* (*impoene* Cato frag. p. 37. 21 Jord.) from *poena* (cf. *punio*); in the final syllable ei, *ī* is regular, e.g. Nom. Pl. *populī*, earlier *pop(u)lei*, from a still earlier *poploe*. (Fest. 244. 24 Th. quotes from the Carmen Saliare *pilumnōe poploe*, a designation of the Romans 'velut pilis uti assueti.'). A spurious diphthong oi, oe, class. *ū*, has arisen through composition in *coepi* (older *cōēpi*), *coetus* for *co-itus*, and through loss of *v* before the accent in *Julius*, older *Iuilio-* from **Io(v)illius* (§ 43) (cf. *Cloelius*, older *Cluilius*, from the root **klew-*, 'to be heard, famous'). On *cui* from *quoi*, see ch. vii. § 25, and on *nōn* from *noen(um)*, ch. x. § 18.

§ 39. Other examples of I.-Eur. oi. Lat. *mūnus*, Pl. *mūnera*, **mūne*, Pl. *moenia*, *mūnia*, *mūnicipum*, *com-mūnis*, *im-mūnis*, O. Lat. *moini-cipio-*, *comoinem* (C. I. L. i. 196, of 186 B. C.) (Goth. ga-mains, Germ. ge-mein, 'common,' Lith. maīnas, 'exchange,' O. Ir. moini, maini, 'gifts'), and from the same root *mūto*, to exchange, *mūtus*, lent (Sicil. Gk. μοίτρος, requital, Goth. maipms, 'a gift,' Lett. meetōt, 'to exchange'); Lat. *ūtor*, O. Lat. *oit-ile* (C. I. L. i. 201. 9), *oeti* (i. 603. 6. 8), &c. (cf. Mart. Cap. iii. 236 'oisus' etiam dicitur; sic enim veteres aroot dixere) seem to show, like Gk. οἶτρος, fate, 'portion,' the o-grade of a root eit-, seen perhaps in Osc. eitiuṽā-, 'money,' for **eitu-*; *cūnae* shows the o-grade of the root *kei-*, 'to lie' (Gk. κεί-μαι; cf. κούρη).

§ 40. OI, OE, U on Inscriptions. Oi is reduced to *ū* in a Scipio epitaph of the beginning of the second cent. B. C. (C. I. L. i. 33) with *utier*; so *usura* in one of Mummius' tithe-dedications to Hercules (i. 542) of 146 B. C.; *muru* Acc. on

a Capua inscription of c. 135 B. C. (*Eph. Epigr.* viii. 476); *procurandae* (with *oinā* and *moinicipieis*) on the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 200). But the spelling *oi*, and after it the spelling *oe*, long continued to be used, especially in such phrases as *faciundum coiraverunt* (*coeraverunt*) in magisterial inscriptions (e. g. i. 566, of 106 B. C. *coiravere* and *loid[os]*; i. 600, of 62 B. C. *coeravit*; i. 617, of 51 B. C. *coeraver.*); and Cicero in the laws which he draws up for his ideal state seems to think that the official style demands the spelling *oe* (e. g. *ploeres*, *Legg.* iii. 3. 6; *oenus*, *ib.* iii. 3. 9; *coerari* and *oesus*, *ib.* iii. 4. 10), though in the Lex Julia Municipalis of 45 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 206) we have regularly *curo*, *utor*, *municipium* (once *foidere*), and similarly on the Lex Rubria of 49 B. C. (i. 205), *ludus* (not *loedus*), the form used in the Comm. Lud. Saec. and the Mon. Anc., both of Augustus' reign, though Virgil MSS. often show *moerus* for *murus* (see Ribbeck's *Index*). The traditional nature of this spelling, even in the second cent. B. C., is seen from the occurrence of spellings like *murus* side by side with *coeraverunt*, &c., e. g. i. 567, of 106 B. C., *murum . . . coeravere . . . loedos*; i. 568, of 104 B. C., *murum . . . coiraver-*; *Eph. Epigr.* viii. 460, of 108 B. C., *murum . . . coiraverunt*. Examples from the older literature are, *oenigenos* 'unigenitos' Paul. Fest. 225. 2 Th.; *oenus* Plaut. *Truc.* 104 (B.); *proilio Men.* 186 (P.); *moenis*, obliging, quoted by Nonius 23. 9 M. from Pacuvius; *moerus* Accius *Trag.* 347 R.; *moenio* in the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus (see Index to Studemund's Apograph); 'loebesum' et 'loebertatem' antiqui dicebant liberum et libertatem Paul. Fest. 86. 30 Th. (*Loebasius* is given as the Sabine name for Liber by Serv. ad *Georg.* i. 7 quamvis Sabini Cererem Pandam appellent, Liberum Loebasium; cf. Gl. Plac. 80. 22 G.). This *oe* seems to have represented to the Romans a long *ū*-sound, the sound, in fact, of Greek *ū*; and the earlier instances of *u* for I.-Eur. *oi* probably indicate this sound. Plautus (*Bacch.* 129) puns on *Lydus* (Gk. Λυδός) and *ludus*:

non ómnis aetas, Lýde, ludo cónuenit;

and *oe* is often used to express Gk. *ū*, e. g. *goerus*, *coloephia* (ch. ii. § 28).

§ 41. OU. I.-Eur. *ou* before a vowel (*ow*) became, as we saw (§ 19), first *ov* in Latin, then in the second century B. C. *av*, which in the unaccented syll. fell to *u*, e. g. *ēluo* (ch. iii. § 24). For I.-Eur. *ou* before a consonant we find sometimes *ō*, sometimes *ū*. Occasionally both these spellings occur for the same word. Thus I.-Eur. **roudhō-*, 'red' (Goth. *raups*), is Latin *rōbus*, *rōb-īgo* [the form *rubigo* (with *ū* like *rufus*, or with *ū* like *ruber*?) is rejected in the Probi Appendix, 199. 5 K.; cf. the gloss *robigo* non 'rubigo' *C. G. L.* v. 144. 32, and see ch. ii. § 24], and *rūfus*, the last being shown by its *f*, instead of *d* or *b* (§ 114), to be dialectal. *Rūbī-dus* comes from a verb in *-eo* (cf. *hūmīdus* from *hūmeo*, *cālīdus* from *cāleo*, &c.), **rūbeo*, with I.-Eur. *eu* of Gk. ἐρεύθω, while the ordinary form of the verb, *rūbeo*, shows, like *rūber* (Gk. ἐρυθρός), the *ū* of the weak grade of the root, I.-Eur. *rūdh-*. The same variety of spelling is seen in a word indicating unshaped metal, &c., *rōdus* and *rūdus*, though the normal spelling

is perhaps *raudus* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), the weak grade of this stem (perhaps connected with the stem of *rōbus*, *rūfus*) being apparently seen in *rūdis*, which means rough, literally, e. g. *aes rude*, or rough, metaphorically, e. g. *arte rudis*, in Ovid's criticism of Ennius: Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis. [Varro, *L. L.* v. 163 deinde (porta) Rauduscula, quod aerata fuit. Aes 'raudus' dictum: ex eo veteribus in mancipiis scriptum 'raudusculo libram ferito'; Festus 356. 4 Th. robus, vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam, nam saxum quoque raudus appellant poetae, ut Accius . . . hinc manibus rapere roudus (so the MS.) saxeum; Paul. Fest. 377. 1 Th. Rodusculana porta appellata, quod rudis et impolita sit relicta, vel quia raudo, id est aere, fuerit vincta]. This variety of spelling suggests that I.-Eur. ou became in Latin an *au*-sound, which was sometimes written, like Lat. *au* from I.-Eur. au (§ 30), as *ō*, sometimes, like Lat. *ou* from I.-Eur. eu (§ 35), as *ū*; though, owing to the scarcity of reliable instances, it is impossible to determine how far these spellings corresponded to the pronunciation of the diphthong at various periods, or how far they were influenced by the analogy of other grades of the same root. For the higher grade with I.-Eur. *ōu*, *ō* would have in Latin *ō* (§ 50), and the weak grade of an eu-root with I.-Eur. *ū* would have in Latin *ū* (§ 23), while a *ū*-grade (I.-Eur. *ū*, Lat. *ū*) was also not unknown (§ 51). The Latin diphthong corresponding to I.-Eur. eu had thus a different sound from the representative of I.-Eur. ou. An *ou*-diphthong arose in Latin also from I.-Eur. -og(h)^h-, for the velar g(h)^h took in Roman lips the sound of *v* (*u*). Thus I.-Eur. *nōg^hēdo- became in Latin **novedo*-, **noudo*-, whence **nūdus*, an example which suggests that the *ou* from I.-Eur. og(h)^h had the same sound as the *ou* from I.-Eur. eu, and was developed in the same way to long *u*. Also by syncope in words like O. Lat. *noventius* (as in the prophecy of Cn. Marcius: quamuis nouentium duonum negumate, ap. Fest. 164. 28 Th.) with Lat. *ōv*, I.-Eur. *ēw*, O. Lat. **novendīnae*, from *nōvem* (I.-Eur. *nēwŋ) and *dīn-*, a stem for 'day,' seen in O. Sl. *dīnŷ*, 'a day,' O. Ind. *dīna-*, &c. For this spurious *ou* we have first *ō*, later *ū*.

§ 42. Other examples of I.-Eur. ou. From the root *neud-*, 'to use, enjoy' (Goth. *niutan*, 'to enjoy') comes the Latin *nātrio*, *nātrix* (in Old Latin *notrix*,

Quint. i. 4. 16), perhaps showing the o-grade, I.-Eur. nouð- (Goth. nauþs, O. Engl. nēad, Engl. need, Germ. Noth. Cf. Latin *usus est*, there is need); Lat. *clūnis* seems to represent I.-Eur. kloun- (O. Scand. hlauunn, 'haunch,' but Gk. κλόνης), though the word occurs so seldom in the older writers that we cannot say whether **clauinis*, **clōnis* were earlier spellings; Lat. *lūcus* is I.-Eur. *louko- (O. H. G. lōh, 'copse, brushwood,' the -loo of Water-loo, O. Engl. lēah, Engl. lea), properly an open space in a wood, like the German *Lichtung* (cf. *collūcare*, to make a clearing in a wood), showing the o-grade of the I.-Eur. root leuk- of Lat. *lūceo*, &c., so that the old etymology 'lucus a non lucendo' had a grain of truth after all. The O. Lat. spelling shows -ou-, e. g. in *hoc loucarid* on the inscription of Luceria (C. I. L. ix. 782); *hōnce loucom* . . . *quod louci siet* on the inscription of Spolegium (C. I. L. xi. 4766); the Perfect Part. Pass. of *lāvo*, to wash, I.-Eur. lōw- (Gk. λούω) is *lauus*, later *lōtus* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.); the Dat. (Abl.) Plur. of *bōs*, *bōvis* (I.-Eur. *g^hōu-s, *g^hōw-es) is *bōbus* and *būbus*; formed from the same stem *bou-* after the fashion of *instar* (ch. iii. § 36), comes the word spelt *bustar* in the Glossary of Philoxenus, and *bostar* in the Glossary of Cyrillus, and stated in both glossaries to be the equivalent of the Greek βουστᾶσιον, a word which must have belonged to the older period only, for Spanish and Portuguese alone preserve it [Span. *bostar*, Port. *bostal*, indicating a Latin original *bōstar*; *bustar*, a place for burning a dead body, (Charisius 38. 19 K.), is a quite different word, connected with *būstum*]; Lat. *ūber* appears to show the ū-grade of the root, like O. Ind. ūdhar, O. Engl. ūder, Lith. ūdrūti, 'to give milk,' but the ou-grade of Gk. οὔθηρ, Gen. -ατος for -πτος, meaning (1) udder, (2) fertility of soil, may appear in the (dialectal) name of a river in Latium, *Ūfens* (modern Uffente) [cf. the Apulian river, *Aufidus* (modern Ofanto)], from which comes the name of one of the Roman tribes *Ūfentina*, in Old Latin *Oufentina* (see Index to C. I. L. i.), also *Yofentina*, and *Ofentina* (C. I. L. xi. 5702), in Greek inscriptions Ὀφ-, Οὔωφ- (Eckinger, p. 44).

§ 43. ū for older ovī, ovē. By the composition of *com-*, *co-* with *vir* we get the word **covīria* (cf. Volsc. *covehriā-*), which became by syncope **cou(i)ria*, *cūria-*. The name *Jūlius* (written *Iuilio* on a lamp found in one of the oldest graves in the Esquiline burying-place, *Ann. Inst.* 1880, p. 260) seems to come from an earlier **Jovillio-*, from a word found in Oscan in the form *diuvilā-*, later *iūvilā-*, meaning apparently a gift presented yearly by a corporation or clan to its tutelary god. Here the older spelling *Iuīl-* suggests that the ū represents not *ov(i)* but *o(v)i*, the *v* having been suppressed before the accent (see ch. ii. § 53). *Julius* is the original form of the substantival name, of which *Julius* is an adjectival derivative. The trisyllabic *Iulus* is an invention of Virgil's (*Herm.* xxiv. 155). Similarly *Cluilius*, the older form of *Cloelius* (written on an old inscription *Clou[i]s*), C. I. L. i. 1297), shows its derivation from the name *Cluvius*, a name evidently connected with the root klēu-, 'to be famous' (Gk. κλέψ-ος) [compare the gloss *cluvior*: nobilior, Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 364; Paul. Fest. 39. 2 Th. refers the word to *Clonius*: Cloelia familia a Clonio Aeneae comite, est appellata. The family name retained, as often happens, the older spelling with *oe*, *Cloelius*, not *Clūlius*]. Similarly O. Lat. *coventio* (*coventionid* on the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., C. I. L. i. 196), lost its *v* before the accent, and the two vowels *o* and *e* were fused into *ō*; *contio* (but see ch. ii. § 147, and below on *nuntius*).

§ 44. The spurious diphthong ou. *Nontio*, the older spelling (*denontiar* on

the Lex Bantina of 133-118 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 197; *pronuntiatio* on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C., i. 198; *nuntiata* on the Epistula ad Tiburtes of c. 100 B. C., i. 201; *pronuntiatio* and *pronuntiatum* on fragments of old Laws, i. 207 and 208) became *nuntio* at the close of the Republican period (*renuntio* is the spelling throughout the Lex Julia Municipalis of 45 B. C., i. 206; so *nuntiationem* on the Lex Rubria of 49 B. C., i. 205), though Cicero in his Laws (ii. 21) uses *nuntius*. Marius Victorinus (12. 18 K.) says the old spelling had *ou*. For *mundinae* the oldest spelling is with *ou*, *noundinum* on the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196, then with *o*, *nondinum* on the Lex Bantina) (i. 197).

§ 45. ĀI. The I.-Eur. root, referred to in § 27, as aiwě-, 'time, life,' is perhaps more correctly aiwě- (cf. O. Ind. áyu-, 'life'), with the diphthong originally long, but shortened in Latin *aevum*, according to the rule that a long diphthong (including combinations with a nasal or liquid as second element) shortened in Latin its first element when a consonant followed. Final I.-Eur. -āi, the ending of the Dat. Sg. of Ā-stems, shows traces in Latin of 'doublet' forms, (1) *ā* (with suppression of the second element, by a similar syncope as produced *exemplar* from *exemplāre*), a form which seems to occur on a few old inscriptions, e. g. *Iunonei Loucina* (*C. I. L.* i. 189), *Iunone Loucina Tuscolana sacra* (i. 1200); (2) -*ai* (one syllable), class. -*ae* (presumably *ǣe*; cf. Osc. -aí, Umbr. -e, Rustic and Late Latin *e*, ch. ii. § 41) (with a shortening of the first element, which properly took place only before a consonant). Similar doublets -*ō* and -*oi* seem to show themselves for I.-Eur. -*ōi* in O-stem Datives [(1) class. *ěquō*, *dōmīnō*, (2) O. Lat. *populoi Romanoī*, *Numasioī*; cf. Osc. -úí, Umbr. -e], though in O-stems the first (not the second doublet as in the Ā-stems) established itself in the classical usage. (On these Datives, see ch. vi. § 23.) In Greek this I.-Eur. -āi became -*ā*, e. g. *χώρα*, later -*ā*, but in dialects also -*ai* (presumably *ǣi*), while this I.-Eur. *ōi* became -*ω*, e. g. *ἵππω*, later -*ω*, in dialects -*oi*.

Shortening of long 'diphthong' before consonant. It seems to have been a law very widely spread through the I.-Eur. languages that a long vowel became shortened before any y (in i-diphthongs), w (in u-diphthongs), m, n, r, or l, when this was followed by a consonant. Thus I.-Eur. *wěnt- from the root wě-, 'to blow' (Gk. *ἄνυμι*) has become in Gk. *ἄνυτ-*, in Goth. *vinds*, our 'wind,' as in Latin *věntus* (Span. *viento*); the I.-Eur. word for the heel or the ham (O. Ind. *pārśni-*) is in Gk. *πέρνα*, in Goth. *fairzna*, and in Latin *pěrna* (Span. *pierna*) [curiously enough Mar. Sacerdos (vi. 451. 5 K.) cites a derivative of this word, *pernix*, swift (lit. 'strong in the ham,' and properly used of horses and other animals, *A. L. L.* viii. 453) as an illustration of a short

e, the long pronunciation of which is a barbarism: barbarismus . . . fit . . . si dicas pernix et 'per' producas, quae correpta est]; the Dat. (Abl. Loc. Instr.) Plur. Suffix of O-stems, I.-Eur. -ōis has become in Greek -ois, as in Latin -eis, -īs (ch. vi. § 48); *lētus* is a cognate of *tēnis*. (Cf. Engl. 'kept,' 'wept' from 'keep,' 'weep').

§ 46. **ĀU.** The I.-Eur. long diphthong āu is seen in the stem nāu-, 'ship' (O. Ind. nāús, nāvás, Gen.; Hom. Gk. νηὺς, νηός Gen., Arm. nav, O. Ir. nau, naue or nōe, Gen., W. noe, 'a dish,' like our 'butter-boat,' O. Scand. nōr), which is in Latin an *i*-stem *nāvis*, like *clāvis* (Gk. κλη(F)ίς). The -au- of *nau-frāgium*, *nau-stībulum* 'vas alvei simile' (Fest. 172. 23 Th.), *claudio* shortens the first element owing to the fact that a consonant follows (see above, § 45). [That *claudio* had the same *au*, as the equivalent of I.-Eur. au (e. g. *fraus*), we see from its sinking to *ū* in the unaccented syllable, e. g. *exclūdere*, like *defrūdare*.] For Latin *āv* from I.-Eur. ōw, e. g. *octāvus*, and perhaps *flāvus* (beside *flōrus*, Gk. χλωρός), see § 50. *Gāvius* (a trisyllable till late Latin, *Harvard Studies*, 1891) is the class. form of older *Gāvius* (Osc. Gaaviis), with suppression of intervocalic *v* (§ 70), a name apparently derived from the root of *gaudeo*, *gāvisus sum* (Gk. γηθέω for *γᾰFεθεω) (cf. *Raius* and *Rāvius*) On the curious remark of Terentianus Maurus about the pronunciation of Lat. *au*, see ch. ii. § 34.

§ 47. **ĒI.** I.-Eur. ēi appears e. g. in *rēi-, 'property' (O. Ind. rās, Gen. rāyás), Lat. *rēs*, Gen. *rēi* for *rēyī, a root in which the diphthong had apparently in the 'Indo-European period' the doublets ēi (ēy) and ē. The Loc. Sing. ending of *Ē*-stems shows the second of these doublets in Latin, e. g. *diē crastini*, *postrūdiē*, &c.

§ 48. **ĒU.** The I.-Eur. Nom. *dyēus, 'the sky,' shows the long diphthong ēu (O. Ind. dyāús, Acc. dívam and dyám, diyám; Gk. Ζεύς for *Ζηυς, Lat. *diēs* like Acc. *diem*; on *Jōvis*, &c., from the stem dyēw-, see ch. vi. § 9). A final *ēu*-diphthong arose in Latin by the suppression of the final -ē of *nēve*, and produced the form *neu*; *ceu* is probably to be referred to an older *cē-ve (ch. x. § 11). The Loc. Sg. ending of U-stems, if this was I.-Eur. -ēu, appears in *noctū*, where the *ū* represents an earlier -ēu with shortening of the first element of -ēu (see § 26), so that I.-Eur. *dyēus should be Lat. *diūs (*nū-dius-tertius?*).

§ 49. **ŌI.** An example of final -ōi has been already mentioned,

the ending of the Dat. Sg. of O-stems. This in Latin shows the doublets, (1) *-ō*, the classical ending, e. g. *ĕquō*, *dōmīnō*, (2) *-oi* (presumably *-ōi*), an ending found in very old inscriptions, e. g. *Numasioi* (Osc. *-ūi*, Umbr. *-e*) (ch. vi. § 26).

§ 50. **ŌU.** I.-Eur. *ōu*- is seen in the numeral **ōktōu*, a dual in form, with the sense apparently of 'two sets of four' (O. Ind. *aštāu*, *aštā*, Gk. *δκτώ*, Goth. *ahtau*, O. Engl. *eahta*, Lith. *asztū-ni*), in Latin *octō*. Duals in the Veda show generally *-āu* (I.-Eur. *-ōu*) before an initial vowel, *-ā* (I.-Eur. *-ō*) before an initial consonant, e. g. *dēvāū* and *dēvā*, 'twin-gods;' and it is probable that these doublets existed even in what is called the I.-Eur. period, so that the *-ō* of Latin *octo* (cf. *ambo*, *duo*) will represent an I.-Eur. *-ō*, and not *-ōu*. As I.-Eur. *ōw* became *āv* in Latin (§ 19), so I.-Eur. *ōw* is said to have become *āv* in the corresponding ordinal number, *octāvus* for **octōvus* (Gk. *ὄγδο(F)ος*). The long diphthong seems to have occurred in the I.-Eur. declension of the word for 'ox,' stem **g^hōu-* (O. Ind. *gāūs*, Loc. *gāvi*, Acc. *gām*, Nom. Pl. *gāvas*, &c., Arm. *kov*, Gk. *βοῦς*, Dor. *βῶς*, according to the grammarians, O. Ir. *bou*, *bō*, W. *bu*, *buw*, O. Engl. *cū*, Lett. *gāws*); but the Latin *bōs* is a doubtful example, for its *b-* instead of the normal *v-* (§ 139) suggests that it is a dialectal (or rustic) form like *ōvis* for **avis* (I.-Eur. **ōwi-*, § 19), and not a genuine Latin development.

§ 51. **Variation (Ablaut) of Vowels.** A root like *pet-* of Gk. *πέτεσθαι*, to fly, O. Ind. *pátati*, 'he flies,' appears in the form *pt-* in Gk. *πτέσθαι*, O. Ind. *á-pa-pta-t*, 'he flew,' the shorter form being a syncopated form of the other, due to loss of accent. Similarly the root *ei-*, 'to go' (Gk. *εἶ-σι*, 3 Sg., Lith. *eĩ-ti*, Lat. *it*, older *ei-t*, ch. viii. § 2), loses the *ě* of the diphthong in the P. P. P. **ĩ-tó-* (O. Ind. *-ĩtá-*, Gk. *-ιτος*, Lat. *-itus*), where the accent falls on the suffix; and *eu* becomes *ũ*, through loss of accent, in I.-Eur. **bhūgá*, 'flight' (Gk. *φύγή*, Lat. *fūga*) from **bheúgō*, 'I flee' (Gk. *φεύγω*); while *en*, *em*, *er*, *el*, similarly reduced, appear before a vowel as *n*, *m*, *r*, *l*, e. g. Gk. *γί-γν-ομαι*, Lat. *gi-gn-o*, beside Gk. *γέν-ος*, Lat. *gēn-us*, but before a consonant assumed in Greek the forms *a*, *pa*, *la*, e. g. *φάτος* from *φεν-*, to kill, I.-Eur. *gh^hen-*, *δρακών* (O. Ind. *drśánt-*) from *δερκ-*, to glance, I.-Eur. *derk-*, in Latin *en*, *em*, *or*, *ol*, e. g. *ten-tus* (O. Ind. *ta-tá-*, Gk. *τα-τός*) from

ten-, 'to stretch,' *fors* (O. Ind. *bhr-tí-*, O. Ir. *brith*, Goth. *gaurþs*) from *bher-*, 'to bear' (see §§ 81, 92). We may call these reduced forms *pt-*, *bhūg-*, *bhr-*, &c., the 'weak grade' of the roots, and *pet-*, *bheug-*, *bher-* the normal or *Ĕ*-grade. We find these roots also with their *ĕ* replaced by *ö* in such words as Gk. *γέ-γον-α* Pft., *οἶτος*, a Derivative Noun from the root *ei-*, 'to go,' *γόνος* from the root *ĝen-*, *φόνος* from *gh^hen-*; and *ĝon-*, *oi-*, *gh^hon-* may be called the *Ō*-grade of these roots. There are also occasionally forms with *ē*, *ō*, e.g. Gk. *πυτάομαι* from *pet-*, 'to fly.' This variation, or gradation, called by the Germans 'Ablaut,' of I.-Eur. vowels has not yet been thoroughly explained or systematized; the relation for example of *ū*, *ī* to the ordinary weak grade *ŭ*, *ĭ* in words like I.-Eur. **klū-tó-* (O. H. G. *hlūt*, 'loud,' Zend. *srū-ta*) beside I.-Eur. **klŭ-tó-* (O. Ind. *śrū-tá-*, Gk. *κλύ-τός*) is not quite clear, nor yet that of the *Ē*- and *Ō*-forms to the *Ĕ*- and *Ŏ*-forms, e.g. Gk. *πυτάομαι* beside *πυτέομαι*. They are generally called 'lengthenings' of the weak grade (of diphthongal roots), of the *Ĕ*-grade and of the *Ŏ*-grade, and are by German philologists classed under the term 'Dehnstufe' ('lengthened grade'). [On these see Streitberg in *Indog. Forsch.* iii. 306, who explains them as produced by syncope of a following short vowel in **bhōr* (Gk. *φώρ*) for **bhōr(o)s*, &c., **rēks-* (Lat. *rēx-ī*) for **rēĝ-ēs-*, &c]. Nor have the grades of other than E-roots been properly equated to grades like *pēt-*, *pt-*, *pöt-*; the variation of the root *dō-*, 'to give,' for example, which has *ō* in Gk. *δί-δω-μι*, Lat. *dō-num*, but a short vowel in Gk. *δο-τός*, Lat. *dō-tus*, of the root *sē-*, 'to throw,' or 'to throw seed,' with *ē* in Gk. *ῥ-η-μι* for **σι-ση-μι*, Lat. *sē-men*, but with a short vowel in Gk. *έ-τός*, Lat. *sā-tus*, of the root *stā-*, 'to stand,' with *ā* in Gk. *ῥ-στημι* for **σι-στā-μι*, Lat. *stā-re*, but with a short vowel in Gk. *στᾶ-τός*, Lat. *stā-tus*; similarly the variation of *ä* and *ā*, e.g. in the I.-Eur. root meaning 'to drive,' *āĝ-* in O. Ind. *ājā-mi*, Gk. *ἄγω*, Ir. *again*, Lat. *āgo*, *āĝ-* in O. Ind. *ājí-*, 'a contest,' O. Ir. *āĝ*, 'a contest,' Lat. *amb-āges*; and the variation of *ö* and *ō*, e.g. in Lat. *fōdio* beside *fōdi*, Gk. *ὄδ-μή* beside *εὐ-ώδης*; not to mention the variation of *ä* and *ö* in Lat. *scābo* beside *scōbis*, *ācies* (Gk. *ἄκρος*, Hom. *ἄκρῖς*, a hill-top) beside O. Lat. *öcris*, a rugged hill (Gk. *ὄκρῖς*, a point), from the root *āk-*, *ök-*, 'sharp.'

Examples of this variation of vowels in Latin are I. in E-roots:
 (a) Weak grade in (1) Derivative Nouns with \bar{A} -suffix, O-suffix, TI-suffix, &c. (ch. v. §§ 2, 42), e.g. *fūga* (Gk. φυγ-ή) from the root bheug-, 'to flee,' *jūg-um* (O. Ind. yūg-ám, Gk. ζῦγ-όν) from the root yeug-, 'to join'), *fors* (O. Ind. bhṛ-tí-), *mens* (O. Ind. ma-tí-), *mors* (O. Ind. mṛ-ti); (2) in P. P. P. with TO-suffix, e.g. *dūc-tus* from *dūco* for **deuco*, *ūs-tus* (*A. L. L.* ii. 607) from *ūro* for **euso* (Gk. εῦω for εῦhω), *per-culsus* for **kld-to-* (cf. *clādes*); (3) in Reduplicated Present-stem, e.g. *gi-gn-o* from the root $\hat{g}en-$, *sīdo* for **si-sd-o* from the root *sed-*; (4) in Nasalized Present-stems, e.g. *jū-n-g-o* from the root yeug-, *lī-n-quo* from the root leiqⁿ- (Gk. λείπω), *fī-n-d-o* from the root bheid- (Goth. beita, 'I bite'); (5) in some Present-stems with the YO-suffix, e.g. *fūg-io* from the root bheug-.

(b) Normal or E-grade in (1) Neuter ES-stems, e.g. *gen-us* from the root $\hat{g}en-$ (Gk. γέν-ος), *decus* from the root dek-, *nemus* from the root nem-; (2) Present-stems formed with the Thematic Vowel, e.g. *veho* from the root wegh- (O. Ind. vah-, Lith. vežù, O. Sl. vezà), *sequor* from the root seqⁿ- (O. Ind. sac-, Gk. ἕπομαι, O. Ir. sechur), *fīdo*, O. Lat. *feido*, from the root bheidh- (Gk. πείθω for *φείθω), *dīco*, O. Lat. *deico*, from the root deik- (Gk. δείκνυμι), *dūco*, O. Lat. *douco* for **deuco* (§ 35), from the root deuk- (Goth. tiuha), *ūro* for **euso* from the root eus- (Gk. εῦω for *εῦhω), *pluo*, O. Lat. *plovo* for **plewo*, from the root pleu- (Gk. πλέ(F)ω). (On the *u* of *pluo* see ch. viii. § 6.)

(c) O-grade in (1) Derivative Nouns with \bar{A} -suffix, O-suffix, &c., e.g. *procus* from the root prek-, 'to ask' (Lat. *precor*), *domus* (Gk. δόμος) from the root dem-, 'to build' (Gk. δέμω), *toga* from the root (s)teg-, 'to cover, thatch' (Gk. στέγω, Lat. *tego*); (2) Causative Verbs, e.g. *moneo*, lit. 'cause to remember,' from the root men- (Lat. *me-min-i*), *torreo*, lit. 'cause to dry up,' from the root ters- (Gk. τέρσομαι).

II. in E-suffixes. (1) Nouns of the Second Declension with Voc. Sg. in -ē, e.g. *equē*, Nom. Acc., &c. in -os, -om, e.g. *equos*, *equom*; (2) N-stems, R-stems, S-stems, &c., e.g. *temp-ūs* (O. Lat. *temp-ōs*), *temp-ōr-is* for **temp-ōs-es* Gen., *temp-ēr-i* Adv., *aug-us-tus* for **aug-ōs-to-*, *auxīlium* for **aug-s-ilio-*, *plēb-ēs*, *dēc-or* (O. Lat. *dec-ōs*); *nō-mēn*, *car-n-is*, *rāti-ōn-i*. In the I.-Eur. declension

of these stems the suffix may have shown in the Nom. Sg. ē when accented, ō when unaccented, e. g. Gk. δο-τήρ, δώ-τωρ, in the other 'strong' cases ě when accented, ŏ when unaccented, e. g. Gk. πα-τέρ-α, φρά-τορ-α, and in the 'weak' cases the weak grade, e. g. Gk. πα-τρ-ός, πα-τρά-σι (O. Ind. pi-tŕ-ṣu), but the divergences of the suffix-form have been to a great extent removed in the various I.-Eur. languages, e. g. Gk. μητέρος as well as μητρός, πατέρων instead of πατρῶν. The alternation of strong and weak stems in Declension, depending on the accentuation of the stem or the suffix, has left its mark in the divergent form of words like Gk. ποús, ποδός (cf. Lat. trĕ-pōd-are) and Lat. pes, pĕd-is (cf. Gk. πέζα, τρά-πεζα, lit. 'four-footed,' πεζός, &c., for *ped-ya-, *ped-yo-), Lat. pecten and Gk. κτείς for *πκτευσ, &c.

The combination yĕ, wĕ was treated somewhat similarly to ei, eu, being reduced by the loss of accent to ĭ, ŭ, e. g. Gk. ὕπ-νος for *sŭp-nos (O. Sl. sŭnŭ) from the root swep (O. Engl. swefn, 'a dream'), Gk. πέρυσι, last year, for πέρυτι (O. Ind. par-ut) from the root wet- (Gk. (F)έτος, a year, Lat. vētus). This root wet- seems to have lost by procope an initial ă, and the reduced form of ăwĕt- appears in Gk. ἐνι-αυτ-ός, just as the reduced form of ăwĕg- (Gr. ἀ(F)έξω) in the aug- of Lat. aug-eo, Gk. αὔξω, O. Ind. ójas-, 'strength,' while ŭg- the reduced form of wĕg- (with procope of initial ă) appears in O. Ind. ukṣ-, 'to grow strong,' Gk. ὑγής for *ŭγής, &c. And as we sometimes find ĭ, ŭ beside ĭ, ŭ the weak grades of ei, eu, so we find the same long vowels in forms of yĕ- and wĕ-roots, e. g. kŭ- (O. Ind. śŭna-, 'want, emptiness') from the root kŭwĕ- (Gk. κ(F)ενός, empty). On the variation of ĭ with yĕ (ĭye) in I.-Eur. YO-stems, see ch. v. § 4, of ĭ with yĕ in the I.-Eur. Athematic Optative (O. Lat. siēs and sĭmus, &c.), see ch. viii. § 55. Latin con-cŭt-io for *con-quĕt-io from quĕtio, ab-ĭc-io (with the first syllable short in the older poetry), for *ab-yĕc-io from jĕcio, shows that the Latin language had the same tendency as the I.-Eur. to reduce unaccented yĕ to ĭ, wĕ to ŭ, and in many cases it is impossible to say whether the reduction belongs to the 'Indo-European' period or is a Latin development.

III. in other roots. I.-Eur. ē (Lat. ē) varies with Lat. ă in Lat. sĕ-men (Gk. ἦ-μα, a casting) and sĕ-tus (Gk. ἐ-τός) from the

root *sē-*, *fēc-i* (Gk. ἔ-θηκ-α) and *fēc-io*, an extension of the root *dhē-* (Gk. τί-θη-μι); I.-Eur. *ō* (Lat. *ō*) varies with Lat. *ǎ* in Lat. *dō-num* (Gk. δῶρον), and *dǎ-tus* (Gk. δός, δόσις) from the root *dō-*, *cōs* (O. Ind. śā-, 'to sharpen') and *cǎtus*, which in O. Lat. meant 'sharp,' 'shrill' from the root *kō-*; I.-Eur. *ā* (Lat. *ā*) varies with Latin *ǎ* in Lat. *fā-ma* (Gk. φή-μη) and *fǎt-eor* (ch. viii. § 32) (Gk. φᾶτός), *stā-re* (Gk. ἴστημι for *σι-σΎ-μι) and *stǎ-tus* (Gk. σΎ-τός). In all these cases the Latin weak-grade vowel is *ǎ*, while in Greek we have *ε* for *Ē*-roots, *ο* for *Ō*-roots, *ᾶ* for *Ā*-roots, but in Sanscrit *ī* for all roots (e. g. *hī-tá-* from root *dhē-*, *dī-ti-* from root *dō*, *sthī-tá-* from root *stā-*), just as we have Lat. *ǎ* of *pater*, which is also *ǎ* in Greek and other languages (Gk. πατήρ, O. Ir. athir, Goth. fadar) represented by Sanscrit *ī* (*pītár-*). We find even in Greek occasionally *ǎ* in the weak form of *Ē*-, *Ō*-roots (e. g. κεκᾶδουρο beside ἐκεκήθει, δᾶνος beside δῶρον), so that we are perhaps justified in supposing a short *a*-sound (*ǎ*) to have been the form of the weak grade of *ē*, *ō*, as well as of *ā*, in European languages (see § 3).

The Latin tendency to weaken every unaccented vowel has greatly obscured the traces of the I.-Eur. variation of vowels; *prosperus*, for example, has *spǎ-* (cf. O. Ind. sphīrá-, 'wealthy') the weak grade of *spē-* of *spēs*, *spēro* (O. Ind. sphā-, O. Sl. spē-ti), with *ǎ* weakened before *r* in the unaccented syllable to *ě*, and *crēditus* (O. Ind. śrād-dhīta-) has the same vowel weakened to *ǎ*.

Words like *frāngo* (*ǎ* is shown by *con-fringo* for *con-frengo*, &c.), with the weak grade *frǎg-* in the Nasalized Present-stem of the I.-Eur. root *bhreg-* (Goth. brikan, 'to break'), *grǎdus*, *grǎdior*, with a weak form *grǎd-* from the I.-Eur. root *ghredh-*, 'to step' (Goth. griþs, 'a step'), suggest that in Latin (as perhaps in other languages, *M. U.* v. pref.) *rǎ*, *mǎ*, &c. were the weak grades of *rě*, *lě*, *mě*, *ně*, although we have seen Lat. *ōr*, *ōl*, *ēm*, *ěn* to be the weak grades of *čr*, *čl*, *čm*, *čn* where the liquid or nasal follows the *č*. But we occasionally find in Latin (and perhaps in the other Italic languages) *ǎ* in forms of *Ē*-roots where *ě* is not preceded by a liquid or nasal, e. g. *pateo* (Osc. pate-) from the root *pet-* (Gk. περάννυμι); its relation to the obscure or indeterminate vowel (like the Hebrew sh^eva), written *ǎ*, *ə*, *°*, &c., is not clear (see §§ 3, 83, 94).

As an I.-Eur. *ǎ* is the weak grade of *ō*, so *ǎu* may be the weak

grade of *ōu*; the Plautine *aus-culum*, for example, may then exhibit the weak grade of the stem **ōus-* (O. Ind. *ās-*, Lat. *ōs-*). It may also be the weak grade of *ēu* (*Caurus* or *Cōrus*, Lith. *sziaurė*, beside O. Sl. *sěverŭ*, is quoted as an example), and of *āu*; and similarly *āi* of *ōi*, *ēi*, *āi*. It is also possible that as *ä* varies with *ö*, so *ai* may vary with *oi* (e. g. Lat. *aemidus* and Gk. *οἰδάω*), and *au* with *ou* (e. g. Gk. *καυλός*, a stalk, and *κοῖλος* for **κοφίλος*, hollow); and some explain in this way Latin forms like *lāvo* beside Gk. *λοῖώω* (on which see § 19).

§ 52. I.-Eur. and Lat. *ě* and *ō*. Lat. *procus* (Lith. *praszŷti*, O. Sl. *prosiiti*) from I.-Eur. root *prek-* (Lith. *perszŷ* and Lat. *preces*, *precor*); Lat. *noceo*, the Causative of I.-Eur. *nek-* (O. Ind. *naś-*, Gk. *νέκω*, Lat. *nex*, &c.); Lat. *pondo*, in weight (used with ellipse of *libra*, e. g. *centum pondo es*, 'you weigh a hundred pounds'), the Abl. of an O-stem **pondus*, *-i*, beside *pondus*, *-eris*, from *pendo*, to weigh; Lat. *domus*, an O-stem in Plautus and the writers before Sulla, I.-Eur. **domo-* (O. Ind. *dāma-*, Gk. *δῶμος*) from I.-Eur. root *dem-*, 'to build' (Gk. *δέμα*, *δέμας*, form, Goth. *tim-r-jan*, 'to build,' Engl. *tim-ber*, Germ. *Zim-mer*; Goth. *ga-timan*, 'to be suitable, conformable,' Germ. *Zie-men*); Latin *rōta*, *rōtundus* (O. Ir. *roth*, 'a wheel,' W. *rhod*, O. H. G. *rad*, Lith. *rātas*) from I.-Eur. root *reth-*, 'to run' (O. Ir. *rethim*, W. *rhedu* Inf., Lith. *ritŷ*, 'I roll'); Latin *orbis*, I.-Eur. **orbho-* (Arm. *orb*, Gk. *ὄρβανός*, *ὄρφο-βόται*, O. Ir. *orbe*, from stem **orbio-*, 'an inheritance,' Goth. *arbi*) from I.-Eur. root *erbh-* (O. Ir. *erbm*, 'I entrust, bequeath'); *cūnae* from **coinae* (cf. Gk. *κοῖνη*) from *kei-* 'to lie' (Gk. *κείμαι*).

§ 53. *ě* and *ō*. This *ō* is best seen in the Noun Suffixes *-ōn-*, *-ōr-* which vary with *-ēn-*, *-ēr-* and *-ēn-*, *-ēr-*, as well as with *-ōn-*, *-ōr-*, e. g. Lat. *hōmō* Nom., *hōminis* for **homēnis* Gen., Lat. *dātor*, *dātōris* beside Gk. *δώτωρ*, *δώτορος* and *δοτήρ*, *δοτήρος* (see ch. v. § 57); in Greek it is seen also in the Perf. of verbs with *ē*, e. g. *τέθωκεται* from *θήγω*, *ἀφέωκα* from *ἀφίγω*, &c. The root of Lat. *flōs*, *Flōra* is *bhlō-* (Ir. *blāth*, Goth. *blō-ma*, Engl. *bloom*; O. Engl. *blōs-tm*, Engl. *blossom*; O. Engl. *blō-wan*, Engl. to blow, of flowers), which is connected with the root *bhlē-* of Lat. *flēmīna*, congestion of blood (Goth. *uf-blēsan*, Germ. *auf-blasen*), just as the root *plē-*, 'to be full' (Latin *plēnus*, Gk. *πλήρης*; Lat. *plēbes*, Gk. *πλήθος*) seems to be connected with the root *plō-* of Ir. *lār*, Engl. *floor*, &c.; but these are rather to be explained like *gnō-* and *gnā-* of Lat. *gnōtus*, and *gnārus* (§ 1).

§ 54. *ō-ā*, *ē-ā*. From root *lēd-*, 'to leave, to let' (Goth. *lētān*, O. Engl. *lētān*, Engl. *let*), with *ō*-grade in Goth. *lai-lōt* Perf., we have in the weak grade Lat. *lāssus* (Goth. *lats*, Germ. *lass*); Lat. *catus*, which Varro makes the equivalent of *ācūtus*, used in Old Latin and in the Sabine dialect of sounds, i. e. sharp, shrill (*L. L.* vii. 46 apud Ennium :

iam cata signa fere sonitum dare voce parabant.

Cata acuta; hoc enim verbo dicunt Sabini: quare:

catus Aelius Sextus

non, ut aiunt, sapiens, sed acutus) is in O. Ind. *śítā-*, 'sharp,' from *śā-*, 'to

sharpen,' and is connected with Lat. *cōs*, a whetstone (like *dōs* from root *dō-*). Similarly we have *rā-tus* beside *rē-ri*, *fīc-io* beside *fēc-i* (ch. viii. § 41), and from I.-Eur. *ōk-*, 'swift' (connected with *āk-*, 'sharp'?) (O. Ind. *āśū-*, Gk. *ōkēōs*, Lat. *ōciōr*) *acupediūm* (presumably with *ā*), equated in the Philoxenus and Cyrillus Glossaries to *ὄξυποδία* (cf. Gl. Plac. p. 7. 40 G.; the *acupediūm* of Paul. Fest. 7. 19 Th. is a mistake, see *Class. Rev.* v. p. 9); *accipiter* (*acc-* Ter. Maur. 1267) is probably a corruption of **ācu-peter* (cf. O. Ind. *āśu-pātvan-* for **ōku-*, 'swift-flying,' and Gk. *ὄκυ-πέτης*, the epithet of a hawk in Hesiod, *Op.* 210), due to a popular etymology from *accipio*; the form *acceptor*, the original of O. Span. *acetore*, is used by Lucilius (*inc.* 123 M.) *exta acceptoris et unguis*, but is censured by the grammarian Caper (p. 107. 8 K. *accipiter non 'acceptor'*); *āmārus* shows the root *ām-* (O. Ind. *am-lā-*, 'sour'), which is usually regarded as the weak form of *ōm-*, 'raw' (O. Ind. *āmā-*, Gk. *ōmōs*).

§ 55. *ā-ō*. Examples of this interchange are Lat. *atrox* for **adrox* (Arm. *ateam*, 'I hate') and *odium*; *scabo*, to scrape (Gk. *σκάπτω*, to dig) and *scobis*, sawdust; *acuo*, *acus*, *acies*, *acer-bus* (Gk. *ἄκρος*, Hom. *ἄκρῖς*, a hill-top) and *ocris* (Gk. *ὄκρῖς*, a point, *ὄκρῖβεις*, an epithet of unhewn stone in Homer), an Old Latin word for a rock hill. [Fest. 196. 17 Th. *ocrem antiqui*, ut Ateius Philologus in libro Glossematorum refert, *montem confragosum vocabant*, ut apud Livium :

sed qui sunt hi, qui ascendunt altum oerim?

. . . unde fortasse etiam ocreae sint dietae inaequaliter tuberatae ; in Umbrian, and Marrucinian the stem *ocri-* (Nom. Sg. *ocar*, in Umbrian) seems to bear the sense of citadel]; *ancus*, an Old Latin word for a person with a crook-elbow (Paul. Fest. 15. 3 Th. *ancus appellatur, qui aduncum brachium habet, et exporrigi non potest*), which went out of use c. 200 B.C., to judge from the fact that the word survives only in Portuguese *anço*, 'the elbow' (Gk. *ἀγκών* and *ἀγκάλη*, O. Ir. *ēath*, 'a hook,' from root *ank-*), and *uncus*, a hook, *reduncum* brachium, *aduncus* unguis (Gk. *ὄγκος*, a hook); *doceo* and Gk. *διδάσκω* for **di-dak-skō*. We have Oscan *a*, Latin *o* in *tongere*, a word used by Ennius, declared by Aelius Stilo to be equivalent to *noscere*, and to be still employed in the Praenestine dialect (Paul. Fest. 539. 5 Th. *tougere nosse est, nam Praenestini 'tongitionem' dicunt notionem*. Ennius: *alii rhetorica tongent*. Cf. Fest. 538. 9 Th. [*tongere Aelius Sti*]lo ait *noscere esse*), appearing in Oscan in the noun *tangion-* with the sense of *sententia*, e.g. *senateis tanginūd*, 'senatus sententia,' the cognate of our word 'think,' probably from a root *teng-*. [Cf. the (dialectal?) variation of names like *Blossius*, *Blassius*; *Fabius*, *Fobius*.]

§ 56. *ā* and *ā*. I. Eur. *pāg-*, 'to fasten' (cf. *pāk-*) (Sanser. *pāśa-*, 'cord,' Dor. Gk. *πάγνυμι* and *ἐπάγην*, Mid. High. Germ. *vuoge*, 'deftness in fastening,' &c., Mod. Germ. *Fuge*, and Goth. *fagrs*, 'suitable'), Lat. *pāngo* (with *ā*; cf. *com-pingo*), *pepigi* (from **pe-pāg-i*) and *com-pāges*, *pāciscor* and *pāc-em* Acc.; I.-Eur. *swād-*, 'to make pleasant' (O. Ind. *svādāti* and *svādātē*, Dor. Gk. *σῶδμαι* and Hom. Gk. *εῴαδον*, *ἄδον* Aor.), Lat. *suādeo*; I.-Eur. **nās-*; 'the nose,' probably Nom. *nās(s)*, Gen. *nās-os* (O. Ind. *nās-* and *nās-*, Lith. *nōsis* and O. Sl. *nosū*), O. Lat. *nāssum*, class. Lat. *nāsus* (ch. ii. § 129), *nāris*; similarly Lat. *sāgio*, *sāgus* and *sāgax* (Dor. Gk. *ἀγέομαι*, Ir. *saigim*, 'I seek,' Goth. *sōkja*, Germ. *suche*, O. Engl. *sēce*). The Latin words *sāgio* and *sāgax* were used of hounds on the track,

whence *praesāgio*, to 'scent out' the future (Cic. *Div.* i. 65: cf. Ennius, *A.* 375 M. *nare sagaci Sensit*; voce sua nictit ululatque ibi acuta); *sāga* was applied to an old match-maker, like Gyllis in the first Idyll of Herondas (Non. 22. 34 M. *sagae mulieres dicuntur feminarum ad libidinem virorum indagatrices*; cf. Lucil. vii. 6 M. *saga et bona conciliatrix*). So Latin *ācer*, stem *ācri-*, and *ācuo* (Gk. *ἄκρος*, Lith. *asztrūs*, &c., show I.-Eur. *ā*); Lat. *ācri-* beside Gk. *ἄκρο-* reminds us of Latin *sācri-* (*sācres porci*, pigs for sacrifice, Plaut.) beside *sācro-*.

§ 57. ē and ē. I.-Eur. *ēd-*, 'to eat' (O. Ind. *ad-*, 'to eat' and *ādya-*, 'eatable,' Gk. *ἔδομαι* and *ἐδηδώς*, Goth. *itan* and *ētum*, Lith. *ēd-ēs* Part., O. Sl. *jad-ŭ*), Lat. *ēdo* and *ēdi* Perf.; Lat. *lēt*, *lēt-is* and *lētō*, &c.; I.-Eur. *rēg-* 'to stretch, rule' (O. Ind. *rāji-*, 'a row,' *rāj-*, 'a king,' O. Ir. *rīgim*, 'I stretch,' *rī*, 'a king'), Lat. *rēgo*, I rule, *rēg-*, a king. This lengthening appears chiefly in Preterites, e. g. O. Sl. *nēsŭ*, 'I carried' (beside *nēsā*, 'I carry'), Goth. *sētum*, 'we sat' (beside *sītam*, 'we sit'), O. Ir. *ro midar*, 'I judged' (beside *midium*, 'I judge, think,' from the root *mēd-* of Gk. *μέδομαι*), and in the nouns derived from Verb-stems like *lēt*, *rēt*. The occurrence of the long vowel in some Present-forms like Lith. *ēd-mi*, 'I eat,' is probably due to the use of a Perfect-stem as a Present (like Gk. *ἀνώγω* Pres. from *ἀνώγα* Perf.).

§ 58. ī and ī. I.-Eur. **wīro-*, 'a man' (O. Ind. *vīrā-*, Lith. *výras* have ī; O. Ir. *fer* from **wīro-*, Goth. *vair* from **wīro-*, O. H. G. *wer*, Germ. *Wer-wolf*, Engl. *were-wolf* and Lat. *vīr* have ī); I.-Eur. **gīro-*, 'lively' (O. Ind. *jīrā-*, Lat. *vīreo*). But most examples of Latin *ī-ēi* are really cases of *ī-ei*, e. g. *fīdes* and *īdo*, older *feīdo* (see § 13).

§ 59. ō and ō. The I.-Eur. root *ōq-*, 'to see' (Gk. *ὄψομαι* and *ὄψ*) appears in Lat. *ōc-ulus*; the root *ōd-*, 'to smell' (Gk. *ὀδμή*, Arm. *hot*, and Gk. *δυσ-ώδης*, Lith. *ūdziu*) in Lat. *ōdor*; *nōg-*, 'naked' (O. Ind. *nagnā-*, Ir. *nocht*, Goth. *naqaþs*, and Lith. *nūgas*), in Lat. *nūdus* for **nōv(i)dnus*; *ōlen-*, 'the elbow' (Gk. *ὀλένη*, Goth. *aleina*, 'a cubit,' 'ell,' O. Ir. *uile*, *uilenn* Gen., W. *elin*, O. Engl. *eln*, Engl. *ell*, *el-bow*) is Lat. *ulna* for **ōl(i)na*. As with *ē* (varying with *ē*) we find *ō* (varying with *ō*) in the Perfect-stem, in nouns derived from Verb-stems, &c., e. g. Gk. *ὄπ-ωπ-α*, *ὄψ*.

§ 60. ū and ū. I.-Eur. **nū-*, 'now,' from the root *neu-* of **newo-*, 'new' (O. Ind. *nū*, Adv. and Particle, *nūnām*, Gk. *νῦ*, *νῦν*, O. Ir. *nō* and *nū*, a Verbal Part. often used with the Present Tense, e. g. *no chanim*, 'I am singing,' Goth. *nū*, O. Engl. *nū*, Germ. *nun* and sometimes *nu*, Lith. *nū-gi*, O. Sl. *ny-ně*), Lat. *nu-dius tertius* the day before yesterday, lit. 'now the third day,' *-num* in *etiam-num*, &c. (Gk. *τολ-ννν*), *nūn-c*; I.-Eur. *lū-* from the root *leu-*, 'to loose' [Gk. *βουλῆτόν-δε*, about the time of loosing the oxen from the plough, towards midday (*Class. Rev.* ii. 260; Schulze, *Quaest. Ep.* p. 321), and *λύτός*], Lat. *so-lūtus*; I.-Eur. *sū-*, 'a sow' (O. Ind. *sū-karā-*, Gk. *ῥῆ*, O. Engl. *sū*), Lat. *sūs* and *sū-cerdae*, 'stercus suillum' (Fest. 432. 8 Th.; cf. Paul. Fest. 433. 2 Th.; Non. 175. 14 M.) (W. *hw-ch*, Goth. *sw-ein*, O. Engl. *sw-in*); I.-Eur. *tū-*, the accented and the unaccented form of the 2nd Personal Pronoun (Gk. *τῦ-ν-η* and *σῦ*, &c.), Lat. *tū* (on *tū-quiādem*, see ch. iii. § 51); I.-Eur. *pū-*, 'to rot' (Gk. *πύθω*, Goth. *fūls ist*, 'he stinketh,' O. Engl. *fūl*, Engl. *foul*, Lith. *pūti*; Gk. *πύος* for **πύσος*), Lat. *pūteo* and *pūter*; I.-Eur. **kūti-*, 'skin' (Gk. *ἐγ-κντί* and O. Engl. *hyd*, Engl. *hide*, O. H. G. *hūt*, Germ. *Haut*), Lat. *cūtis*. But usually the alternation of *ū* with *ū* in Latin is the alternation of I.-Eur. *eu*, *ou* with *ū*, e. g. *dūco* and *dūx*, *fūgi* and

fūgio (see § 23). The ū-grade of eu-roots and the ī-grade of ei-roots are frequent before certain suffixes, especially the TO-suffix (ch. v. § 28), e.g. I.-Eur. *lū-to- (Lat. *so-lūtus*, Hom. *βου-λῦτόν-δε*), though the ū-grade and ī-grade are most common in the P. P. P., e.g. Gk. *λῦ-τός* (*iv.*) (cf. *defrūtum*, must boiled down, Plaut. *Pseud.* 741, Mar. Vict. 24. 15 K. in defruto apicem secundae syllabae imponere debetis, nam a defervendo et decoquendo fit tale; but *defrūtum* Virg. *G.* iv. 269). [See Osthoff's list of forms with ī, ū in *Morph. Unters.* vol. iv., such as Lat. *fū-mus* (I.-Eur. *dhū-mo-, O. Ind. dhū-mā-), *sūtus* (Gk. *νεο-κάττυτος*, O. Ind. syū-tā-), *pū-rus*, &c.]

§ 61. ě and ǣ. Cognate with O. Ind. *asán-*, Lettish *asins*, 'blood,' is an O. Lat. word *aser*, blood, with a derivative **aseratum*, a mixture of wine and blood (Paul. Fest. 12. 19 Th. *assaratum* apud antiquos dicebatur genus quoddam potionis ex vino et sanguine temperatum, quod Latini prisci sanguinem 'assyri' vocarent; Gl. Philox. 23. 56 G. *aser*: *αἷμα*) which appears with an *e*-sound in Greek (*ἄσῆρ* in the Cretan dialect, *μέλαν ἄσῆρ* Callimachus). Another Old Latin word *sacena*, a priest's knife or axe, whose byform *scēna* recalls the Irish word for a knife, scian (stem *scēnā-*) (Fest. 466. 16 Th. *scena* ab aliis; a quibusdam 'sacena' appellatur, dolabra pontificalis; id. 488. 33 Th. *scenam* genus [fuisse ferri] manifestum est, sed utrum securis in dolabra sit, ambigitur. quam Cincius in libro qui est de verbis priscis, dolabram ait esse pontificiam. Livius in Lydio :

corrūit quasi ictus scēna, haut multó secus)

may be, like another word for a priest's knife, *secespita* (Fest. 522. 4 Th.; Paul. Fest. 523. 3 Th. dicta autem est *secespita* a secando; 'Serv.' ad *Aen.* iv. 262) derived from *seco*, to cut. O. H. Germ. *sahs*, O. Engl. *seax* Neut., 'a knife,' suggest connexion with Lat. *saxum*. Lat. *aries*, Gk. *ἄρι-φος*, is in Lithuanian *éras*, 'a lamb,' with ē, and has in Umbrian some *e*-sound, ieriu Acc., so that it has been suggested that Lat. *ǣ*, Gk. *ε* (but see § 51 on *κεκάδοιτο* with *ǣ* from root *κηδ-*), may be weak grades of an ē-root; and the same explanation might be given of *aser* and *sacena*. In several cases of Lat. *ǣ*, Gk. *ε* we have a Gk. byform with *i*, e.g. Lat. *pateo*, *pando*, Gk. *πετάννυμι* and *πίτνημι*; Lat. *quattuor* (Osc. *petora*, Umbr. *petur-*), Dor. Gk. *τέτορες*, Aeol. *πέσυρες* and Hom. *πίσυρες*; Lat. *lapis*, Gk. *λέπας*, and in Hesych *λίψ* . . . *πέτρα*. Other examples are: Lat. *gradior*, and *gressus* (O. Sl. *gręda*, 'I come,' O. Ir. *ingrennim*, 'I pursue,' from root *grend-*, Goth. *griþs*, 'a step'); Lat. *magnus* (cf. *mągis*, *mąjor*, ch. ii. § 55), Gk. *μέγας* (Goth. *mikils*, Arm. *mec*); Lat. *nancis-cor*, *nactus*, Gk. *ἔ-νεγκεῖν* (Lith. *nęszti*, 'to carry,' O. Sl. *nesti*, O. Ir. *conicim*, 'I am able'); Lat. *labium*, *labrum* (by analogy of *lambo*?), O. Engl. *lippa* from root *leb-* (?); Lat. *glacies* and *gelu*; Lat. *alnus*, Lith. *ełksnis*, O. Sl. *jelicha*, O. H. G. *elira* and *erila*, Germ. *Erle*). *Farcio* (cf. *frequens*) shows *ǣr* (cf. *confer(c)tus*), perhaps by metathesis (like Gk. *φαρκτός* beside *φρακτός*) (but see § 92).

§ 62. ou-ǣu. Another example of *ǣus-, the weak grade of the I.-Eur. stem *ǣus-, 'mouth,' is *aurae*, whence, by composition with *ago*, *aurīga* (Paul. Fest. 6. 27 Th. 'aureax': *auriga*, 'aureas' enim dicebant frenum, quod ad aures equorum religabatur; 'orias' quō ora coercebantur, with an absurd reference to *auris*, ear), a byform of *ōrae* (Fest. 202. 23 Th. 'oreae': *freni* quod ori inseruntur . . . *Naeuius* in *Hariolo* :

deprándi autem leóni sí obdas óreas,

like our proverb 'to beard a lion'); *austium* (C. I. L. i. 1463) (O. Pruss. *austin*, 'mouth,' O. Ind. ḍṣṭha-, 'lip'), a byform of *ostium* (Lith. *ūstà*, 'mouth of river,' Lett. *ōsta*, 'harbour'). (Schmidt, *Pluralb.* p. 221.)

Y, W.

§ 63. Y. I.-Eur. initial *y* is represented in Greek sometimes by the rough breathing, e.g. Ἰάκ-ιρθος, from I.-Eur. *yūwn̥k-, sometimes by ζ, e.g. ζυγόν (I.-Eur. *yǔgo-), the same letter as we find used for an initial *y*- or *yy*-sound which has developed from an original *dy*-, e.g. Ζεύς (I.-Eur. *Dyēu-). But in Latin both these kinds of I.-Eur. *y* are represented by *j*, as we write the letter, but, as the Romans wrote it, *i*, e.g. *jūvenc-us*, *jūgum*. The question whether this *j* was pronounced like a consonantal spirant (*y*), or like the half-vowel *i̯*, is discussed in ch. ii. § 48. In the middle of a word it is often difficult to say whether the original form of the sound, the 'Indo-European form,' as we call it, is more correctly expressed by the spirant *y*, or by the vowel *i* (or *iy*, *i̯*, *əy*, &c.). This would no doubt often depend upon the preceding consonant or consonant-group. The I.-Eur. word for 'middle,' for example, we write *mēdhyo- (cf. O. Ind. *mādhyā-*, Gk. μέσ(σ)ος, Goth. *midjis*, O. Sl. *mežda*, 'the middle'); the word for 'paternal,' *patrio- or *patriyo- (*patrijo-, *patrəyo-) (cf. O. Ind. *pītriya-*, Gk. *πάτριος*). In Latin, this suffix -yo-, -io- appears as -io-, *mēdius*, *pātrius*, though a word like *sōcius* gives us a clue that -yo- may often have been the original form. For in this word the *qu* of the root seqⁿ-, 'to follow, accompany' (Lat. *sequor*), has become *c* in the derivative with this suffix, and with the o-grade of the root; and this would not have happened unless qⁿ (Lat. *qu*) had preceded a consonant (§ 116) (cf. Gk. ἀ-οσσσητήρ from *ḍosso- for *soqⁿyo-); so that the word originally *socyō-* has become in time a trisyllable, **socio-*.

At a later period, owing to that wave of Syncope which, as we saw, passed over Late and Vulgar Latin, this Adjective-ending -ius, and similar dissyllabic endings, were reduced to single syllables, the *i* (now become *y*) merging itself in the preceding consonant and giving it a palatal character, e.g. *Titius* became **Tityus*, and then something like **Titsus*; the *i* 'lost

itself in a sibilant sound,' as a fifth-century grammarian puts it (perdit sonum suum et accipit sibilum; see ch. ii. § 90; also § 151).

It is this palatalization of a consonant before an *i*, reduced to *y*, which has made many Romance words, especially French, so unlike their Latin originals, e.g. Fr. bras from Lat. *bracchium*, through *bracey-; nièce from *neptia*, through *netty-; ache from *āpium*, through *apy-; rage from *rābies*, *rabia*, through *raby-; singe from *sīmia*, through *simy- (see ch. iii. § 13). The history of the suffix -yo- in Latin is very like that of the suffix -lo-. After a consonant both developed a parasitic vowel; *soc-yo- became *soc-iyō-, *socius*, as *oc-lo- (from root oq¹-) became *oc-olo-, *oculus*; and this vowel was in both cases absorbed by syncope at a later period, *soc-gyus, *occlus (whence the Romance forms, e.g. Ital. *occhio*). Between vowels *y* was dropped in Latin, e.g. I.-Eur. *eyā-, the Fem. of the Demonstrative (Goth. *ija* Acc.) is Latin *ea* (so in Umbro-Osc., Umbr. *eo*, *ea*, Osc. *íu*, *io*; von Planta, i. p. 175). Causative Verbs, which ended in I.-Eur. in -eyō (e.g. O. Ind. *mānáyā-mi* from root *man-*, the I.-Eur. root *men-*; Gk. *φοβέω* from root *φεβ-*), end in Latin in -eō, e.g. *mōneo*, I remind, 'cause to remember,' from root *men-* of *mēmīni* for **me-men-i*, I remember. On the weakening of -yē- to *ī* in I.-Eur. and in Latin (e.g. *ab-icio*), see § 51, p. 256.

The intervocalic *j* (*y*) which we find in *major*, *aio*, &c. (pronounced 'mäyyor,' 'äyyo,' ch. ii. § 55), has arisen through suppression (or assimilation) of *h* (for I.-Eur. *gh*) before *y*. In the first syllable *y* is not found after any consonant in Latin, except *d*, and that only in the older period, e.g. O. Lat. *Diovem*, classical *Jōvem* (from *dyēu-*, O. Ind. *Dyāús*, Gk. *Ζεύς*, while Lat. *diēs* shows a bystem **diēu-*, O. Ind. *Diyāús*), though how far this *j* (*y*) of *Jovem* (for *yy-*, I.-Eur. *dy-*, Gk. *ζ-*) differed at any time in pronunciation from the *j* of *jūvenis* (I.-Eur. *y-*: Gk. *ι-*) and from the *j* of *jugum* (I.-Eur. *y-*, Gk. *ζ-*), we cannot say. All these have developed to the same sound in the Romance languages, e.g. Ital. *Giove*, *giovane*, *giogo* (with the sound of our *j* or -dge in 'judge').

The Oscan orthography shows both *ii* and *i* for intervocalic *i* (*y*), though the paucity of the remains of the language makes it impossible to determine how far this was arbitrary or reflected

the actual pronunciation, e.g. *diíviaiá* ‘**dīviaia*,’ *meíaiá* ‘*mediae*’; *heriád* is 3 Sg. Pres. Subj. of the verb and *heriam* Acc. Sg. of the noun derived from *her-*, ‘to wish’ (I.-Eur. *ĜHER-*). The presence of the *y*-sound is indicated by the doubling of a preceding consonant after the accented vowel, e.g. *medikíaiá* ‘*mediciae*’ Dat. Sg., *Σταττίης* ‘*Statii*’ Gen. Sg., *Pettio-*, &c. In the Oscan dialect of Bantia this *y*-sound is merged in the preceding consonant, e.g. *Bansae* ‘*Bantiae*,’ *allo* ‘*alia*’ (see von Planta, i. p. 165). [Cf. Pel. *ā* (ch. ii. § 51), written *s* in *Musesa*.]

§ 64. I.-Eur. initial *y*. I.-Eur. **yūwṛkō*- (O. Ind. *yuvaśá-*, Gk. *ῥάκ-ιρθος*, O. Ir. *ōac*, Welsh *ieuanc*, Gaul. *Jovincillus*, Goth. *juggs* for **juvunga-*, O. Engl. *geong*), Lat. *jūvencus*, with its cognates *jūvénis* (O. Ind. *yúvan-*), *jūventa* (Goth. *junda*, Engl. *youth*), &c.; I.-Eur. **yūgo-*, (O. Ind. *yugám*, Gk. *ζυγόν*, Goth. *juk*, Engl. *yoke*, O. Sl. *igo* for **yīgo*, **yūgo*), Lat. *jūgum*, from the root *yeg-*, ‘to join’ (O. Ind. *yuj-*, Gk. *ζεύγνυμι*, Lith. *jūngiu*, ‘I yoke’), Lat. *jūngo*; I.-Eur. **yūs-* (O. Ind. *yūša-*, Gk. *ζῆ-μη* for **ζῆσ-μη*, *leaven*, Lith. *júszé*), Lat. *jūs*, *broth*, while Lat. *jūs*, *law*, older *jous*, is I.-Eur. **yeus-* (O. Ind. *yós*, ‘welfare’); I.-Eur. *yā-*, ‘to go,’ formed by adding the suffix *ā* to *i-*, the weak grade of the root *ei-*, ‘to go’ (O. Ind. *yā-*, ‘to go,’ Lith. *jóti*, ‘to ride,’ O. Sl. *jad*) appears in Lat. *jā-nua*, a door, *Jānuarius*. (On the tendency to give Latin *a* after initial *j* the open *e*-sound, whence Vulg. Lat. **Jenuarius*, see ch. ii. § 1.) Similarly Lat. *jocus* with I.-Eur. *yō-* (cf. Lith. *jūkas*, ‘ridicule,’ with I.-Eur. *yō-*, *B. B.* xviii. 255) (cf. § 59 above). On *riēn* (Plaut.; cf. *liēn*) and *ren*, see *Prisc.* i. 149. 7 H. On Vulg. Lat. *qu(i)ētus*, ch. ii. § 151, and cf. ch. iii. § 11 on *par(i)ēs*.

§ 65. I.-Eur. *y* preceded by a consonant. (1) In the first syllable:—This *y* has been dropped in the Latin derivatives from I.-Eur. roots like *syū-*, ‘to sew’ (O. Ind. *syū-*, Gk. *κα-σσω*, a compound with *κατ(ā)*, Goth. *siujan*, O. Engl. *seowian*, Lith. *siúti*, O. Sl. *šiti*), Lat. *suo*; **ĝhyēs-*, ‘yesterday’ (O. Ind. *hyás*, Gk. *χθές*; cf. Goth. *gistra-dagis*), Lat. *hēri*, with Adj. *hēster-nus*; though it is possible that there were sometimes I.-Eur. byforms without *y* (cf. O. Ind. *sū-tra-*, ‘thread,’ also used, in the sense of ‘clue,’ for ritual and grammatical text-books, the *Sūtras*). So Lat. *spuo* (Gk. *πρῦω*, Lith. *spiáuju*, O. Sl. *pljuja*, &c.). There is a similar doubt about *dy-*. It may have lost the dental at a very early period, for we have *Ioves* (‘*Jovios*’?) on the ancient *Dvenos* inscription, and it is not possible to prove that the form *Diovem* had gone out of use by the time that the form *Jovem* came in (cf. *Diouem*, *C. I. L.* i. 57, *Iouei*, i. 56, both on old Praenestine mirrors). *Diovem* may quite well have come from a byform **dīyēw-*, as O. Lat. *sīs* from **siyēs* (O. Ind. *siyás*), a byform of **syēs*, (O. Ind. *syás*) and have been discarded in course of time for the other ‘doublet’ **dīyēw-* *Jovem*.

(2) In other syllables:—*Y* after a consonant in other syllables than the first became vocalic in Latin. Thus after *p* we find *y* becoming *τ* in Greek in verbs formed with the suffix *-yo-* (*-iyo-*), e.g. *τύπ-τω* for **τυπ-γω*, *χαλεπ-τω* for **χαλεπ-γω*; but in Latin these verbs appear with *-pio*, e.g. *cāpio*, *sāpio*; after *n* we find *y* producing epenthesis in Greek, e.g. *βαίνω* for **gṛm-yō*, root *gṛem-*, but not in Latin, e.g. *venio*. But *-ĝhy-*, as has been mentioned, became *hy*,

then *y* or rather *yy*, e. g. *äio*, pronounced **ayyo*, and often written *aiio* (ch. i. § 7), from *āgh-*, 'to say.'

§ 66. I.-Eur. *y* between vowels. The Nom. Pl. of I-stems shows I.-Eur. -*ÿés*, e. g. I.-Eur. **treys* from the stem *tri-*, 'three' (O. Ind. *tráyas*), **ǵhosteyes* from the stem *ǵhosti-*, 'a stranger' (O. Sl. *gostije*), in Latin -*ēs* for -**e-es*, e. g. *trēs*, *hostēs*. In the words *āhēnus*, *ahēneus* the letter *h* indicates the hiatus caused by the dropping of *y* of I.-Eur. **āyēs*, 'metal,' **ayes-no*, 'made of metal' (O. Ind. *áyas-*), like *h* in the Umbrian *stahu* for **stā-yo*, 'I stand' (Lat. *sto*). Like Lat. *stō* for **stā-yo* (Lith. *pa-stó-ju*), are *fleo* for **flē-yo* (O. Sl. *blě-jǫ*), *neo* for **nē-yo*, &c., where the similar vowels *a* and *o* are blended into one sound, but the dissimilar, *e* and *o*, remain in hiatus. Similarly Lat. *formo* for **formā-yo*, from *forma* (stem **formā-*), and other 1st Conj. verbs from 1st Decl. nouns, like Gk. *τιμῶν*, for *τιμᾶ-ω*, **τιμᾶyω*, from *τιμή*, Dor. *τιμᾶ* (stem *τιμᾶ-*).

§ 67. Latin *j*. Any *j* which has been developed by the phonetic changes of the language is treated in much the same way as I.-Eur. *y*. Thus the group *sj-* (*sy-*) has been produced by the union under one accent of the two words *si audes*. The *j* (*y*) is dropped, like I.-Eur. *y* in *suo*, in the form *sōdes*, a form which seems to have come into use in the period between Plautus and Terence. For Plautus has the full *si audes*, e. g. *Poen.* 757 mitte ad me, si audes, hodie Adelphasiūm tuam, but Terence the shortened form, e. g. *Andr.* 85 dic, sodes. Internal *j* (*y*) after a consonant becomes vocalic in *nunc-iam* (3 syll. Plaut.), and between two vowels disappears in *bīgae* for **bi-jīgae* from *bi-* and *jugum*. On *abjēcio*, *abjīcio*, *abīcio* see ch. iii. § 18, ch. ii. § 48, ch. i. § 7.

§ 68. W. I.-Eur. initial *w* is represented in Latin by the sound which we write *v*, and which the Romans wrote *u*. (On the spelling and on the pronunciation of the letter, see ch. ii. § 48), e. g. I.-Eur. **wēghō*, 'I carry' (O. Ind. *vāhā-mi*, Gk. (F) *ῥῶχος*, Pamph. *Fεχω*, O. Ir. *fēn* for **fegn*, 'a waggon,' W. *gwain*, Goth. *ga-viga*, Germ. *be-wege*), Lat. *vēhō*. The suffix *wo-* after a consonant was perhaps, like the suffix *yo-* (§ 63), vocalic in early Latin, e. g. *furvus* for early **fusuos* (§ 148; cf. *fus-cus*), *Minerua*, a quadrisyllable in Plautus (*Bacch.* 893); though Syncope, like that which reduced *Titius*, &c. to **Tityus*, reduced *āruum*, *lārua*, *mīluus* (all trisyllabic in Plautus) to *aruum*, *larva*, *mīlvus*. Between vowels *v* remains, e. g. *āvis*, *ōvis*; but in the unaccented syllable we find *u* for *āv*, *ēv*, *ōv*, e. g. *dēnuo* for *de novo* (see ch. iii. § 24), and before the accent *v* is often dropped, e. g. *seorsum* (and *sorsum*) for *sēvorsum*, especially between similar vowels, e. g. O. Lat. *dī(v)īnus*, *lā(v)ābrum* (see ch. ii. § 53). After a consonant in the initial syllable, *w* is dropped in *pīus* for **pw-īyo-* (?) from the same root as *pūrus*, but remains (like *y*) after *d*, e. g. O. Lat. *duonus*, *Duenos*, *duellum*; though at the beginning of the literary period this *dv-* passed into *b-*, e. g. *bōnus*, *bēnē*, *bellum*. Side by side with dissyllabic *duonus*, *duellum*

we find trisyllabic *duonus*, *duellum*, just as in I.-Eur. we have *duw-* and *dw-* in the words for 'two' (O. Ind. *duvá*, and *dvá*, Gk. *δύω* and **δ(F)ís*, Lat. *duo* and *bis*), 'dog' (O. Ind. *śuván-* and *śván-*, Gk. *κύων* and Lith. *szũ*). And side by side with I.-Eur. **twei*, the Locative case of the 2nd Pers. Pron. Sg. we have the unaccented form **toi* (O. Ind. *tvé* and *tē*, Gk. *σοί* and *τοι*), so that it is often difficult to say when the I.-Eur. form has dropped *w*, when it has *w*, and when it has *uw* (*əw*), and to determine when the *w* has been dropped in the 'I.-Eur. period' and when in the 'Latin period.' An *ě* has been turned into *ǔ* through the influence of a preceding *w* in the group *swě-*, e.g. *sǔror* (I.-Eur. **swěsor-*), *sǔcer* (I.-Eur. **swěkǔro-*), &c. (see § 10). Before a consonant (*l, r*) I.-Eur. *w* is dropped in Latin, e.g. *rǔdix* for **wrǔd-* (cf. Goth. *vaurts*, Engl. *wort*). On the weakening of unaccented *wě* to *ǔ* in I.-Eur., e.g. **pěřǔt(i)* (O. Ind. *parut*, Gk. *πέρουσι*) from the root *wět-* (Gk. *Féros*, a year, Lat. *vetus*), and in Latin, e.g. *con-cǔtio* for **-quetio*, see § 51, and on *ferbui* for *fervui*, ch. ii. § 52.

Latin *v* often represents I.-Eur. *g²*, *gh²* (see §§ 139, 143), both initial, e.g. *věnio* for **g²m²yō* from the root *g²em-* (Gk. *βαίνω*, O. Ind. *gam-*, Goth. *qima*, Engl. *come*), and between vowels, e.g. *nǔv-em* Acc. for **nigh²m²* (Gk. *νίφα* Acc., W. *nyf*) from the root *sneigh²-* (e.g. O. Ir. *snechta*, Goth. *snaivs*, Lith. *snaigýti*, 'to snow,' O. Sl. *sněgũ*, 'snow').

In Umbro-Osc. there are separate symbols in the native alphabets for the consonantal and for the vocalic *U*-sound (written in our transcription *v* and *u* respectively). The rules for the use of *uv* and *v* in Umbr. have not yet been determined; we have *arvia* and (once) *aruvia*, *vatuva* (never **vatva*), &c. (see von Planta, i. p. 180).

§ 69. I.-Eur. initial *w*. The I.-Eur. root *weid-*, 'to know, to see' (O. Ind. *věda*, Arm. *gitem*, Gk. *φοῖδα*, O. Ir. *fiadain*, Goth. *vait*, O. Engl. *wāt*, Engl. *wot*, O. Sl. *viděti*, 'to see,' *věděti*, 'to know') appears in Lat. *video*; the I.-Eur. **weik-* (O. Ind. *viś-*, *věśá-*, Gk. *οἶκος*, Goth. *veihis*, O. Sl. *visi*), in Latin *vīcus*; the conjunction **wě*, 'or' (O. Ind. *vā*, Gk. *ἢ-(F)έ*), Lat. *-vě*; the root *wert-*, 'to turn' (O. Ind. *vart-*, Goth. *vairþa*, Engl. 'woe *worth* the day,' W. *gwerthyd*, 'a spindle,' Lith. *vartaũ*, O. Sl. *vratiti* Inf.) in Lat. *verto*. Similarly Lat. *vīco*, *vītis* (O. Ind. *vi-*, Lith. *výti*, O. Sl. *viti*, Ir. *fěith*, 'woodbine,' W. *gwydd-fid*); Lat. *vellus*, with *l* for *ln* (§ 78), (Goth. *vulla*, Engl. *wool*, Lith. *vilnos*, O. Sl. *vlúna*); Lat. *věrus* (O. Ir. *fir*, W. *gwir*, Goth. *tuz-věrjan*, 'to doubt,' O. Engl. *wār*, 'true,' Germ. *wahr*; cf. Lith. *věra*, 'faith,' O. Sl. *věra*); Lat. *vespa* (O. Engl. *wæsp* and

wæps, O. Sl. vosa); Lat. *vīrus* (O. Ind. vīśá-, Gk. *íos* for *Ἴσος*); Lat. *vōmo* (O. Ind. vam-, Gk. *έμέω* for **φεμ-*, Lith. *vemiū*).

§ 70. I.-Eur. w (and Latin v) between vowels. I.-Eur. **gʷiwo-*, ‘alive’ [O. Ind. *jivá-*, W. *byw*, O. Ir. *biu*, Goth. *qius*, O. Engl. *ewicu-* (with -c- developed before u), Engl. *quick*, Lith. *gývas*, O. Sl. *živŭ*] is Lat. *vīrus*; I.-Eur. **něwo-*, ‘new’ (O. Ind. *náva-*, Gk. *vé(f)os*, O. Sl. *novŭ*) is Lat. *nŭrus*; I.-Eur. **něwn-*, ‘nine’ (O. Ind. *náva*, Gk. *έν-νέα*, O. Ir. *nói*, W. *naw*, Goth. *niun*) is Lat. *nŏvem*; I.-Eur. **yŷwnġko-*, (O. Ind. *yuvaśá-*, Gk. *Ύάκ-ινθος*, Gaul. *Jovine-illus*, W. *ieuanc*) is Lat. *jŷvencus*. Similarly Lat. *clāvis* (Gk. *κλη(f)ís*); Lat. *ŷvir*, better *laevir*, brother-in-law (O. Ind. *děvár-*, Arm. *taigr*, Gk. *δάηρ* from **δαίφερ-*); Lat. *aevum* (Gk. *αι(f)ών*, Goth. *aivs*, O. Engl. *ǣ*); Lat. *laevus* (Gk. *λαι(f)ός*).

The question of the change of the ending -vos to -rus and -us is a difficult one. The most natural explanation of the change of *deivos* to *deus* (the form in ordinary use as early as Plautus) is that given in § 33 (through **de(i)us*), which takes for granted that -vos became -rus when -os became -us (§ 17) [cf. *Flaus* on a coin of 200–150 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 277), *Gnaeus*, *boum*, *coum* and *coluum* (§ 19)], and seems to conflict with the fact that the spelling -vo- (with -quo-, -guo-) is retained to the end of the Republic. But it is by no means clear that the spelling *vo* did not represent the sound *vu*, the spelling *vo* being preferred to *vv*, because this last might be confused with the sound *ū* (ch. i. § 9) or *uv*. Velius Longus (first cent. A. D.) expressly asserts this (58. 4 K.): a plerisque superiorum ‘primitivus’ et ‘adoptivus’ et ‘nominativus’ per v et o scripta sunt, scilicet quia sciebant vocales inter se ita confundi non posse ut unam syllabam [non] faciant, apparetque eos hoc genus nominum aliter scripsisse, aliter enuntiassent. Nam cum per o scriberent, per u tamen enuntiabant. The tendency to re-insert the *v* from other cases and cognate words, *divo*, *divos*, *diva*, &c., would interfere from time to time with the natural development of the sound. (Cf. § 67 on *abjicio*, *abjicio* and *abicio*.) On Republican inserr. we find *v* in *IVENTA* (*C. I. L.* i. 1202), &c., where *vv* (*uv*) is the orthography of the Augustan age, but that this always represents the pronunciation (as in *Pācu(v)ius* also written *Pāquius*; *Vēsu(v)ius*, cf. Galen x. 364) is unlikely. [For examples of the spellings *vo*, *vv*, *v* (*vo*, *vu*, *uv*, *u*), and for a fuller discussion of the treatment of intervocalic *v* in Latin, see Solmsen, *Stud. Lavty.* sect. iii.]

The process of Syncope affected at various periods intervocalic *v* in different ways. Under the early Accent Law **āvi-speX* was reduced to *auspeX* (cf. *au-ceps*), **vīvīta* (Lith. *gyvatà*; cf. Gk. *βιωτή*) to *vīta*, &c.; under the Paenultima Law **āvidēre* became *audere*, &c.; in the period of the Early Literature *aevītas* became *aetas*, *āvidus* became *ādus*, *praevidēs* became *praedes*, &c.; while four-syllabled words with the first, second, and third syllables short, which were in the second cent. B. C. still accented on the first syllable (ch. iii. § 8), may have suffered syncope within the literary period or at a much earlier time, e. g. *Aulius* from *Aullios* (*C. I. L.* i. 83, Praeneste). (On the loss of -v- through Syncope see ch. iii. § 16. 9.)

§ 71. I.-Eur. w after a consonant. (r) In the first syllable:—Latin *serius* (Goth. *svērs*, ‘honourable’; Germ. *schwer*, ‘heavy’) is from the root *swer-*, ‘to weigh’ (Lith. *sveřti*); for Latin *si* we have in Oscan *svai*, in Umbr. *sve*; Latin *sīdus* is connected with Lith. *svidėti*, ‘to shine’; Lat. *suf-fūo*, to fumigate, with Gk. *θύω*, from I.-Eur. **dhw-iyō*. But *swā-* is Lat. *suā-* in *suavis* (a trisyllable in Vulg. Lat., cf. Ital. *soave*; Servius ad *Aen.* i. 357 says that many persons in his day made *suādet* a trisyllable). Lat. *dīs-*, apart, asunder, seems

to be I.-Eur. **dis*-, a byform of **dwis* (Lat. *bis*, O. Lat. *duis*), as I.-Eur. **toi* (unaccented) was a byform of **twei* (accented), though some regard Lat. *dis* as the direct descendant of I.-Eur. **dwis*, and O. Lat. *duis* (class. *bis*) as the descendant of I.-Eur. **dūwis*. *Sāvium*, a kiss, seems to represent *s(u)āvium*. On *so*s, &c. for *suos*, &c., see ch. vii. § 12.

(2) In other syllables :—Internal *-dw-* becomes *-v-* in *suavis* for **suad-vis*; **derviosus*, later *derbiosus* (see ch. ii. § 52), for **der-dwi-oso* (O. Ind. *dardū*-; cf. Engl. *tetter*). *Viduus* does not show I.-Eur. *-dhw-*, but *-dhēw-*, for it represents I.-Eur. **wīdhēwo-* (O. Ind. *vidhāva-*, Gk. *ῆ-(F)ίθ(F)os*, O. Sl. *vidova*, 'widow.') Postconsonantal *u*, later *v*, is in Vulgar and Late Latin dropped before the accent in *Jan(v)arius*, *Febr(v)arius*, *batt(v)ère*, *cons(v)ère*, *quatt(v)ordicim*, *contīn(v)ari*, whence Ital. *Gennajo*, *Febbrajo*, *quattordici*, &c. (see ch. ii. § 54), like *v* between vowels before the accent (see above). The suffix *-uo-* remains dissyllabic in the classical form of words like *mortuus* (O. Sl. *mritvū*). *quattuor* (O. Ind. *catvāras*, Lith. *ketveri*, O. Sl. *četvero*); *tenuis* (O. Ind. *tanvī F.*), *gēnua* (Zend. *zanva*, Lesb. Gk. *γόννα* for **γονφα*), though *tenvia*, *genva* are found in classical poetry, and in the first cent. A. D. *tenuis* is declared to have wavered between a dissyllable and a trisyllable (Caesellius ap. Cassiod. vii. 205 K.). Late-Lat. *mortuus*, &c. (ch. ii. § 48) became *mortus*, &c. (Ital. *morto*), as *rivus*, &c., *rius*.

dw-, *duw-*. *Duellius* (*Duill-*?), consul of 260 B. C., was the first to change his name to *Bellius* (Cic. *Orat.* lv. 153; cf. Quint. i. 4. 15); *duonus* seems to be a trisyllable in the Saturnian fragments (cf. ch. ii. § 141 n), viz. *C. I. L. i. 32*: *dūonōro* *ōptumo* *fuise* *uīro*, and *Naevius* (?) ap. Fest. 532. 22 Th.: *simul* *dūona* *eōrum* *pōrtant* *ad* *nāuis*, *duellum* to be a dissyllable (Aem. *Lepidus*' inscr. ap. Caes. Bass. 265. 25 K.: *duēllo* *māgno* *dirimēdo*, *rēgibus* *subigēndis*), as it always is in Plautus (e. g. *Amph.* 189; *extincto* *duello* *māxumo*), whereas Ennius has (*A.* 168 M.): *pars* *occidit* *illa* *duellis*, a scansion imitated by later poets. (On O. Lat. *duis*, *dui-* for *bis*, *bi-* see ch. vi. § 59; on *du-* in glosses, see Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 363, and add *Duellona*, *C. G. L.* ii. 56. 34.)

§ 72. I.-Eur. *w* before a consonant. Lat. *liquo*, *liquor* stand for **vlig-* (O. Ir. *fluich*, 'wet'); Lat. *ripens* may be a Pres. Part. of I.-Eur. *wrēp-* (Gk. *ρέπω*, to fall; cf. Lith. *virpėti*, 'to tremble') (but see ch. viii. § 18).

§ 73. M, N. In Sanscrit various kinds of nasals are distinguished in writing. The palatal *n* (made palatal by the preceding *j*) of *yajñá-*, 'worship' (Gk. *ἅγιός*, holy) is written differently from the cerebral *n* (made cerebral by the preceding *r*) of *mṛñāmi*, 'I crush, annihilate' (Gk. *μάρναμαι* Mid.). And in Greek, owing to the fact that *γ* before *v* of *γίγνομαι*, &c. had come to take the sound of the *Agma* (see ch. ii. § 63), **γιγνομαι* (cf. Dor. *γίνομαι*), *γ* was used to express the guttural nasal, e. g. *ἄγκυρα*, *ἐγγύς*, though in inscriptions we often find *ἄγκυρα*, *ἐργύς*. But in Latin we have only the symbols *m*, *n* (see ch. ii. § 63, and on their pronunciation, ch. ii. § 61). Before a consonant, though sometimes omitted on inscriptions, they were not dropped in correct speech. *Ligūla*, spoon (cf. O. Ir. *liag*, W. *llwy*), is not the

same word as *lingŭla*, strap; **nĕpe* in Plautus should be corrected to *nemp(e)*. (For other instances, see Skutsch, *Forsch.* i. § 2.)

M. I.-Eur. m is Latin *m*, whether initial, e. g. I.-Eur. **māter*- (O. Ind. *mātār*-, Arm. *mair*, Dor. Gk. *μᾶτηρ*, O. Ind. *māthir*, O. H. G. *muoter*, O. Engl. *mōdor*, Lith. *motė*, 'wife,' O. Sl. *mati*), Lat. *māter*, or internal, e. g. from I.-Eur. root *wem-* (O. Ind. *vām*-, Gk. (F) *εμῆω*, Lith. *vemataĩ*, Pl.), Lat. *vōmo*; I.-Eur. **termen-* (O. Ind. *tārman*-, Gk. *τέρμων*), Lat. *termō*, *termīnus*; I.-Eur. *rump-*, 'to break' (O. Ind. *lumpāmi*), Lat. *rumpo*, or final, e. g. I.-Eur. -m of the Acc. Sg., as in I.-Eur. **tōm* (O. Ind. *tām*, Gk. *τόν*, Goth. *þan-a*, Lith. *tã*, O. Sl. *tŭ*), O. Lat. *is-tom*, class. Lat. *is-tum*. Before *y* (*i*), *t*, *s*, *d*, *c* we find *n* in *quōniam* (for *quom jam*, and originally used in a temporal sense 'when now,' 'now that,' ch. x. § 13), *quan-sei*, *C. I. L.* i. 200. 27 (on *quāsi*, see ch. x. § 11), *altrin-sēcus*, *centum* from I.-Eur. **kmtom* (Lith. *szimtas*), *septen-triōnes* (lit. 'the seven oxen,' according to Aelius Stilo and Varro, who regarded the *-trio* not as a mere termination, but as a rustic word for an ox, Gell. ii. 21), *septen-dĕcim*, *nunc* (from *num*, now, which survives in *etiamnum* in a temporal sense, but usually has the interrogative sense of 'now,' as in our 'now is this the case?', 'now is that true?', where 'now' has something of the dubitative significance of Lat. *num*), *princeps* for **prīm(i)-ceps*; though a traditional spelling is often used, e. g. *numcūbi*, *quantus*, O. Lat. *quamde*, than, &c. (see ch. ii. § 61). A *p* is inserted to facilitate the pronunciation of these groups in *sumptus*, *sumpsi* for *sumtus*, *sumsi*, *exemplum* for **exemlum*, &c. I.-Eur. *mr* is Latin *br* in *hībernus* from **hibrīno-* (§ 13), (Gk. *χαιμεριώς*), but initial *mr* probably became in Latin *fr*. On the loss of final -um by elision in *sed* from older *sedum*, *nihil* from *nihilum*, &c., see ch. iii. § 52.

Latin *m* represents an original *n* before a labial, &c., e. g. *impello* for *inpello*, an original labial before *n*, e. g. *scamnum* from the root *skabh-*, 'to support,' with Diminutive *scabellum*. It is sometimes lost in a consonant-group, e. g. *forceps* for **form(i)-ceps*, from *formus*, warm.

I.-Eur. *m* is Umbro-Osc. *m*, e. g. Umbr. *matrer*, Osc. *maatréis* 'matris.' Final -m is usually dropped in Umbrian (see von Planta, i. pp. 301, 570).

§ 74. I.-Eur. *m*; other examples. I.-Eur. **mēdhyo-* (O. Ind. *mādhyā-*, Gk. μέσ(σ)ος, Ir. *medōn*, 'the middle,' Goth. *midjis*, O. Sl. *mežda*, 'the middle') is Lat. *mēdius*; I.-Eur. root *men-*, 'to think' (O. Ind. *man-*, *mānman-*, 'thought,' O. Ir. *men-me*, 'thought,' O. H. G. *minna*, 'remembrance,' Lith. *menù*, 'I remember') appears in Lat. *mēmīni* for **me-men-i*, *mens*, &c. Similarly Lat. *mē* (O. Ind. *mām*, Gk. με, Ir. *mi*, Goth. *mi-k*); Lat. *sēmī-* (O. Ind. *sāmi-*, Gk. ἥμι-); Lat. *hōmo* (Goth. *guma*, Engl. *groom*, *bride-groom*); Lat. *cum*, *com-*, with (O. Ir. *com-*); Lat. *mors*, *mortis* (O. Ind. *mṛti-*, Lith. *mirtis*, O. Sl. *sū-mrīti*; cf. Goth. *maurþr*, 'murder'); Lat. *fūmus* (O. Ind. *dhūmā-*, Lith. *dūmai*, Pl., O. Sl. *dymū*).

§ 75. *n* for *m*. Lat. *con-tra* from *com*; *quon-dam* from *quom*; *vēnun-do*, class. *vēndo*, from *vēno-*, sale (cf. Gk. ἄνος), lit. 'to put or make sale,' like *vēnum eo*, class. *vēneo*, lit. 'to go to sale' (cf. *pessum do*, to ruin, and *pessum eo*, to be ruined). On the spellings *damdum*, *damdam* (C. I. L. i. 206. 17. 49.) &c. see ch. ii. § 64.

§ 76. I.-Eur. *ms*. In Lat. *tēnēbrae* (Plur., like O. Ind. *tāmāsi*, Russ. *sumerki*) from the I.-Eur. root *tem-* (Lith. *tėmti*, 'to grow dark', Ir. *tem*, 'dark,' *temel*, 'darkness') the *n* seems to be due to the influence of *s*, for O. Ind. *tāmīsrā*, O. H. G. *dinstar*, Germ. *finster*, show that **temēs-rā-* or **temsrā-* was the old form of the stem in Latin. The *m* remains in *tēmēre* Loc., 'in the dark' (ch. ix. § 5) (cf. O. Ind. *tāmas-* from I.-Eur. **tēmes-*, 'darkness,' and Germ. *Dämmerung*). Another example of I.-Eur. *-ms-* (*mes-?*) is Lat. *ūmērus* (Umbr. *onso-*, O. Ind. *āsa-*, Arm. *us*, Gk. ἄμος, Goth. *ams*), and perhaps Lat. *nūmērus*, *Numerius* (cf. *Numisius*, O. Lat. *Numasio-*, Oscan *Niumsio-*); and another example of *-msr-* is Lat. *membrum* for **mems-ro-* (cf. Goth. *mimz*, 'flesh,' O. Sl. *męso*); also Gk. *μηρός* for *μηρο-*, the thigh, O. Ind. *māsā-*, 'flesh,' Arm. *mis*.) The fewness and the contrariety of these instances make it difficult to decide how I.-Eur. *-ms-* was treated in Latin. Latin *-ms-* became *ns*, e. g. *con-sentio*, *con-silio*, &c., from *com-*, where the *m* might be regarded as the final letter of a separate word, but *mps*, e. g. *sumpsi*, *dempsi*, where the *m* could not be so regarded. (On the spellings *sumpsi*, *sumsi*, &c., *hiems*, *hiemps*, see Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* p. 248; the Roman grammarians approve of *sumpsi*, &c., but not of *hiemps*.)

§ 77. I.-Eur. *mr*, *ml* are equally difficult to trace in Latin. They are represented by βρ, βλ in Greek when initial, e. g. *βροτός*, *βλώσσω*, *βλίττω* (from μέλι), by μβρ, μβλ when medial, e. g. ἄμβροτος, μέμβλωκα. In Irish we find initial *mr-* to be an early spelling, which was changed later to *br-*, e. g. *mraich*, 'malt,' later *braich*, from a stem **mrāci-*, and similarly *ml-*, later *bl-*, e. g. *mlicht*, *blicht*, 'milk.' The Latin *fraces*, olivelees, seems to be the same as this Irish word *mraich*, in which case *fr-* will be the Latin equivalent of I.-Eur. *mr-* (for other examples, see Osthoff, *Morph. Unters.* v. 85), and the *b* of *hibernus*, *tūber*, a swelling, a truffle (from *tumeo*, to swell), will be like the *b* of *ruber*, &c. (§ 114), for which *f* is found in other dialects, e. g. Umbr. *rufro-*. [Ital. *tartufo*, 'truffle,' lit. 'earth-mushroom,' from *terra* and *tūber*, a name borrowed by the Germans in the eighteenth cent. for the potato, *Kartoffel*, shows that the dialectal form of *tūber* had *f* (ch. ii. § 83)]. The long vowel in *hibernus*, *tūber* might then be explained like the long *i* of *infero*, *infringo*, &c., (ch. ii. § 144), and the original forms would be **hīmfrīno-*, *tūmfro-*. On the other hand the analogy of other languages and the connexion of *m* and *b* in

Latin would make us expect to find Latin *br* as the equivalent of I.-Eur. initial *mr-*. A further difficulty is caused by *gēner*, a word which it is hard to dissociate from Gk. γαμβρός, with *n(e)r* for *-mr-*. I.-Eur. medial *-ml-* appears in *exemplum* for **ex-em-lo-*, lit. 'something taken out,' with a euphonic *p* inserted, while a vowel seems to have intervened between *m* and *l* in *trēmulus*, *tūmulus*, &c. (ch. v. § 21).

§ 78. N. I.-Eur. *n* is in Latin *n*, whether (1) initial, e.g. I.-Eur. **něwo-*, **newio-*, 'new' (O. Ind. *náva-*, *návya-*, Arm. nor, Gk. νέος, O. Ir. *nūe*, Gaul. *Novios*, W. *newydd* from **noviyo-*, Goth. *niujis*, O. Engl. *nēowe*, Lith. *naūjas*, O. Sl. *novŭ*), Lat. *nōvus*, *Nōvius*, or (2) internal; e.g. the I.-Eur. root *sēn-*, 'old' (O. Ind. *sána-*, Arm. *hin*, Gk. ἔνη καὶ νέα, O. Ir. *sen*, W. *hen*, Goth. *sineigs*, *sinista* Superl., Lith. *sēnas*) appears in Lat. *sēnex*, *senior*, the root *anġh-*, 'to choke' (O. Ind. *áhas-*, 'need,' Arm. *anjuk*, 'narrow,' Gk. ἄγχω, O. Ir. *cum-ung*, 'narrow,' Goth. *aggvus*, 'narrow,' Engl. *anger*, Lith. *aĩksztas*, 'narrow,' O. Sl. *azŭkŭ*) in Lat. *ango*, *angor*, *angustus*, or (3) final; e.g. the I.-Eur. preposition **ēn* (Gk. ἐν, O. Ir. *in*, Goth. *in*, Lith. *ĩ*) Lat. *ĭn*, O. Lat. *en*. Before a labial we find *m*, e.g. *impello*, *immūto*. But *nm* seems to have become in Latin *rm*, if *carmen* stands for **can-men*, *germen* for **gen-men*, just as the *nm* which arose at a later time from the syncope of *i* in *ānġma* has become in some Romance languages *rm* (e.g. Prov. *anma*, *alma*, and *arma*, O. Fr. *anme*, *alme*, and *arme*, Catal. *arma* and *alma*, Sicil. *arma*, Milanese *armella*). Before *l* it was assimilated, e.g. *cōrōlla* for **corōn-la*, *hōmāllus* for **homōn-lus*, *illġgo*, *illex*, *malluvġae*, water for washing the hands, from **man-luvġae* (so before *r* in *irritus*, &c.), and also after *l*, e.g. *collis* for **col-ni-s* (Lith. *káŭnas*; cf. Gk. κολωρός), *vellus* (Lith. *vġŭna*, O. Sl. *vlŭna*), as in Greek we have *λλ* for *lv* in *ἐλλός*, a fawn (Lith. *élnis*, O. Sl. *jelenĩ*), &c. In *ulna*, &c. a vowel originally came between *l* and *n* (cf. Gk. ὠλένη). On the pronunciation of *ns* as *ss*, or *s*, with lengthening of the preceding vowel, e.g. *vicissimus* and *vicġsimus* from *vġcensi-mus*, see ch. ii. § 64. So with *nʃ* (*ib.*).

I.-Eur. *n* is in Umbro-Osc. *n*, e.g. Umbr. *nerus*, Dat. Pl., Osc. *nerum*, Gen. Pl., from the same root as Gk. ἀνήρ (cf. *Nġro*). Before mutes and spirants we find *n* often dropped, especially in O. Umbr., e.g. *iveka* 'juvencas' (N. Umbr. *ivenga*), but in Umbr. of all periods before *s*, e.g. *aseriātu* and *aseriato*, *anseriato*; in Oscan before a mute in an unaccented final syllable, e.g. *-et* for

-ent 3rd Plur., íak in Acc. Sg. for íank (Lat. *eam*, with the particle *-ce*, ch. vii. § 15) (see von Planta, i. p. 301).

§ 79. I.-Eur. *n*; other examples. I.-Eur. **nēwŋ*, 'nine' (O. Ind. *nāva*, Gk. *ἐν-νέα*, O. Ir. *nōi*, W. *naw*, Goth. *niun*, O. Engl. *nigon*, Lith. *dewyni*, O. Sl. *devęti* with *d-* by analogy of the words for ten, just as Vulg. Engl. 'thruppence' takes its *u* from 'tuppence,' 'twopence.') Lat. *nōvem* [for *noven* (§ 81): a similar substitution of *-m* for *-n* has been found in Subj. *feram*, (O. Ind. *bharāṇi*); I.-Eur. **nō*, **nōu*, 'we' (O. Ind. *nāu*, Gk. *νῶ*, O. Sl. *na*; cf. O. Ir. *ni*), Lat. *nō-s*; I.-Eur. **nās-*, 'the nose' (O. Ind. *nāsā* Du., Lith. *nosis*; cf. O. Engl. *nosu*), Lat. *nāris* for **nās-is*; I.-Eur. **nāu-*, 'ship' (O. Ind. *nāu-*, Arm. *nav*, Gk. *ναῦς*, O. Ir. *nau*, W. *noe*, 'a dish, vessel'), Lat. *nāvis*; I.-Eur. **nēpot-*, 'grandson' (O. Ind. *nāpāt-*, M. Ir. *niae*, *niath* Gen., W. *nai*), Lat. *nēpōs*, Gen. *nepōtis*; I.-Eur. *sneigh-*, 'to snow' (Zend. *snaēžaiti*, Gk. *νίφα* Acc., *ἀγάννιφος* for **ἀγα-σνιφος*, O. Ir. *snecht*, W. *nyf*, Goth. *snaivs*, Lith. *snaigo*, Vb., O. Sl. *snęgŭ*), Lat. *nix*, *ninguit*; I.-Eur. **gnō-to-*, 'known' (O. Ind. *jñātā-*, Gk. *γνωτός*, O. Ir. *gnāth*, 'accustomed'), Lat. *nōtus*, O. Lat. *gnōtus*; the I.-Eur. root *bhndh-*, 'to bind' (O. Ind. *bāndhana-*, 'binding,' *bāndhu-*, 'a relation,' Gk. *πενθερός*, stepfather, *πέισμα*, a rope, for **πενθ-σμα*, Goth. *bindan*, 'to bind') survives in the religious term, *of-fendices*, the knots with which the priest's apex was tied on, an old word wrongly connected by some Roman antiquarians with *offendo* [Festus 244. 2 Th. *offendices ait esse Titius nodos, quibus apex retineatur et remittatur. At Veranius coriola existimat, quae sint in loris apicis, quibus apex retineatur et remittatur, quae ab offendendo dicantur. nam quom ad mentum perventum sit, offendit mentum. Paulus Diaconus, the epitomator of Festus, has been misled by the corruption offendimentum for offendit mentum (Paul. 245. 1 Th.): offendices dicebant ligaturae nodos, quibus apex retinebatur. Id cum pervenisset ad mentum, dicebatur 'offendimentum;' whence the 'ghost-word' offendimentum has come into our Latin dictionaries; cf. C. G. L. iv. 132. 3 *offendix nodus proprius quo apex flaminum retinetur (MS. restinguitur) et remittitur*]; I.-Eur. **ghans-*, 'a goose' (O. Ind. *hāsā-*, Lith. *žāsis*, O. Engl. *gōs*; cf. Gk. *χήν*: in Irish the word means a swan, *gēis* from stem **gēsi-*, originally **ghansi-*), Lat. *anser*, properly *hanser*.*

The instances of a nasal (*n* or *m*) being dropped before a consonant in Latin without 'compensation' are illusory: *līgŭla*, a spoon, from *līngo*, to lick, is a different word from *līngŭla*, a strap, lit. 'a little tongue,' though the two were sometimes confused, as we learn from Martial's lines on a silver spoon (xiv. 120):

quamvis me ligulam dicant equitesque patresque,
dicor ab indoctis 'lingula' grammaticis,

(see Friedländer ad loc.); *lanterna* (from Gk. *λαμπτήρ*) is the correct spelling (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.v.), *laterna* being probably a corruption due to a fanciful connexion of the word with *lātus*; *tŭpānum* is Gk. *τύπανον*, *tŭmpānum*, Gk. *τύπανον*, &c.

§ 80. *nm*. How far the theory that **canmen* became *carmen* is supported by the comparison of *cancer* with O. Ind. *karkara-*, 'hard,' Gk. *καρκίνος*, and of *crēpus-culum* with Gk. *κρέφας* is doubtful. For the change of *r* to *n* in the first of these examples is due to Dissimilation, like the change of *l* to *r* in the first syllable of *caeruleus* (§ 84), and the second example, if correct, would exhibit

the same change of initial *en-* to *er-* for facility of pronunciation, as is seen in dialects of Gaelic, e. g. *enu*, 'a nut' (pronounced *cru* with nasalized vowel), *enoc*, 'a hill' pronounced similarly *er-*; in Manx, *cronk*), *gnath* (I.-Eur. **ǵnōto-*) (pronounced *grā* with nasalized *ā*). In Latin, however, I.-Eur. *en-* and *gn-* seem to have become *n-* (§ 119), so that *crepus-culum*, *creper*, 'dark,' if they represent an earlier *en-*, must be dialectal. Varro makes them Sabine words (*L. L.* vi. 5 *secundum hoc dicitur 'crepusculum' a crepero. id vocabulum sumpserunt a Sabinis, unde veniunt 'Crepusci' nominati Amiterno, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut 'Lucii' prima luce in Reatino; 'crepusculum' significat dubium; ab eo res dictae dubiae 'creperae,' quod crepusculum dies etiam nunc sit an jam nox multis dubium*). The Probi Appendix censures the pronunciation 'parcarpus' instead of *pancarpus* (Gk. *πάρκαρπος*) (197. 32 K.; the reading is doubtful, and 'prancarpus' has been proposed).

The evidence for the change of *n* to *r* in *carmen*, *germen* (cf. § 91 on *n* for *r*) is thus not very strong, and a good deal may be said for the view which refers *germen* to **ges-i-men* from *ǵero* for **geso*, cf. *ges-si*, *ges-tum*) and *gemma* to **gen-ma*. *Carmen* may be connected with O. Ind. *kārú-*, 'a singer,' or with *cāro* (in Lat. a portion of meat, flesh, but in Osc. any portion, e. g. *māimas carneis senateis tangimud* 'maximae partis senatus sententia'), as O. Ir. *drecht* means (1) part, portion, (2) song. (O. Ind. *śās-man-Neut.*, 'praise,' a word which occurs only once in the Rig Veda, comes from the O. Ind. root *śās-*, 'to praise,' which is usually connected with Lat. *censeo*). In Compounds with *in*, *con-*, &c. *-nm-* became *mm*, e. g. *im-mitto*, *com-mitto*, so that *gemma* seems a natural development of *gen-ma*.

The connexion of *n* with *l* seen in Provençal *alma* for Lat. *an(i)ma*, &c. receives an equally doubtful support from the mispronunciation censured in the Probi Appendix (197. 24 K.) 'cuntellum' for *cullellum*, and in the curious form of the word *neptis* mentioned in glossaries, 'leptis' (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 340); *nuscicio* explained as 'caecitudo nocturna' [Fest. 180. 23 Th.; cf. *nusciciosus*, *ib.*, *nusciosus* in glossaries (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 17 'qui plus vespere videt')] seems to be a popular adaptation of *luscitio* (*-cio*?) (Paul. Fest. 86. 21 Th.), derived from *luscus*, to the word *nox*. *Conucella*, the Diminutive of *cōtus* (*C. G. L.* iii. 322. 9) (cf. Ital. *conocchia*, 'a distaff,' from Lat. **conucula*, Fr. *quenouille*, &c.), may be influenced by *cōnus*. *N* appears as *l* in dialectal Greek, e. g. *λάραξ* for *νάραξ*. (*K. Z.* xxxiii. 226.) On the affinity of the *n*-, *l*-, and *r*-sounds, see ch. ii. §§ 61, 96, 105, 106. (Cf. Germ. *Himmel*, Goth. *himins*, Engl. *heaven*?).

§ 81. The M- and N-Sonants. For the sounds to which *ǣm*, *ǣn* (*mě*, *ně*) are reduced in the unaccented syllable of such a word as I.-Eur. **tntó-* (O. Ind. *tatá-*, Gk. *τατός*, Lat. *tentus*) from the root *ten-*, 'to stretch,' some write, *m*, *n*, others *ǣm*, *ǣn* (*mə*, *nə*), the *ǣ* indicating an obscure vowel sound, or else *em*, *en* (*m^e*, *n^e*). In Latin these sounds became *ǣm*, *ǣn*, e. g. *děčǣm* (Gk. *δέκα*, Goth. *taihun*), *tentus*, the *ǣ* being subject to all the changes of *ǣ* for I.-Eur. *ě* (e. g. *incertus*, Gk. *ἄκριος*, *unděcim*, *decumus*, *decimus*, &c.); in Greek they became *a* before a consonant [but *av*, *av* before vocalic *i* (*y*)]; in Teutonic *um*, *un*, and so on; so that it is only

by reference to another I.-Eur. language that we can tell whether Lat. *ēm*, *ēn* are I.-Eur. *ēm*, *ēn*, or I.-Eur. *m̄*, *n̄*. We occasionally find *m̄*, *n̄* in Latin words from roots in *m̄*, *n̄*, which are probably to be explained similarly by the weakening influence of the accent, e. g. *nactus* from the root *nek-*, *nenk-*, 'to obtain' (O. Ind. *naś-*, Gk. *ἐνεγκ-εῖν*, Mid. Ir. *co-ennacar*, 'potui,' Lith. *nēszi*, 'to carry,' O. Sl. *nesti*). (See Osthoff, *Morph. Unt.* v. Pref., and cf. above, § 61.) Whether Gk. *vā*, Lat. *nā* of Gk. *νήσσα* (Lat. *ūnas*) for **vāt-ya*, a duck, Lat. *gnātus*, and Lat. *an*, O. Ind. *ā* of Lat. *antae*, O. Ind. *jātā-*, 'born,' are rightly called the long sonant nasals from roots like *ġen-*, &c. is a point which has not yet been settled (see § 1). I.-Eur. initial *m̄*, *n̄* have been also referred to a weakening of an original initial *am-*, *an-*, e. g. **mbhi* beside **ambhi* (Gk. *ἄμφι*), like **po* beside **apo* (Gk. *ἄπο*) (ch. ix. § 12).

I.-Eur. *m̄*, *n̄* are in Umbro-Osc. treated as in Latin, e. g. Umbr. *desen-* 'decem,' *ivenga* 'juvencas,' Osc. *trīstaamentud* 'testamento' Abl. Sg. Why *an-* should appear for Lat. *in-* (*en-*), in Umbr. *antakres* 'integris,' Osc. *amprufid* 'improbe,' Umbro-Osc. *anter* 'inter,' is not quite clear (see von Planta, i. p. 315).

§ 82. Other examples of the Nasal Sonants. I.-Eur. *-m̄* of the Nom. Sg. Neut. of men-stems (e. g. Gk. *ἦμα*) is Lat. *-men*, e. g. *sēmen*; the weak form of the root *ten-*, 'to stretch,' appears also in I.-Eur. **tēnū-*, 'thin' (O. Ind. *tanū-*; cf. Gk. *τανν-*, stretched, of *τανύ-γλωσσος*, *τανύ-πτερος*, *τανύ-πεπλος*), Lat. *tenuis* from the Fem. form (O. Ind. *tanvī*) (ch. v. § 47); I.-Eur. **k̄m̄tóm*, 'hundred' (O. Ind. *śatām*, Gk. *ἐκατόν*, O. Ir. *cēt*, W. cant, Goth. *hund*, Engl. *hund-red*, lit. '100-number,' Lith. *sziñtas*, O. Sl. *sūto*) is Lat. *centum*; I.-Eur. **ḡm̄pti-*, the Verbal Noun from the root *ġem-*, 'to go' (O. Ind. *gāti*, Gk. *βάσις*, Goth. *ga-qumþs*, 'assembly,' Germ. *Her-kunft*, &c.), Lat. *inventi-o*; I.-Eur. **sm̄-*, the weak grade of the root *sem-*, 'one' (O. Ind. *sa-kft*, 'once,' Gk. *ἄ-παξ*, *ἄ-πλόος*), Lat. *simplex*; I.-Eur. **m̄ptó-*, *m̄pti-*, the P. P. P. and Verbal Noun of *men-*, 'to think' (O. Ind. *matā-*, *matí-* Gk. *ἀντό-ματος*, O. Ir. *dēr-met*, 'forgetting,' Goth. *ga-munds*, 'remembrance,' O. Engl. *gemynd*, Engl. *mind*, Lith. *miñtas*, O. Sl. *mętū*, *pa-męti*, 'memory') appear in Lat. *com-mentus*, *mens*, Gen. *mentis*. Similarly Lat. *ensis* (O. Ind. *asi-*); Lat. *ingens*, lit. 'unknown,' 'uncouth' (O. Eng. *un-cūð*) from the root *ġen-*, 'to know'; Lat. *jūvencus* (see § 64); Lat. *lingua*, older *dīngua* (Goth. *tuggō*, O. Engl. *tunge*.) (On *nōvem* for **noven*, see § 79.) The late retention of the *m̄*-, *n̄*-sounds (as of the *l*-, *r*-sounds, § 92) has been inferred from *patrēm* (beside *patris*), *nōmēn* (not *-in*) (but see p. 186).

§ 83. Other examples of *am*, *an*, *mā*, *nā*. Lat. *gnārus* from root *ġen-*, 'to know' (O. Ind. *jānāmi*); *antae*, pillars at door of a temple (O. Ind. *ātā-*, Arm. *dr-and*); Lat. *janitricēs*, sisters-in-law (O. Ind. *yātar-*, cf. Gk. *εἰβάτερες*, O. Sl. *jeṭry*). Lat. *āmāre* is explained by some as derived from *ēmo*, 'I take,' with

a reduction of the *ēm-*, as *dicāre* shows reduction of the *deic-* of *dīco* (O. Lat. *deico*). (Cf. § 94 on *al*, *ar*, and § 3 on *pāteo* (Gk. *πετ-*), *āper*.)

§ 84. **L, R.** These two sounds are often interchanged in Latin by 'Dissimilation' of *l-l*, e. g. *caerūleus* from *caelum*, *pöppülā-ris* and *austrā-lis* (ch. ii. § 101). The same thing is found in other languages, e. g. O. H. G. *turtula-tübā*, our 'turtle-dove' from Lat. *turtur* (Gk. *κεφαλαργία* and *κεφαλαλγία*) and perhaps occurred in what is called the I.-Eur. period, e. g. I.-Eur. *g^her-g^hel-* in the reduplicated root (Lat. *gur-gul-io*, O. H. G. *querechela*, Lith. *gargalūju*). On the parasitic vowel often found between a consonant and *l* (*r*), see ch. ii. § 103, and on the avoidance of *r-r*, e. g. *praest(r)igiae* (like Gk. *δρύ-φρακτος* for *δρύ-φρακτος*) *ib*.

§ 85. **L.** I.-Eur. *l* is Lat. *l*, e. g. the I.-Eur. root *leiq^h*, 'to leave' (O. Ind. *ric-*, Arm. *lk'anem*, Gk. *λείπω*, O. Ir. *lēcim*, Goth. *leihvan*, 'to lend,' O. Engl. *lēon*, Lith. *lėkù*, 'I leave,' O. Sl. *otŭ-lėkŭ*, 'remainder') appears in Latin *linguo*, Pft. *līqui*; the root *klei-*, 'to lean' (O. Ind. *śri-*, Gk. *κλίνω*, O. Ir. *cloen*, 'awry,' Goth. *hlains*, 'a hill,' Lith. *szlaĩtas*, *szlėti*, 'to lean'), appears in Lat. *clīvus*, *ac-clīnis*; suffixal *-lo*, *-lā*, as in derivatives from the root *dhē-*, 'to suck' (O. Ind. *dhārú-*, Arm. *dal*, 'beestings,' Gk. *θηλή*, *θῆλυς*, O. Ir. *děl*, 'teat,' Gael. *deal*, 'leech,' O. H. G. *tila*, 'teat,' Lith. *dėlė*, 'leech'), in Lat. *fellare* for *fē-lare*, &c. (ch. ii. § 130).

We find *ll* in Latin for original *ld*, e. g. *per-cello* (cf. Gk. *κλαδάρός*, brittle, Lat. *clādes*), *ln*, e. g. *collis* (Lith. *kálnas*; cf. Gk. *κολωνός*) (*ulna* had I.-Eur. *-lən-*; cf. Gk. *ὠλένη*), *ls*, e. g. *collum*, O. Lat. *collus* (O. Engl. *heals*, Germ. *Hals M.*), *velle* for **vel-se* (cf. *es-se*), *rl*, e. g. *stēlla* for **stēr-la*, *ägēllus* for **ager-lus*. So *dl* in compound verbs, e. g. *alligo* for *ad-ligo*. But usually a parasitic vowel was inserted to facilitate pronunciation, when *l* was preceded by a consonant, e. g. *piāculum* for *pia-clum* (see ch. ii. § 154).

I.-Eur. *d* became *l* in the Sabine dialect (see *I. F.* ii. 157), and this form was sanctioned in a few words in Latin, e. g. *lingua*, older *dīngua*, from I.-Eur. **dngh^hā-* (Goth. *tuggō*) (§ 111). On *fācul*, &c. for **factŭ*, *fac(i)lē*, &c., see § 13; on *leptis*, a byform of *neptis*, ch. ii. § 106; on the change of *ě* to *ǒ* (*ŷ*) before Latin *l* [except before *l* followed by *e*, *i* (*y*) or before the group *ll*], § 10, and on the various pronunciations of Latin *l* when alone, when double, and when preceding a consonant, ch. ii. § 96.

I.-Eur. l is Oscan l, e. g. lígatúis ‘légātis.’ Similarly we have Umbr. *plener* ‘plenis,’ *veltu* ‘vulto’ Imperat.; but initial l does not occur in the Eugubine Tables, the chief record of the language, and it is not impossible that at the beginning of a word I.-Eur. l is Umbrian v in words like *vapef* (Lat. *lāpīdes*? Acc. Pl.), *Vuvçis* (Lat. *Lūcius*? cf. Osc. Luvkis), *vutu* (Lat. *lāvīto*?); between vowels l became (like d) ř (*rs*) in *kařetu*, *carsitu* ‘let him call’ (Gk. *καλέω*, Lat. *cālāre*), *fameřias* ‘familiae,’ &c.; before t it was dropped in *muta* ‘multa’ (‘a fine,’ Osc. *múlta*-), &c., while the Umbrian name *Voisiēno-* (Lat. *Volsiēno-*)¹ suggests that it became i before s (see von Planta, i. p. 285).

§ 86. I.-Eur. l; other examples. The I.-Eur. root leuk-, ‘to shine’ (O. Ind. *ruc-*, Gk. *λευκός*, O. Ir. *lōche*, *lōchet* Gen., ‘lightning,’ Gaul. *Leucetios*, W. *lluched*, Goth. *liuhath*, O. Engl. *leoht*, O. Sl. *lučī*) appears in Lat. *lūx*, *lūceo*, *lūcerna*; the root ḡhel-, ‘green, yellow’ (O. Ind. *hāri-*, Gk. *χλωρός*, *χλόη*, O. Ir. *gel*, ‘white,’ O. H. G. *gelo*, O. Engl. *geolo*, ‘yellow,’ Lith. *želti*, ‘to grow green,’ O. Sl. *zeliže*, ‘vegetables,’ *zelenū*, ‘green’), in Lat. *helvus*, *hēlus*, and *hōlus*. Similarly Lat. *sal* (Arm. *ալ*, Gk. *ἄλς*, O. Ir. *salann*, W. *halen*, Goth. *salt*, O. Sl. *solī*, Lith. *salunka*, ‘salt-box’); Lat. *flōs* (O. Ir. *blāth*, ‘bloom,’ W. *blodau*, ‘flowers,’ Goth. *blōma*, O. H. G. *bluomo*); Lat. *dūnis* (O. Ind. *śrōpi-*, W. *clun*, O. Scand. *hlaunn*, Lith. *szlaunis*); Lat. *plēnus*, *plērī-que*, *plētus* (O. Ind. *prātā-*, Arm. *լի*, Gk. *πλήρης*, O. Ir. *linaim*, ‘I fill,’ *līn*, ‘a number,’ Lith. *pišnas*, ‘full,’ O. Sl. *plīnū*); Lat. *in-clūtus* (O. Ind. *śrutā-*, ‘heard,’ Gk. *κλυτός*, in Hom. ‘heard, loud,’ e. g. *ὄνομα κλυτόν*, *λιμὴν κλυτός*, O. Ir. *cloth*, ‘famous’; cf. O. Engl. *hlūd*, ‘loud’).

§ 87. R. I.-Eur. r is Lat. *r*. Thus the I.-Eur. *rēḡ-, ‘a king’ (O. Ind. *rāj-an-*, O. Ir. *rī*, *rīg* Gen., W. *rhi*, Gaul. *Catu-rīges*, lit. ‘kings in fight’) is Lat. *rēx*, stem *rēg-*; I.-Eur. *bhērō-, ‘I carry’ (O. Ind. *bhārā-mi*, Arm. *berem*, Gk. *φέρω*, O. Ir. *berim*, W. *ad-feru* Inf., Goth. *baira*, O. Engl. *bere*, O. Sl. *bera*) is Lat. *fērō*; I.-Eur. wert-, ‘to turn’ (O. Ind. *vṛt-*, Goth. *vairþan*, Engl. *worth*, in ‘woe worth the day,’ Lith. *veřsti* and *vartýti*, O. Sl. *vratiti*) is Lat. *vērtere*; I.-Eur. *kāpro- (Gk. *κάπρος*, boar, O. Engl. *hæfer*, ‘goat’) is Lat. *cāper*, stem *cāpro-, I.-Eur. rs before a vowel became rr in Latin, e. g. *torreo* for **torseo* (O. Ind. *tr̥ṣ-*, Goth. *þaursjan*, ‘to thirst’; cf. Gk. *τέρσομαι*). But *r* was assimilated to a following *s* in pronunciation, e. g. *Persa* pronounced **Pessa* (see ch. ii. § 96),

¹ On inser. of Asisium the Umbr. *Voisiēner* Gen. Sing. (C. I. L. xi. 5389 = Bücheler, *Umbrica* Inser. Min. i., p. 172) corresponds to Lat. *Volsienus*

(xi. 5390 = i. 1412). The *Volsienus* of no. 5390 seems to be the son of the *Volsienus* of no. 5389.

and I.-Eur. *rs* before a consonant became *ss*, e. g. *tostus* for **tosstus*, **torstus* from *torreo*. *R* was also assimilated to *l* in Latin, e. g. *stella*, *ägëllus* for **stërla*, **agërlus*. The Campanian town of which the Latin name was *Atella* has on its coins *Aderl.* so that its Oscan name must have been **Aderlo*, a name apparently meaning 'the little black town.' On the metathesis by which *rĭ* became *ër*, e. g. *ter*, *terr-* (**ters*) for **trĭs*, see § 13. Sometimes the cacophony of a repetition of *r* (§ 84) seems to be avoided by using *n* for one *r*, e. g. *cancer* for **carc-* (Gk. *καρκ-ίvos*; cf. O. Ind. *kar-kar-a-*, 'hard') (but see ch. ii. § 105). On *carmen*, possibly for **can-men*, see § 78, and on *r* for *d* before *f*, *v*, *g*, e. g. *arfuerunt*, *arvorsum*, *arger*, § 112. Between vowels I.-Eur. *s* became *r* in Latin, e. g. *gëñëris* from the stem *gëñës-* [cf. Gk. *γένε(σ)ος*], on which see § 148). I.-Eur. *r* is Umbro-Osc. *r*, e. g. Umbr. *rehte* 'recte,' Osc. *Regaturei* *'Regātori' (see von Planta, i. p. 285). In Umbrian, as in Latin, intervocalic *s* became *r*, but not in Oscan (cf. *infr.* § 146).

§ 88. I.-Eur. *r*; other examples. Lat. *rōta* (O. Ind. *rātha-*, 'chariot,' O. Ir. *roth*, 'wheel,' Gaulo-Lat. *petor-ritum*, 'a four-wheeled vehicle,' O. H. G. *rad*, 'wheel,' Lith. *rātas*); Lat. *porcus* (Gk. *πόρκος*, O. Ir. *orc*, O. H. G. *farh*, Engl. *farrow*, Lith. *pařszas*, O. Sl. *prase*); Lat. *vĭr* (O. Ir. *fēr*, Goth. *vair*; cf. O. Ind. *vĭrā-*, Lith. *výras*); Lat. *inter* (O. Ind. *antár*, O. Ir. *eter*); Lat. *serpo* (O. Ind. *srp-*, Gk. *ζῆρῶ*); Lat. *rūber* (O. Ind. *rudhirā-*, Gk. *ἰ-ρῦθρῖς*, O. Sl. *rūdrū*; cf. O. Ir. *ruad*, Goth. *raups*); Lat. *rumpo*, (O. Ind. *rup-* and *lup-*, O. Engl. *berēofan*, 'to bereave,' Lith. *rūpėti*, 'to trouble'); Lat. *prō-* (O. Ind. *prā*, Gk. *πρό*, O. Ir. *ro*, used like the augment to indicate a past tense, e. g. *ro alt*, 'he nourished,' *ro char*, 'he loved,' O. Bret. *ro*, Lith. *pra-*, O. Sl. *pro-*).

§ 89. *ss* for *rs* before consonant. Other examples are: Lat. *testāmentum* for **tesst-*, **terst-* from **trist-* (Osc. *tristaamentud* Abl. Sg.); *cēna* for **cesna*, **cessna* from **cersna* (Osc. *kersna-*, Umbr. *šesna-*). The spelling *coena*, due to the analogy of Gk. *κοινός*, is very old. It appears on an early Praenestine cista of the third cent. B. C. with the representation of a kitchen where cooking operations are going on. One servant is saying *feri porod* (= *feri porro*); another replies *cofeci* (= *confeci*); a third orders *made mirecie* (= *made mi regie* or *made mire, cie*); a fourth *misc sane* (= *misc sane*); a fifth says *asom fero* (= *assum fero*); a sixth *confice piscim*. The title is *coenalia* or *coena pia* (see *Mé. Arch.* 1890, p. 303). Similarly Lat. *fastigium* for **farst-* (O. Ind. *bhřṣṭi-*, 'a point'); *posco* for **porresco* (O. Ind. *prchāmi*, O. H. G. *forscōn*, Germ. *forschen*).

§ 90. *rr* for *rs* before vowel. Other examples: Lat. *farreus* (Umbr. *farsio-* and *fasio-*; cf. O. Sl. *brašino*, 'food'); *garrĭo* (Lith. *gařsas*, 'noise'); *horreo* (O. Ind. *hrř-*); *porrum* (Gk. *πόρρον*); *terreo* [O. Ind. *tras-*, Gk. *τρέ(σ)ω*, Umbr. *tursitu tremitu*]; *verres* (Lith. *veřszis*, 'calf'; cf. O. Ind. *vřṣṇi-*, 'ram'); *verrūca*, 'a rising-ground' in O. Lat. (Lith. *virszūs*; cf. O. Ind. *vāřman-*); *Maspiter*,

a byform of *Marspiter*; *Tuscus* (Umbr. Tursco- and Tusco-). Lat. *fers* has probably re-appended -s to an older **fer*, **ferr* for **fer-s* [so *ul-s* has appended -s a second time to **ul*, **ull* for **ol-s* (ch. ix. § 56).] In Umbrian inscriptions written in the Latin alphabet, the Umbrian \bar{d} -sound (see ch. ii. § 88) is written *rs*, e. g. *capirse* (in the native alph. *kapiře*), (Lat. *capidi*), Dat. Sing. of *cāpīd-*, a bowl.

§ 91. **n for r.** Lat. *crēpuscūlum*, if it has *cr-* for *cn-* (compare Gk. *κνέφας*), with that change of *cn-* to *cr-* which we find in some languages, e. g. Gael. *enu* (pronounced *eru* with nasal vowel), Bret. *kraoun*, 'a nut,' must be like our 'gloaming,' a dialectal word: Varro (*L. L.* vi. 5) makes it Sabine (see § 80). On the spellings *menetris* for *meretrix*, &c., see ch. ii. § 105.

§ 92. **The L- and R-Sonants.** For the sounds to which *ěl*, *ěr* (*lě*, *rě*) are reduced in the unaccented syllable of such a word as I.-Eur. **drtó-*, **drti* (O. Ind. *dṛti-*, Gk. *δρατός* and *δαρτός*, *δάρσις*, Lith. *nu-dirtas*, Goth. *ga-taurþs*) from the root *der-*, 'to flay,' some write *l*, *r*, others *əl*, *ər* (*lə*, *rə*), the *ə* indicating an obscure vowel sound (also *°r*, *°l*, &c.). In Latin these sounds became *əl*, *ər*, e. g. *mors*, Gen. *mortis* (O. Ind. *mṛti-*, Goth. *maurþr*, O. H. G. *mord*, Lith. *mirtis*, O. Sl. *sū-mrǐti*), *fors*, stem **forti-* (O. Ind. *bhṛti-*, O. Ir. *brith*, Goth. *ga-baurþs*, 'birth,' O. Engl. *gebyrd*, 'fate'), the *o* being subject to all the changes of *ǝ* for I.-Eur. *ǝ* (e. g. *pulsus*, Gk. *παλτός* from the root *pel-*), while before a vowel we seem to find *əl*, *ər* in *sālix* (O. Ir. *sail*; cf. Gk. *ἐλίκη* with E-grade), *cāro* (Umbr. *karu*, 'a portion'; cf. Gk. *κείρω*); in Greek they became *ǎr* (*ρǎ*, e. g. *πατράσι*), *ǎl* (*λǎ*), in Teutonic *ǎr*, *ǎl*; in Slavonic *ǎr*, *ǎl*, and so on; so that it is only by reference to another I.-Eur. language that we can tell whether Lat. *əl*, *ər* are I.-Eur. *əl*, *ər*, or I.-Eur. *l*, *r*. (Lat. *əl* may also be I.-Eur. *əl*, § 10.) We occasionally find *lǎ*, *rǎ* in Latin words from roots in *lě*, *rě*, which are probably to be explained similarly by the weakening influence of the accent, e. g. *frāngo*, *frāgīlis* from the root *bhreg-*, 'to break' (Goth. *brīkan*, O. Engl. *brēcan*) (see Osthoff, *Morph. Unt.* v. Pref., and above § 3). Whether Gk. *ρω*, *ρᾶ*, Lat. *rā*, of Gk. *στρωτός*, *πέπρωται*, *κρᾶτός*, Lat. *strātus*, *clādes*, and Gk. *ορ* (*αρ*), Lat. *ar* of Gk. *στόρνυμι*, Lat. *pars*, *pārtior*, *quārtus*, are rightly called the long-sonant vowels from roots *ster-*, *per-*, &c. is a point which has not yet been settled (see § 1). There are some indications that vocalic *l* and *r* were sounds not unknown to the Italic languages down to a fairly late period, e. g. Marrucian *pacrsi* 'pacer (pacer) sit,' 'may she be propitious' (*Zv. I. I. I.* 8) (cf.

Umbr. *pacer*, Lat. *acer*, *acris* Fem.), Sabine *Atrno* (Zv. 10), Osc. Tantrnnaiúm Gen. Pl., though how far these are merely graphic is hard to decide (cf. ch. iii. § 14); corresponding to Gk. ἀγρός we have in Lat. *ager*, in Umbr. *ager*, and so on (see ch. vi. § 4). On Lat. *ter(r)* for *trīs, *facul* for *fac(i)lŭ*, see § 13. I.-Eur. l, r receive the same treatment in Umbro-Osc. as in Latin, e. g. Umbr. *orto*- (Lat. *ortus*), Osc. *molto* (Lat. *multa*, a fine) (see vonPlanta, i. p. 314).

§ 93. Other examples of the liquid Sonants. I.-Eur. *přk-skō (O. Ind. přchāmi, přchā-, 'enquiry,' Arm. harçanem, harç, O. H. G. forseçn, forsaç) Lat. *posco* for *porc-sco; I.-Eur. *křd-. O. Ind. hřd, Gk. καρδία and καρδίη, O. Ir. cride, Lith. szirdis, O. Sl. srǐdice, Lat. *cor* for *cord; I.-Eur. *přkā-, 'the ridge of a furrow' (W. rhyeh F., O. Engl. furh F.). Lat. *porca* (Varro. R. R. i. 29. 3 qua aratrum vomere lacunam striam fecit, 'sulcus' vocatur. Quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra dicitur 'porca'; Paul. Fest. 77. 1 Th. explains the name *Imporcitor* as 'qui porcas in agro facit arando,' the name of a deity invoked by the flamen in the sacrifice to Tellus and Ceres, with a number of other agricultural divinities: Vervactor, Reparator, Imporcitor, Insitor, Obarator, Occator, Saritor, Subruncinator, Messor, Convector, Conditor, Promitor, whose names are given by Fabius Pictor ap. Serv. ad Virg. G. i. 21. The word *porca* occurs also in a line of Accius ap. Non. 61. 19 M. bene proscissas cossigerare ordine porcas); I.-Eur. křn- (Gk. κάρνος Hesych., Goth. haurn), Lat. *cornu* (cf. Lat. *cornus*, cornel, Gk. κρίνος, κρίνον); I.-Eur. *přso- (Gk. πρᾶσον), Lat. *porrum* for *porsum. Certain examples of I.-Eur. l in Latin are not numerous. *Ulmus* may stand for *lmo- (Ir. lem, Russ. ilemŭ); or for *elmo- (O. Engl. elm); or for *olmo- (O. Scand. almr); *mulctus*, 'milked,' for *mlkto- (Lith. mĩsztas, O. Ir. mlicht or blicht, 'milk'); *oc-cultus* for *-h]to- from the root kel-, 'to hide'; cf. *sepultus* from *sęplio*.

§ 94. Other examples of al, ar, lā, rā. Lat. *palma*, palm of hand (O. Ir. lām F.; cf. Gk. παλάμη); *scalpo* (cf. *sculpo*); *clādes* (cf. Gk. κλαδάρος, *percūsus*, from the root keld- of *per-cello*); *clāmo* (cf. *calo*, *cālendae*); *flāvus* (cf. *fulvus*, O. Lat. *Folvius*); *lātus*, carried (cf. *tollo*); *lātus*, wide, earlier *stlātus*, from the root stel-, 'to extend' (O. Sl. stelja); *ardea* (cf. Gk. ἔ-ρωδῖός); *armus* (O. Ind. ĩrmās, Goth. arms, O. Sl. ramę; cf. Pruss. irmo); *carpo* from the root kerp-, 'to cut' (Lith. kerpŭ) (cf. Gk. καρπός, Engl. harvest); *fastīgium* for *farst- (cf. O. Ind. bhřṣṭi-, 'point,' O. Engl. byrst, 'bristle'), or *frast- (see ch. viii. § 18, on *farcio* for *fracio); *crābro* for *crā-sro (cf. Lith. szirszā, O. Sl. srŭšeni); *crātis* and *cartilāgo* (cf. Gk. κάρταλος, basket, O. H. G. hurt, Engl. hurdle); *fraxīnus* and *farinus* (O. Ind. bhřrja-, 'a birch-tree') from the root bherǵ-, (O. Engl. beore, Lith. bērzas, O. Sl. bręza); *grānum* (O. Ind. jřrnā-, 'worn out'; cf. Goth. kaurn, 'corn,' Lith. žrnis, 'pea,' O. Sl. zrŭno, 'a grain'); *grātus* (O. Ind. gŭrtā-, 'welcome'); *rādix* for *rā- (cf. Goth. vaurts, Engl. wort); *strāmen* (Gk. στρᾶμα) from *sterno*; *lāna* for *vlāna (O. Ind. ūrnā, Gk. οὔλος for *folvos). On Lat. āl, ār for əl, ər before a vowel, see M. S. L. viii. 279, Osthoff, *Dunkles u. helles l*, p. 52, (*palea*, *parens*, *varix*, &c.), and cf. § 3 on *pāteo* (Gk. περ-), &c.

§ 95. **Tenuēs, Mediae, and Aspirates.** In Sanscrit we have four varieties of each class of mutes or stopped consonants,

(1) *tenuis*, or unvoiced, (2) *mediae*, or voiced, (3) *tenuis aspiratae*, or *tenuis* followed by *h* (like our *th* in 'ant-hill'), (4) *mediae aspiratae*, or *mediae* followed by *h* (like our *dh* in 'sandhill'). But these varieties are not kept distinct in other I.-Eur. languages. In Greek *tenuis aspiratae* take the place of the Sanscrit *mediae aspiratae* (e. g. *θύμός*, O. Ind. *dhūmās*); in the Celtic and Slavonic families the *mediae* and *mediae aspiratae* of Sanscrit are merged in *mediae* (e. g. Lith. *dū-ti*, 'to give,' O. Ind. *dā-*, O. Ir. *dān*, 'a gift, an accomplishment'; Lith. *dėlė* 'a leech,' O. Ind. *dhā-*, 'to suck,' O. Ir. *dēl*, 'teat'). The *tenuis aspiratae* of Sanscrit are especially difficult to trace in the other languages; nor is it always easy to say whether they are due to some phonetic law peculiar to Sanscrit, or represent I.-Eur. *tenuis aspiratae*. In the O. Ind. root *sthā-*, 'to stand,' where the dental *tenuis* is found in all other languages (Gk. *ἵστημι*, Lat. *sto*, &c.), it seems probable that the I.-Eur. form of the root was *stā-*, whereas in O. Ind. *nakhā-*, 'a nail, claw,' for which we have an aspirate in Gk. *ἄνυχ-* the *tenuis aspirata* may be original. *Tenuis aspiratae* have been with more or less probability conjectured for such words as I.-Eur. **konklo-*, 'a shell' (O. Ind. *śarakhā-*, Gk. *κόγχος*, Lat. *congius*, a quart); I.-Eur. *skhi(n)d-*, 'to split' (O. Ind. *chid-*, Gk. *σχίζω*, *σχινδαλμός*, a splinter, Lat. *scindo*, O. H. G. *scintan*, Germ. *schinden*); the suffix of the 2 Sg. Pft. Ind. (O. Ind. *vēt-tha*, Gk. *οἶσ-θα*, Lat. *vīd-is-ti*, Goth. *las-t*, &c.); and the same hypothesis has been used to explain the anomalous correspondence of Latin *h-* and Goth. *h-* in the verb, 'to have,' Lat. *hābet*, Goth. *habaiþ* (I.-Eur. *khabhē-*?), &c.

These I.-Eur. *tenuis*, *mediae*, and *aspiratae* were liable to change their character under the influence of an adjoining consonant. A *media* became a *tenuis* before an unvoiced consonant, e. g. I.-Eur. **yukto-*, P. P. P. from the root *yeug-*, 'to join' (O. Ind. *yuktā-*, Lat. *junctus*). A *tenuis* similarly became a *media* before a voiced consonant, [cf. I.-Eur. **si-zd-o*, the reduplicated form of the root *sed-*, 'to sit' (Lat. *sīdo*)]. A *media aspirata* before *t* or *s* is in Latin and other languages treated like a *tenuis*, e. g. *vectus*, *vevi* (*vecsī*), from Lat. *vĕho* (I.-Eur. root *wegh-*), but whether this was the case in what is called 'the Indo-European period' is not certain. More plausible is the

theory that t before t or th, and perhaps d before d, dh, produced already at this period some sibilant sound; for a trace of this appears in every branch of the I.-Eur. family, e. g. from the root *sed-*, with the P. P. P. suffix *-to-*, we have Zend *ni-šasta-*, Lat. *-sessus*, Lith. *séstas*, O. Scand. *sess*) (for other examples in Latin, see § 108). The occasional confusion, too, which we find between *tenuis* and *mediae* (e. g. Gk. *σκαπάνη* beside Lat. *scabo*), *mediae* and *aspiratae* (e. g. Gk. *στέμβω* beside *ἀστεμφής*; O. Ind. *ahám* beside Gk. *ἔγω*, Lat. *ēgo*, &c.) may in many instances date from the same early time.

In Umbrian a *tenuis* becomes a *media* before *r* in *subra* 'supra,' *podrukpei* 'utroque,' regularly after *n*, e. g. *ivenga* 'juventas,' *ander* 'inter' (Osc. *anter*) (von Planta, i. p. 547); and we have both in Oscan and Umbrian many instances of a *tenuis* appearing for a *media*, which are by some explained as miswritings, due to the earlier use of the *tenuis*-symbol only in the native alphabets (derived from Etruscan, ch. i. § 1), but are by others considered as a proof that the Italic *mediae* were not voiced (ch. ii. § 77). (For instances, see von Planta, i. p. 555.)

§ 96. *Media* or *aspirata* assimilated to unvoiced consonant in Latin. Other examples are *ce-te* for **cē-dāte*, the plural of *cēdō*, give, lit. 'give here' (ch. vii. § 15), *hoc(c)* for **hod-ce* (ch. vii. § 16); *topper* for **tod-per* (ch. ix. § 7); *ac-tus* from *āgo*; *scriptus* from *scrībo*; *vec-tus* from *veho*, &c. On spellings like *optenui* (Scip. Ep.), *apscede*, *urps*, see ch. ii. § 80.

§ 97. *Tenuis* assimilated to voiced consonant in Latin. On *ob-duco* beside *op-tenui*, see ch. ii. § 73. I.-Eur. *d* becomes *t* before *r* (unvoiced?) in Latin, e. g. *ātrox*, from *ad-*, a byform of the root *od-* of *ōdium* (§ 113).

Interchange of *tenuis* and *media* in Latin. (See ch. ii. §§ 73-77.)

Interchange of *media* and *aspirata* in Latin. On *g* occasionally appearing for I.-Eur. *gh*, see § 116.

P, B, BH, PH.

§ 98. **P.** I.-Eur. *p* is Lat. *p*, e. g. I.-Eur. **pěku-* N. (O. Ind. *páśu*, Goth. *faihu*, Germ. *Vieh*, Engl. *fee*), Lat. *pěcu*, I.-Eur. **sěptm* (O. Ind. *saptá*, Arm. *evt'n*, Gk. *ἑπτά*, O. Ir. *secht*, W. *saith*, Goth. *sibun*; cf. Lith. *septyni*). *P* becomes *m* before *n*, e. g. *somnus* for **sop-nus*; it is assimilated before labials, e. g. *summus* for **supmus*, *suffio* for **supfio*.

The Labial Tenuis receives a similar treatment in Umbro-Oscan, e.g. Umbr. *patre*, Osc. *paterei* 'patri'; but *pt* is in Osc. *ft*, in Umbr. *ht*, e.g. Osc. *scritto-*, Umbr. *screit-* 'scripto' (see von Planta, i. p. 424).

§ 99. Other examples of I.-Eur. *p*. I.-Eur. **pāter-*, (O. Ind. *pitār-*, Arm. hair, Gk. *πατήρ*, O. Ir. *athir*, Goth. *fadar*) Lat. *pāter*; O.-Eur. **pro* (O. Ind. *prā-*, Gk. *πρό-*, O. Ir. *ro*, O. Bret. *ro*, Lith. *pra-*, O. Sl. *pro-*), Lat. *prō-*; I.-Eur. **serpō* (O. Ind. *sārpā-mi*, Gk. *ἔρπω*), Lat. *serpo*; I.-Eur. root *spek-* (O. Ind. *spāś-*, O. H. G. *spehōn*, Engl. *spy*), Lat. *au-spex*, *con-spicio*; from I.-Eur. root *prek-* (O. Ind. *praś-nā-*, 'a request,' Goth. *fraihnan*, Germ. *fragen*; Lith. *praszyti*, O. Sl. *prostiti*) come Lat. *prēcor*, and *prēcus*; I.-Eur. **nēpot-* (O. Ind. *nāpāt-*, M. Ir. *niae*, *niath* Gen., O. H. G. *nefo*), Lat. *nēpōs*; I.-Eur. root *pāk-*, *pāg-* (O. Ind. *pāśa-*, 'string,' Dor. Gk. *πάγνυμι*, Goth. *fāhan*, 'to catch,' Germ. *Fuge*) Lat. *pāx*, *pāgina*; I.-Eur. **kāpro-* (Gk. *κάπρος*, O. Engl. *hæfer*, 'goat'), Lat. *cāper*.

§ 100. **B.** I.-Eur. *b* is Lat. *b*, e.g. I.-Eur. **pībō*, 'I drink' (O. Ind. *pībāmi*, O. Ir. *ibim*), Lat. *bībo* for **pībo* (§ 163). Lat. *b*, whether from I.-Eur. *b* or *bh*, becomes *m* before *n*, e.g. *scannum* beside *scabellum*. Latin *b* may represent I.-Eur. *-bh-*, e.g. *scrībo* (cf. Gk. *σκαριφάομαι*, *scratch*) (§ 103), *-dh-*, e.g. *rūber* (Gk. *ἔρυθρός* (§ 114)), *m* before *r*, e.g. *hībernus* (Gk. *χειμερινός*) (§ 77), *s* before *r*, e.g. *cēreb-rum* for **cerēs-rum* (§ 152), *dw-*, e.g. *bis* for **dwīs* (Gk. *δύς*) (§ 68). On the confusion of *b* and *v* in late spellings, see ch. ii. § 52, and on the substitution of *-b* for *-p* in *sub*, *ab*, ch. ii. § 73.

§ 101. Other examples of I.-Eur. *b*. Lat. *balbus* (O. Ind. *balbalā-*, Gk. *βάββαρος*); Lat. *lambo* (O. H. G. *laffan*, O. Sl. *lobüzü*; cf. Gk. *λάπτω*); Lat. *lūbricus* (Goth. *sliupan*, 'to slip'); Lat. *lābium* (O. H. G. *lefs*, O. Engl. *lippa*).

§ 102. *mn* for *bn*. *amnis* from *abh-* (O. Ind. *āmbhas-*, 'water,' Ir. *abann*, 'river'). On the spellings *amnuere* in glosses, see Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 421; cf. *amnegaverit* 'C. I. L. vi. 14672). Similarly *bm* of **glūb-ma* (root *gleubh-*, Gk. *γλύφω*) became *mm*, and was reduced to *m* (ch. ii. § 127), *glūma*.

§ 103. **BH.** I.-Eur. *bh* when initial became Latin *f*, when medial *b*, e.g. I.-Eur. root **bher-*, 'to carry' (O. Ind. *bhar-*, Arm. *berem*, Gk. *φέρω*, O. Ir. *berim*, W. *ad-feru* Inf., Goth. *baira*, Engl. *I bear*, O. Sl. *berā*) is Lat. *fēro*; I.-Eur. **orbho-* (Arm. *orb*, Gk. *ὀρφανός*, O. Ir. *orbe*, 'inheritance,' Goth. *arbi*, Germ. *Erbe*, 'heir'), Lat. *orbis*; I.-Eur. root *bheu-* (O. Ind. *bhū-*, Gk. *φύω*, O. Ir. *buith*, Lith. *bū-ti*, O. Sl. *by-ti*), Lat. *fui*, *fūtūrus*; I.-Eur. **bhrātor-* (O. Ind. *bhrātar-*, Gk. *φράτωρ*, O. Ir. *brāthir*, W.

brawd, Goth. brōþar, Lith. broter-ėlis, O. Sl. bratrŭ), Lat. *frāter*. A good example of the different treatment of initial and medial bh in Latin is the word for a beaver, I.-Eur. *bhēbhru- (O. H. G. *bibar*, Lith. *bėbrus*, O. Sl. *bebrŭ*; O. Ind. *babhrŭ-*, 'brown'), Lat. *fīber*. On *mn* for *bn* (with *b* from I.-Eur. *b* or *bh*), e.g. *scamnum* from *skabh-* 'to support,' with Dim. *scabellum* (-*illum*) (also *scamillum* Ter. Scaur. 14. 6 K.), see § 102, and on dialectal *f* for *b* (e.g. *Alfius*, a byform of *Albius*), see ch. ii. § 83. I.-Eur. bh is Umbro-Osc. *f*, whether initial or internal, e.g. Umbr.-Osc. *fust* 'erit,' Umbr. *alfo-*, Osc. *Alafaternum* 'albo-.' On Faliscan *haba* for Lat. *fāba*, see § 121, ch. ii. § 57.

§ 104. I.-Eur. bh; other examples. Lat. *nēbŭla* (Gk. *νεφέλη*, O. Ir. *nēl* for **neblo-*, O. H. G. *nebul*, Germ. *Nebel*), Lat. *fāteor*, *fāma* (Gk. *φήμη*); Lat. *sorbeo* (Gk. *ρόφειω*, Arm. *arb-enam*, Lith. *srebiŭ*); Lat. *umbo*, *umbilicus* (O. Ind. *nābhi-*, *nābhīla-*, Gk. *ὀμφαλός*, O. Ir. *imbliu*, O. H. G. *naba*, *nabolo*, Pruss. *nabis*, Lett. *naba*); Lat. *flōs* (O. Ir. *blāth*, 'bloom,' Goth. *blōma*); Lat. *albus* (Gk. *ἀλφός*, white leprosy); Lat. *ambī-* (O. Ind. *abhī*, Gk. *ἀμφί*, O. Ir. *imme* for *imbe*, Gaulish *Ambi-gatus* O. Engl. *ymb*, Engl. *ember-days*, from O. Engl. *ymb-ryne* 'running round, circuit,' Germ. *um* for *umb*); Lat. *ambō* (O. Ind. *u-bhā-*, Gk. *ἄμφω*, Goth. *bai*, *baj-ōþs*, Engl. *b-oth*, Lith. *abū*, O. Sl. *oba*); Lat. *fināo* from I.-Eur. root *bheid-* (O. Ind. *bhid-*, Goth. *beita*, Engl. I bite); Lat. *fāgus* (Dor. Gk. *φᾶγός*, O. Engl. *bōc*). *Barba* for **farba* (I.-Eur. *bhardh-*, O. Sl. *brada*, Lith. *barzdā*, Engl. *beard*) is due to assimilation (see § 163).

T, D, DH, TH.

§ 105. T. I.-Eur. *t* is Lat. *t*; e.g. the I.-Eur. root *ten-*, 'to stretch' (O. Ind. *tan-*, Gk. *τένω*, O. Ir. *tenaim*, Goth. *uf-þanja*, Germ. *dehnen*; O. Ind. *tanŭ-*, 'thin,' Gk. *τανύ-πτερος*, O. Ir. *tana*, W. *teneu*, O. H. G. *dunni*, O. Engl. *þynne*, Lith. dial. *tenvas*, O. Sl. *tīnīkŭ*) appears in Latin *ten-do*, *tēnuis*; I.-Eur. **wert-*, 'to turn' (O. Ind. *vārtatē* 3 Sg., Goth. *vairþan*, Germ. *werden*, Lith. *veřszti*, *vartŷti*, O. Sl. *vratiti*, W. *gwerthyd*, 'spindle') is Lat. *vertēre*. Before *l* it is dropped when initial, e.g. *lātus* for **tlātus*, P. P. P. of *fěro*, *tŷli*, but becomes *c* when medial; thus the suffix *-tlo-*, which indicates the instrument with which an action is performed, or the place of its performance, appears in Latin as *-clo-*, e.g. *vēhiclum* or *vehicŭlum*, 'that by which one is carried'; *poclum* or *pōcŭlum*, 'that out of which one drinks,' *cŭbiclum* or *cubicŭlum*, 'the place where one lies down,' &c., by the same change as is seen in later Latin *veclus* for *vēt(ŷ)lus*, in the

English mispronunciation 'acleast' for 'at least,' in Mod. Gk. *σεῦκλο* from Gk. *σεῦτλον*, &c. Before *c* it is assimilated, e.g. *ac* for **acc* from **atc*, *atqu(e)*, while *tt* became *ss*, after a consonant *s*, e.g. *passus* for **pattus* from *patior*, *salsus* for **salltus* from *sallo*, **sald*, *versus* from *verto*, &c.

Final -*nt* seems to have become -*ns* in the Umbro-Oscan languages, for the 3 Plur. Act. ending of Secondary Tenses (I.-Eur. -*nt*) appears in them as -*ns*, e.g. Osc. *fufans* 'erant' quasi 'fubant' (ch. viii. § 73). The same may hold of Latin, for *quōtiens*, *tōtiens* suggest the O. Ind. suffix -*yant* of *ki-yant*, 'how large,' &c. (See *A. I. L.* v. 575). Latin *t* represents an original *d* before *r*, e.g. *ātrox* beside *ōdium* (see § 113). On the loss of *t* in consonant-groups, e.g. *nox* for **noc(t)s*, *vermīna* for **ver(t)mina*, see § 157, and on *nn* for *tn*, e.g. *annus*, § 161.

In Umbro-Osc. I.-Eur. *t* remains, e.g. Umbr. *tota-*, Osc. *τῶττο*, a community, but *tl* became (as in Latin) *kl*, e.g. Umbr. *pihaklu*, Osc. *sakaraklūm* (cf. Pelignian *sacaracirix* 'sacratrices,' *pristafalacirix* 'praestabulatrices').

§ 106. Other examples of I.-Eur. *t*. I.-Eur. **k̄mtom* (O. Ind. *śatām*, Gk. *ἑ-κατόν*, O. Ir. *cēt*, W. cant, Goth. *hund*, Lith. *szim̄tas*, O. Sl. *sūto*) is Lat. *centum*; I.-Eur. **ōktō(u)* (O. Ind. *aṣṭā*, Arm. *ut'*, Gk. *ὀκτώ*, O. Ir. *ōcht*, W. *wyth*, Goth. *ahtau*, O. Engl. *eahta*, Lith. *asztū-ni*, O. Sl. *os(t)-mi*), Lat. *ōctō*; I.-Eur. **māter-* (O. Ind. *mātār-*, Arm. *mair*, Dor. Gk. *μάτηρ*, O. Ir. *māthir*, O. Engl. *mōdor*, O. Sl. *maṭer-*, Lith. *moterà*, 'woman'), Lat. *māter*; I.-Eur. **wētos*, 'a year' (O. Ind. *vats-ā*, 'calf,' lit. 'yearling,' Gk. (*ἔ*)*eros*, O. Sl. *vetūchū*, 'old'), Lat. *vētus-tus*, *vētus*; I.-Eur. **ēs-ti* (O. Ind. *ásti*, Gk. *ἔστι*, Goth. *ist*), Lat. *est*; I.-Eur. root *steig-*, 'to pierce' (O. Ind. *tij-*, *tigmá-*, 'sharp,' Gk. *σιζῶ*, *σιγμή*, Goth. *stiks*, 'point of time,' Germ. *Stich*), Lat. *instīgo*; the 'Comparative' Suffix -*tēro-* (O. Ind. *katará-*, Gk. *πότερος*, O. Ir. -*ther*, Goth. *hvaĵar*, Engl. *whether*, Lith. *katràs*, O. Sl. *kotory-jī*) is in Lat. -*tēro-*, e.g. *ūter*.

§ 107. I.-Eur. *tl*. Lat. *lōquor* is I.-Eur. *tloq̄-* (O. Ir. *atluchur* for *ad-tluchur* in the phrase *atluchur bude*, 'I thank,' 'ad-loquor gratias'). On the spellings *stlis*, *sclis*, *stis* for class. *lis*, see § 150.

§ 108. I.-Eur. *tt*. Verbs whose stem ends in a dental show *ss* (after a diphthong, &c. reduced to *s*, ch. ii. § 127) in their P. P. P., formed with the suffix -*to* (e.g. *fissus* from *fīndo*, *ausus* from *audeo*, *fisus* from *fīdo*, &c. (see § 155 and ch. v. § 28). So in formations with the suffix -*tūmo-*, e.g. *vicensumus* for **vicent-tūmo-* (ch. v. § 14), Adjectives in -*ōsus* (ch. v. § 65), &c.

The combination *tt* in Latin appears where a vowel has been dropped by syncope, e.g. *cette* for **cē-dāte* 2 Plur. Imper., *egret(t)us*, *adgret(t)us* (§ 109).

§ 109. D. Of I.-Eur. *d*, Lat. *d* examples are: I.-Eur. **dēk̄m*,

'ten' (O. Ind. *dāśa*, Arm. *tasn*, Gk. *δέκα*, O. Ir. *deich*, W. *deg*, Goth. *taihun*, O. H. G. *zehan*, Lith. *dėszimt*, *dėszimtis*, O. Sl. *desęti*), Lat. *dēcem*; I.-Eur. root *weid-*, 'to see, know' (O. Ind. *vēda*, Arm. *git-em*, Gk. *οἶδα*, O. Ir. *ad-fiadaim*, 'I narrate,' Goth. *vait*, Engl. *wot*, O. Sl. *věděti* Inf.), Lat. *vīdeo*, *vīdi*. In the Sabine dialect *d* became *l* (*I. F.* ii. 157); and we find the spelling *l* sanctioned in a few Latin words at the beginning of the literary period, e. g. *lācrīma*, older *dacrīma*, *dacrūma* (Gk. *δάκρυ*, Welsh *dagr*, Goth. *tagr*), (Paul. Fest. 48. 15 Th. 'dacrīmas' pro *lacrimas* Livius *saepe* posuit). *D* became *r* before *g* in *mergo*, *mergus* (O. Ind. *madgū-*, 'a waterfowl', &c., and before *v* and *f*; though the old forms *arger*, *arvorsus*, *arfuerunt*, had their *d* restored from *ad* at the beginning of the second cent. B. C. Initial *dw-* became *b*, e. g. *bellum* (older *duellum*, always a dissyllable in Plautus), *bīs* for **dwīs* (Gk. *δῖς*), (see § 68), and initial *dy-* became *j-* (*y*), e. g. *Jōvis*, O. Lat. *Diovis* (see § 63), but internal *-dw-* leaves *v* in *suāvis* (§ 71). *D* is assimilated to a following *m* in *rāmentum* from *rādo*, *caementum* from *caedo*, *c* in O. Lat. *recēdo*, *hoc* for **hod-ce*, *l* in *relligio*, *pelluviae*, water for washing the feet, *grallae*, stilts, from *grādior*, but assimilates a preceding *l* in *percello* for **cello* (cf. *clādes*), &c. (see ch. viii. § 33), *sallo* for **saldo* (Goth. *salta*). It became *t* before *r*, e. g. *ātrov* (cf. *ōdium*), and before *t*, this *tt* becoming *ss* (see § 108), e. g. *egressus*, *adgressus*. The forms *egrettus*, *adgrettus* (Paul. Fest. 55. 3 Th. quotes *egretus*, *adgretus*, apparently from some early writer, earlier than the practice of writing the double consonant) seem to stand for **egred(i)to-*, *adgred(i)to-* (§ 108).

I.-Eur. *d* remains in Umbro-Osc., e. g. Umbr. *devo-*, Osc. *deivo-* 'divus,' but between vowels became in Umbrian a sound (*ḍ*? ch. ii. § 88) which is expressed in the native alphabet by a sign conventionally written by us *ř* and in the Latin alphabet by *rs*, e. g. *teřa*, *deřsa* 'det' (quasi **dēdat*) (Pel. *dida*; cf. Osc. *didest*). For *nd* we have in Umbro-Osc. *nm* as in *-nno-* the Gerundive ending, e. g. Umbr. *pihano-* 'piandus,' Osc. *úpsanno-* 'operandus.'

§ 110. Other instances of I.-Eur. *d*, Lat. *d*. I.-Eur. root *deik-*, 'to point' (O. Ind. *diś-*, Gk. *δείκνυμι*, Goth. *ga-teihan*, 'to proclaim'), Latin *dīcere*, *indīcare*; I.-Eur. root *dēks-*, 'right hand' (O. Ind. *dā́kṣīna-*, Gk. *δεξιός*, *δεξιτερός*, O. Ir. *dess*, Gaul. *Dexsiva*, W. *deheu*, Goth. *taihsva*, Lith. *deszinė*, O. Sl. *desinū*), Lat. *dexter*; I.-Eur. root *sed-*, 'to sit' (O. Ind. *sad-*, Gk. *ἕδος*, O. Ir. *sudim*, *sadaim*, W. *seddu* Inf., Goth. *sita*, O. Sl. *sedlo*, 'saddle'), Lat. *sēdeo*. Similarly Lat. *sciindo*

(O. Ind. chind-, Gk. *σχινοδ-αλύς*, a splinter); Lat. *dīvus* (O. Ind. *dēvá-*, Lith. *dėvas*); Lat. *pes*, Gen. *pēdis* (O. Ind. *pád-*, Gk. *πούς*, *ποδός* Gen., *πέλα*, Goth. *fōtus*, Lith. *pėdà*, 'footprint'); Lat. *suādeo* (O. Ind. *svādú-*, 'sweet,' Gk. *ήδύς*, Goth. *suts*); Lat. *ēdo* (O. Ind. *ad-*, Arm. *ut-em*, Gk. *έδω*, Goth. *ita*, Lith. *ėdu*, O. Sl. *jadī*, 'food').

§ 111. Lat. *l* for *d*. *Lautia*, which usually occurs in an alliterative formula, e.g. Liv. xxx. 17. 14 *aedes liberae, loca, lautia legatis decreta*; xxviii. 39. 19 *locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi iussa*) was in Old Latin *dautia*, a form quoted from Livius Andronicus by Paul. Fest. 48. 16 Th. 'dautia' (Livius saepe posuit, quae lautia dieimus, et dantur legatis hospitii gratia; *lingua*, for I.-Eur. **dnghā-* or **dnghwā-* (Goth. *tuggō*; cf. O. Ir. *tenge*) was in Old Latin *dingua* [nos nunc . . . linguam per *l* potius quam per *d* (scribamus), Mar. Vict. 9. 17 K.; communionem enim habuit littera (l cum d) apud antiquos, ut 'dinguam' et linguam, et 'daerimis' et lacrimis, et 'Kapitodium' et Kapitolum, id. 26. 1 K.). (Was *Aquilonia* the Oscan *Akudunnia*, now *Cedogna*? cf. O. Umbr. *akeḏunia*.) Pompey, according to Mar. Vict. 8. 15 K., affected the old spelling and pronunciation *kadamitas* for *cāllāmitas* (perhaps from the same root as Oscan *cadeis amud*, 'with intent to injure,' Gk. *κεκαδῆσαι*, explained by Hesychius as *βλάψαι, κακῶσαι, στερῆσαι*); the *di Novensiles* appear on an old inscription from Picenum as *DEIV. NOVESEDE* (*C. I. L.* i. 178) (cf. the Marsic *esos novesede*, Zv. *I. I. I.* 39). In many or all of these words the preference of the *ly* form with *l* can be explained by false analogy; in *lingua* by the analogy of *lingo* (cf. O. Ir. *ligur*, 'the tongue,' Arm. *lezu*, Lith. *lėžūvis*); in *calamitas* by the analogy of *calamus*; in *lautia* by the analogy of *lavo*, &c. Similarly O. Lat. *dēlicare* with the sense of *indicare* (e.g. Plaut. *Mil.* 844) may owe its *l* to the influence of *dēliquare*, to clarify. Perhaps Lat. *lymphā*, a Graecized form (cf. Gen. Pl. *lymphon*, Varro, *Sat. Men.* 50 B.) of **dumpa*, (Osc. *Diumpa-*), with Lat. *Ulysses*, does not exhibit a Latin change of *d* to *l*, but a change which had already been made in Greek; for Quintilian, i. 4. 16, quotes dialectal Gk. Ὀλυσσεύς; and on Gk. vases (see Kretschmer, *Gr. Vas.* p. 146) we have Ὀλυσεύς (*C. I. G.* 7697), frequently Ὀλυτεύς (*C. I. G.* 7383, 7699, 8185, 8208), while Varro, *L. L.* vii. 87, quotes *λυμφόληπτος* (cf. O. Lat. *Thetis* for *Θέτις*, Varro, *L. L.* vii. 87). The exact relation of *simīla*, *simīlāgo*, fine wheat flour (cf. Germ. *Semmel*), to Gk. *σεμίλας* is doubtful, as also that of *casīla* (Paul. Fest. 33. 22 Th.; for *cassīla*?) to *cassis*, *cassida* (an Etruscan word according to Isidore, *Orig.* xviii. 14. 1). The form *reluivium* mentioned by Festus (370. 17 Th. *rediviam quidam, alii 'reluivium' appellant, cum circa unguis cutis se resolvit, quia luere est solvere*) never ousted the form *redīvia*. It does not appear to have been a phonetic variety of *redīvia*, but rather a separate word, perhaps a grammarian's coinage, derived from *luo*, as *redīvia*, *red-uvia* was derived from **ōvo* of *ind-uo*, *ex-uo*, *exūtiae*. Some of the forms with *l* mentioned above, e.g. *calamitas*, 'injury to crops,' may similarly have been different words from the *d*-forms. [So *consilium*, &c. beside *praesidium*, &c.; cf. Mar. Vict. 9. 18 K. *praesidium per d potius (scribamus) quam per l; considium* Plaut. *Cas.* 966 (see below on *sotium*)]. Some appear to be dialectal; e.g. *lepesta* or *lepista* [Greek *δενεστα* (but cf. *λεπαστή*), according to Varro, *L. L.* v. 123] was Sabine (Varro, *l. c.*), and perhaps *Novensiles* (id. v. 74) (cf. Paul. Fest. 77. 7 Th. 'inpelimenta' *impedimenta* dicebant); so probably *lārix* for **darix* (O. Ir. *dair* for **darix*, 'an oak'), and possibly *laurus* for **daurus* (O. Ir. *daur* for **darus*, 'an oak'); *Melica* (gallina) for *Mēdica* (Varro, *R. R.* iii. 9. 19) (cf.

Paul. Fest. 89. 27 Th.) ; and the few modern Italian words which show this change of *d* to *l* may be dialectal too, e.g. *cicala* from Lat. *cicāda*, *ellera* from Lat. *hēdēra*, *trespolo* from Lat. *trēs* and *pēdes*, as *tiepolo* is a dialectal variety of *tepidō* (Lat. *tēpidus*) (cf. the *Digentia*, now *Licenza*, in the Sabine district). It is possible, but unlikely, that Lat. *pūblicus* (Umbr. pupđiko-), *Pūblius* from *pūbes*, a name whose spelling was often altered after *Poplicola* and other names derived from *pōpūlus* (cf. Umbr. *Puplecio*-), may stand for **pūbdī*- and exhibit that change of *d* to *l* after a labial which is seen in these Italian forms *tiepolo* and *trespolo* (cf. the byform *impēlimenta*). The town-name *Telesia* shows *d* on Oscan coins with *Tedis* (Zv. I. I. I. 262). Other examples of *l* for *d* are *levir*, better *laevir*, a brother-in-law for **daever* (O. Ind. *dēvár*-, Gk. *δαίρη* for **δαίρηρ*, Lith. *dēveris*, O. Sl. *děverī*), which Nonius (557. 6 M.) explains : quasi *laevus vir* ; *oleo*, which stands in puzzling contrast to *odor* from the root *od*-, 'to smell' (Arm. hot, Gk. *ὀδμή*, Lith. *ūdžiu*) (*odefacit* of Paul. Fest. 193. 21 Th. 'odefacit' dicebant pro olfacit, may be a grammarian's coinage). But the other instances usually quoted are doubtful : *uligo* may come from **ūvilis* as well as from *ūvidus* ; *solum* and O. Lat. *solum* (e.g. Enn. Ann. 93 M. *scamna solumque*) may be from a root *swel*- (Gk. *σέλμα*, Lith. *sūlas*, 'a bench'), and not represent **sodium* (O. Ir. *suide*) from the root *sed*-, as *solum*, the ground, the sole of the foot (cf. *solea*, a slipper) stands for **swolo*-, (O. Ir. *fol*, 'the base, foundation') ; *mālus* might be from **maz-lo*-, as Engl. *mast* is from **maz-do*-. The interchange of *d* and *l* in *lacruma*, *lingua*, &c. was well known to the native Latin grammarians, and was often appealed to by them to support theoretical etymologies of words with *l*. Thus they explained *sella* (really for **sed-la* ; Lacon. Gk. *ἐλλᾶ* ; cf. Goth. *sitls*, Engl. a *settle*, O. Sl. *sedlo*, 'a saddle') by this interchange (Mar. Vict. 26. 3 K.) ; similarly *ancilia* from *ambe-cido* (Varro. L. L. vii. 43) ; *sēliquastra* from *sēdeo* (Fest. 508. 10 Th.) ; *mēditor* from *μελεδω* (Serv. ad Ecl. i. 2) ; *dēlicatus* from *dēdicatus* [Paul. Fest. 49. 17 Th. ; who quotes a (suppositious) *delicare*, 51. 35 Th. 'delicare' ponebant pro dedicare ; cf. Gl. Plac. 16. 11 G. *delicare* : deferre, quod et 'dedicare' dicebant pro commercio litterarum]. This *delicare* for *dedicare* is either an etymological coinage to explain *delicatus*, or the Old Latin *delicare*, to explain, inform, which was mentioned above. Modern etymologists have adopted a similar course to explain some difficult words like *mūlier*, *mīles*, *silicernium*, *lūdus* (for other examples, see Wharton : *On Latin Consonant Laws*, in the *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1889 ; and Conway, *Indogerm. Forsch.* ii. 157). But the evidence rather points to this *l*-like pronunciation of *d* having asserted itself at the beginning of the literary period, but not having gained admission into the literary language, except in the case of a few words where the *l* was supported by analogy or other causes. (Latin *balibolus*, from *bādīus*, is a 'ghost-word,' the true reading in Plaut. *Poen.* 1301 is *baiiotus*, the old spelling of *bajulus*).

Whether an original *l* is ever represented by *d* in Latin is doubtful. The mispronunciation *alipes* for *ādīpes* (Prob. App. 199. 3 K.) was probably influenced by the Gk. *ἀλιφα*, but is no argument that the Greek and Latin words are connected ; the O. Lat. *sedda* for *sella*, quoted by Ter. Scaur. 13. 14 K., seems to be a grammarian's coinage to illustrate the etymology from *sēdeo*, though it might possibly be the same dialectal *sedda*, with a peculiar form of *d*, which is still heard in S. Italy and Sardinia, where every Italian *ll* is replaced by this *dd*-sound (see ch. ii. § 85). (On *medipontus* and *melipontus*, see Keil on Cato R. R. iii. 5.)

§ 112. Lat. *r* for *d*. Priscian (i. p. 35. 2 H.) tells us that the 'antiquissimi'

used *arcenae*, *arcentores*, *arvocati*, *arfines*, *arvolare*, *arfari*, also *arger*; and other grammarians mention *arventum* (Mar. Vict. 9. 17 K.), *arvorsus*, *arvorsarius* (Vel. Long. 71. 22 K.), *arveniet* (Gl. Plac.), *arferia* (Paul. Fest. 8. 32 Th.; Gloss. ap. Löwe Prodr. p. 13 vas vinarium quo vinum ad aras ferebant; cf. *adferial*, Gl. Cyr.). In Cato we find *arveho* (e. g. R. R. 135. 7; 138); and on inscriptions *arfuerunt*, *arfuisse* and *arvorsum* (C. I. L. i. 196) in the S. C. de Bacchanalibus of 186 B. C., *arvorsario* beside *advorsarium* (i. 198), in the Lex Repetundarum of 123-2 B. C., *arvorsu* (ix. 782). *Apur* (Mar. Vict. 9. 17 K.), *apor* (Paul. Fest. 19. 34 Th.), the old form of *apud*, was probably a 'doublet' used before a word beginning with *g*, *v*, *f* (cf. *apur finem* in an old inscription from the Marsic territory, Zv. I. I. I. 45); but *quirquir* in the augur's formula for marking out a *templum* (Varro, L. L. vii. 8) is a doubtful example; and *arduicitur* (Legg. XII Tabb. 10. 7 Br.), *ar me* Lucil. ix. 30 M. unlikely readings. The affinity of the sounds is seen in the (dialectal) mispronunciation 'in usu cotidie loquentium' (Consent. 392. 15 K.) *peres* for *pēdes* (cf. *arvenire* Diom. 452. 29 K.); and *r* (or else *ḏ*, the *th*-sound of our 'this,' 'then') takes the place of Italian *d* in the dialects of S. Italy and Sicily, e. g. *dicere* and *ricere* for Ital. *dicere* in the Abruzzi; Neapolitan *rurece* for Ital. *dodici*, and (like Consentius' *peres*) *pere* for Ital. *piēde*, &c. *Arger* persisted in Vulgar Latin (Ital. *argine*, 'a dam,' Span. *arcel*, 'a parapet.') *Arbiter*, from the root *ḡret-* of Lat. *vēto* (O. Scand. *at-kvaēta*, 'a decision') seems to be dialectal (O. Umbr. *adputrati*, in Lat. '*arbitratu*') (cf. *mōnērūla*, the form used by Plautus, classical *mōnēdūla* with the termination of *acrēdula*, *ficēdula*, *querquēdula*, *nītēdula*, *alcēdo*; and the glosses *maredus* for *mādidus*, *solerare* for *sōldare*, *marcerat* for *marcīdat* (Löwe, Prodr. 352; Opusc. 142). The change of *d* to *r* in O. Lat. *arfuerunt* (preserved in the formula SCR. ARF. *scribendo arfuerunt*), &c. was often mentioned by the native grammarians, who regarded a reference of any *r* to an original *d* as a legitimate device in framing etymologies. Thus Velius Longus (71. 23 K.) derives *auricūla* from *audiō*, and *mēridies* (older *meridie* Adv.) from *mēdius* and *dies*. This explanation of *meridies* is probably right, the *r* being due to dissimilation (cf. Cic. Orat. xlvii. 157 jam videtur nescire dulcius. ipsum meridiem cur non 'medidiem'; Varro, L. L. vi. 4, says that *medidies* was the old form, and that he had seen it on a Praenestine sundial: *meridies ab eo quod medius dies. d antiqui, non r, in hoc dicebant, ut Praeneste incisum in solario vidi*), though a good deal may be said for the derivation from *merus* (cf. *mero meridie*, Petr. 37. p. 25. 1 B.), and the Praenestine D seen by Varro may have been merely an old form of the letter R, as LADINOD, LADINEI on all coins (c. 250 B. C.) of Larinum (modern Larino) (C. I. L. i. 24) may show the Oscan D, the symbol of *r*, as R was of *d*. Isidore (Orig. xii. 7. 69) similarly explains *mērūla*: *merula antiquitus 'medula' vocabatur, eo quod moduletur*; and Varro (L. L. v. 110) derives *perna* 'a pede.'

Modern etymologists explain in the same way *glārea* (Gk. *χλῆδος*), possibly a dialectal form, *simītur* (ch. ix. § 8) beside *simitu*, and other words of doubtful origin (see Wharton, *Latin Consonant Laws*, in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1889, on *cāreo*, *plōro*, &c.). But the available evidence hardly allows us to ascribe any *r* to an original *d* in a Latin word except before *g*, *v*, *f*. *Cādūceus*, a loanword from Gk. *κηρύκιον* (Dor. *κᾶρ-*) may owe its *d* to a fanciful connexion of the word with *cādūceus*. In Umbrian *ar-* is found for the Preposition *ad* in compounds perhaps only before *f*, *v-*, e. g. *arveitu* 'advehitu,' *arfertur* (and *arsfertur*) 'adfertor' (von Planta, i. p. 408). (On Lat. *arcesso* and other doubtful exx. of *ar-* for *ad-*, see Schoell, *xii Tabb.*, p. 81.)

§ 113. **tr** for **dr**. Lat. *citrus* was the old form of Gk. κέδρος, for Naevius has *citrosa vestis*, while *cedrus* is not found till Virgil; *Cassantra* and *Alexanter* were the old forms of Κασσάνδρα, Ἀλέξανδρος, according to Quint. i. 4. 16 [we find *Alixentrom* (C. I. L. i. 50), *Alixente(r)*, *Casenter(a)* (i. 1501), on old inscriptions from Praeneste]. So Gk. Ὑδρῶς, -ὄντρος, Lat. *Hydruntum*, is modern Otranto, Lat. *nūtrio* is for **noud-rio* (§ 42) (Lith. *naudà*, 'use,' Goth. *niutan*, 'to enjoy,' Germ. *geniessen*); *taeter* for **taed-ro-* (cf. *taedet*); so *üter*, Gen. *ūtris* (Gk. ἰδρία); *lūtra*, an otter, may be a malformation of **ūtra* (O. Ind. *udrá-*, Lith. *ūdra*, Engl. *otter*). The group *dr* is not found in Latin, except in *quadru-*, *quadra*, &c. (but cf. *triquetrus*). The name *Drusus* (cf. Gloss ap. Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 398 *drusus*: *patiens*, *rigidus*, *contumax*) is declared by Suetonius (*Tib.* iii.) to be a Gaulish name: *Drusus*, *hostium duce Drauso cominus trucidato, sibi posterisque cognomen invenit*; *andruare* and *drua* (Paul. Fest. 7. 15 Th.) are very doubtful spellings of *antruare* (*antroare*) and *trua* (*ib.* l. 17).

§ 114. **DH**. I.-Eur. *dh* became *f* in Latin, which in proximity to *r* became *b*; but in the middle of a word between vowels *d* is found; e. g. I.-Eur. **dhūmo-* (O. Ind. *dhūmá-*, Gk. θῦμός, Lith. *dúmai* Pl., O. Sl. *dymü*), Lat. *fūmus*; I.-Eur. *rūdhro-* (Gk. ῥυθρός, O. Sl. *rūdrū*; cf. O. Ind. *rudhirá-*), Lat. *rūber*, stem *rubro-*; I.-Eur. root *bheidh-* (Gk. πείθω for **φείθω*), Lat. *fīdo*. This *f*, *b*, *d* may have all three developed from an older *ḍ*-sound, the sound of our *th* in 'this,' 'that,' 'then;' but whether Sicilian *λίτρα* (for Lat. *libra*) is a survival of the *ḍ*-stage is uncertain. The change of *ḍr* to *fr*, *br* may be compared with the change of *sr* to *fr*, *br* in *tenebrae* for **tenes-rae*, &c. (§ 152).

I.-Eur. *dh* is in Umbrō-Osc. f whether initial or internal, e. g. Umbr. *façia*, Osc. *fakiiad* 'faciat,' Umbr. *rufra* 'rubra,' Osc. *mefiái* 'mediae' (von Planta, i. p. 451). This *f* for Lat. (internal) *d*, *b* is found in some dialectal words, e. g. *crefrare* for *cribrare*, like dialectal *f* for Lat. (internal) *b* from I.-Eur. *bh* (see ch. ii. § 83).

§ 115. Other examples of I.-Eur. *dh*. (1) Initial: I.-Eur. root *dhē-*, *dhēk-*, 'to place, do' (Gk. ἐ-θη-ν, ἐ-θηκ-α, Arm. *d-nem*, 'I place,' Goth. *ga-dē-ps*, Engl. *deed*, Lith. *dē-ti*, O. Sl. *dě-ti*, 'to lay'), Lat. *fāc-io*, but with *dh* medial, *condo* (*fāc-* shows the weak grade of *dhēk-*); I.-Eur. root *dhē-*, *dhēy-*, 'to suck,' (O. Ind. *dháyāmi*, Arm. *diem*, Gk. θήσθαι, O. Ir. *dīth* 3 Sg. Pret., Goth. *daddjan*, 'to suckle,' O. Sl. *děte*, 'an infant'), Lat. *fēlo*, usually spelt *fello*, *filius* (§ 7). Similarly Lat. *forum* (Lith. *dvāras*, 'court,' O. Sl. *dvorū*); Lat. *fōveo*, *fāvilla* from the I.-Eur. root *dheghā-*, 'to burn' (O. Ind. *dah-*, Lith. *degū*, Gk. τέφρα for **θέφρα*, ashes) [the original meaning of *foveo* was 'to warm' (see the dictionaries, and cf. Paul. Fest. 60. 15 Th. a *fovendo*, *id est calefaciendo*); hence *foculum*, a fire-pan, e. g. Plaut. *Capt.* 847 *foveri foculis ferventibus*].

(2) Medial: from I.-Eur. root *reudh-*, 'to be red' (O. Ind. *rōhita-*, 'red,' *lōhā-*,

'metal,' Gk. ἔ-πεύθω, O. Ir. ruad, 'red,' 'strong,' Gaul. Roudos, W. rhudd, Goth. rauþs, 'red,' O. H. G. rost, 'rust,' O. Sl. rŭdĕti, 'to blush,' ruda, 'metal,' rŭzda, 'rust') come Lat. *raudus*, *rŏdus* and *rŭdus*, unshaped metal, *rŭdis*, unshaped, and with *h*, besides *rŭber* mentioned above, *rŭbeo*, *rŏbus*, *rŏbur*, *rŏbigo*, while *rŭfus* with *f*, is dialectal; from I.-Eur. root *bhendh-*, 'to bind' (O. Ind. *bāndhana-*, Gk. *πείσμα* for **πενθσμα*, *πενθερός*, Goth. *bindan*), Lat. *offendix* (§ 79) with *d*, while Lat. *lumbus* shows *b* for *dh* (or *dhw*?) (O. Sl. *ļędvija*, O. Engl. *lenden*), and *b* appears for *dh* of the suffix *dhlo-* (see ch. v. § 26), in *tri-bulum*, *stŭbulum*, &c. as *-bro-* for I.-Eur. *dhro-* in *crī-brum*, *vertĕ-bra*, &c.; I.-Eur. **mĕdhyo-* (O. Ind. *mādhya-*, Gk. *μέσ(σ)ος*, Goth. *midjis*), Lat. *mĕdius*; I.-Eur. root *aidh-*, 'to burn' (O. Ind. *ĕdha-*, 'firewood,' Gk. *αἶθω*, O. Ir. *aid*, 'fire,' O. Engl. *ād*, 'pyre,') Lat. *aedes*, house, lit. 'hearth.' Similarly Lat. *vidua* (O. Ind. *vidhāvā*, O. Ir. *fedb*, Goth. *viduvō*, O. Sl. *vidova*); *fĭdĕlia* (Gk. *πίθος*); *grādus* (Goth. *griþs*); *vādes* (Goth. *vadi*, Germ. *Wette*, Lith. *vadŭti*, 'to redeem'); *ŭber* (O. Ind. *ŭdhar*, Gk. *οŭθαρ*, O. Engl. *ŭder*); *combrĕtum*, a bulrush (cf. Lith. *szveñdrai* Pl.); *barba* for **farba* (§ 104) (Engl. beard, O. Sl. *brada*, Lith. *barz-dā*); *arboſ* (O. Ind. *ardh-*, 'to grow, thrive'); *glāber* (O. H. G. *glat*, 'smooth,' Engl. *glad*, Lith. *glodŭs*, 'smooth,' O. Sl. *gladŭkŭ*); *verbum* (Goth. *vaurd*, Neut., Lith. *vařdas*, 'a name').

§ 116. **The Gutturals.** There are three series of Gutturals, viz. (1) Palatals (in some languages Sibilants, e.g. O. Ind. *śatām*, Lith. *szim̃tas*, O. Sl. *sŭto*, 'hundred' corresponding to Lat. *centum*); (2) Velars, better called Gutturals proper (Gutturals in all languages, e.g. the onomatopoetic name of the cuckoo, O. Ind. *kŏka-*, Gk. *κόκκυξ*, Lat. *cucŭlus*; cf. Lith. *kukŭti*, 'to cry cuckoo'); (3) Velars with Labialisation, i.e. followed by a *w*-sound (in some languages Labials, e.g. Hom. Gk. *πίσυρες*, W. *pedwar*, Osc. *petora*, 'four,' corresponding to Lat. *quattuor*). They are most conveniently written, (1) *k̂*, *ĝ*, &c., (2) *k*, *g*, &c., (3) *q̃*, *g̃*, &c., while the symbols *k*, *g*, &c. may be reserved for Gutturals whose exact nature is doubtful. So far as Latin is concerned, we might write (1) and (2) as *k*, *g*, &c., and (3) as *kw*, *gw*, &c.. for the same letter *c* represents the *k̂* of *centum* and the *k* of *carpo* (O. Ind. *kṛp-*), nor does the *k̂w* of *equus*, &c. (O. Ind. *áśva-*) present a different appearance from the *q̃* of *quattuor*, *sequor* (O. Ind. *sac-*). I.-Eur. *k̂* and *k* became Lat. *c* (*k*), *ĝ* and *g* Lat. *g*, *ĝh* and *gh* became a guttural spirant, which was written *g* with a consonant, elsewhere *h*; I.-Eur. *q̃* is Lat. *qu* (which we might write *kw*, *kw*), *g̃* is Latin *gu*, *gv* (*gw*), which became *g* before a consonant, but lost its *g* when initial just as *dj-* (*dy-*) when initial became *j-* (*y-*), or as Teut. *gw* from I.-Eur. *gh̃* became *w* in 'warm,' 'snow,' &c. It lost its *g* also when medial between vowels. I.-Eur. *gh̃* became a guttural spirant

followed by a *w*- sound, which was written with a consonant *gu* or *g*, but elsewhere became *hw*, this *hw* developing at the beginning of a word into *f* [just as the Greek *hw*-sound from I.-Eur. initial *sw*- seems to have developed into some *f*-sound (ch. i. § 3)], but in the middle of a word into *v* (*w*). (For examples see below.)

The I.-Eur. Gutturals offer considerable difficulty. It is not only that we find occasionally the confusion, found with every species of Mute, between Tenuis and Media (ch. ii. § 75), Media and Aspirate, &c. ; e. g. the guttural Media seems to replace the Aspirate in Lat. *ligurrio* (cf. *lingo*), from the root *leiĝh-*, ‘to lick’ (Gk. *λείχω*), Lat. *adagio*, *prōdĭgium*, from the root *aĝh-*, ‘to say’ (O. Ind. *ah-*), Lat. *figūra* (cf. *ſingo*) from the root *dheiĝh-*, ‘to mould,’ (O. Ind. *dih-*, ‘to smear,’) just as we find the labial Media replacing the Aspirate in Gk. *στέμβω* beside *ἀστειμφής*. We find also apparent confusion of one series of Gutturals with another ; thus in Greek (and perhaps in other languages) the proximity of the vowel *u* seems to change a Guttural of the third into a Guttural of the second series, e. g. *γυνή*¹ (Boeot. *βανά*, O. Ir. *ban*), *λύκος* (dial. Lat. *lŭpus*) ; and very often the want of a cognate word in a language which treats one series differently from another, prevents us from ascertaining to which series a Guttural properly belongs, e. g. whether the *c* of *collum* is a palatal or a true guttural. We are also confronted with an apparently I.-Eur. dialectal change of *q*ⁿ to *p*, perhaps made in order to avoid that similarity between two successive syllables which was so sought after in Latin (§ 163). Thus the I.-Eur. word for ‘five’ may have been **qĕnq*ⁿ*ĕ* in one dialect (O. Ind. *pānca*, Gk. *πέντε*, &c.), **qĕnq*ⁿ*ĕ* in another (Lat. *quinque*, O. Ir. *cōic*) ; the root meaning ‘to cook,’ *peq*ⁿ- (O. Ind. *pac-*, Gk. *πέσσω*), *qⁿeqⁿ-* (W. *pobi*, with *p-* from I.-Eur. *qⁿ*, Lat. *cōquus*), and even *qⁿep-* (Lith. *kepù*. What of Gk. *ἀτροκόπος*?). The same explanation has been suggested for the *qⁿ* of Lat. *quercus* beside the *p-* of O. Engl. *furh*, Engl. *fir*, and for the *p-* of Goth. *fidvōr*, Engl. *four*, beside the *qⁿ* of other languages, e. g. Lat. *quattuor*.

A Latin Guttural, to whatever series it belongs, combines with a following *s* into *x*, e. g. *vexi* from *vĕho* (I.-Eur. *ĝh*), before *t* becomes the group *ct*, e. g. *vectus*, *actus*, which in late Latin

¹ So *w* is dropped before the *u*-sound in Engl. ‘two.’

came to be pronounced *tt* (Ital. *atto*), before *n*, *m* becomes the group *gn*, *gm*, e. g. *gnat* from *gnā*, or the word *cygnus* from *κύκνος*. Initial *gn-* became *n-* at the beginning of the second cent. B. C., e. g. *nātus*. But *lūna* does not stand for **lucna*, but for **lucna* (Zend *raoxšna-*, ‘shining,’ Pruss. *lauxnos*, ‘stars’), as we see from the old form on a Praenestine mirror, *Losna* (*C. I. L.* i. 55), just as *vēlum*, a sail, stands for **vex-lum* (O. Sl. *veslo*, ‘a rudder’), as we see from the Diminutive form *vexillum*, so that Gk. *λύχνος* has been declared to represent **λυκσνος* (*M. S. L.* vii. 91). Another instance of Greek *χv* appearing in Latin as *n* with long vowel is the (loanword?) *arānea* (Gk. *ἀράχνη*). *Exāmen* beside *agmen*, *amb-āges* (on *exagmen* see *Class. Rev.* v. 294), *contāmino* beside *contāgium*; [contrast *propagmen* (*Enn. Ann.* 587 M.) beside *propāgo*, and cf. *subtēmen* from *texo* beside *subtegmen*, e. g. Virg. *Aen.* iii. 483], have been variously explained by hypotheses that have as yet failed to establish themselves, such as (1) that the Guttural is assimilated (like *d* in *caementum* from *caedo*) after a long vowel, **exāg-men* becoming **exāmmen*, *exāmen*, while *āg-men* remains *agmen*; (2) that the Guttural is assimilated in the unaccented syllable (under the earlier Accent Law), whence *éxāmen* but *āgmen*; (3) that the unassimilated forms had originally a connecting vowel, e. g. *āg(ī)men* (cf. *jugumentum*, a joining, Cato, *R. R.* xiv. 1 and 4). Another theory, that these forms add an *s* to the final Guttural of the root, *exāmen* for **ex-ax-men* from **ags-men-* (cf. **ax-la*, *ax-is*), connects the forms with a known law of Latin phonetics, and is preferable on that account.

The cognates of *māior*, *aio* show *g* in Latin, e. g. *magnus*, *māgis*, *adagio*, *prōdīgium*, but the guttural Aspirate in other I.-Eur. languages (O. Ind. *mah-*, *ah-*); so it is better to refer them to the ordinary law that Latin *h* may be dropped between vowels, than to posit a new law that the guttural Media was dropped before *y*. *Major* will thus come from an older **māhior* (cf. O. Ind. *māhīyas-*); *pūlēium*, fleabane, apparently from *pūlex*, a flea, may be dialectal, like Umbr. *muīeto* P. P. P., with *i* for palatalized *g*, beside *mugatu* Imperat.; *brēvis* (Gk. *βραχύς*) will represent an older trisyllable *brehuis*, and *lēvis* (Gk. *ἐλαχύς*: what of *ἐλαφρός*?) an older **lehuis*, while *pinguis* (Gk. *παχύς*),

where the Aspirate is preceded by the consonant *n*, will represent an older trisyllabic form **pinguis* (see § 127).

Aspirate Tenues, which are difficult to trace (see § 95), have been found in *unguis* (cf. O. Ind. *nakhá-*, Gk. *ὄνυχ-*, O. Ir. *inge*, Lith. *nāgas*, O. Engl. *nægel*) (see *B. B.* xvii. 133), *congius* (O. Ind. *śarakhá-*, ‘a shell,’ Gk. *κόγχη*, Lett. *sence*). On dat. *cl* for I.-Eur. -*tl-*, e.g. *pōc(u)lum* see § 105; on *ce* for *tc*, e.g. *ac* for **ate*, *atque*, *hoc* for **hod-c(e)*, § 109; on the mispronunciations *ss*, *sc* for *x*, e.g. *coxim*, *ascella*, ch. ii. § 117.

In Umbrian the combination *kt*, when due to Syncope, seems to be differently developed according as the *k* represents on the one hand an I.-Eur. *qⁿ* or on the other an I.-Eur. *k̂* (or *k*); in the former case it becomes *kt*, e.g. *fiktu* (Lat. *figito* for *fvito*, ch. viii. § 7), in the latter, *it*, e.g. *deitu* (Lat. *dicito*). In Osc. both are *kt*, e.g. *fruktatiuf* ‘fru(v)itationes,’ *factul* ‘facito,’ while I.-Eur. *q^{nt}* (not due to Syncope) is Umbro-Osc. *kt*, and I.-Eur. *k̂t*, *kt* (not due to Syncope) is Umbro-Osc. *ht* (for examples see Buck, *Vocalismus Osk. Sprache*, p. 145).

§ 117. *x* for Guttural with *s*. *Vexi* from *vēho* (I.-Eur. root *weġh-*, ‘to carry’); *panxi* (cf. Gk. *πήγνυμι*); *finxi* from *finġo* (I.-Eur. *dheiġh-*); *nix* for *(s)nigh^{ns}; *coxi* from *cōquo*; *lixa*, *prō-lixus*, *ē-lixus* from *liġuor* for **liġuor* (O. Ir. *fliuch*, ‘wet,’ W. *gwlyb*). Before most consonants *x* became *s*, e.g. *sescēni* for **sex-ceni*, (as after *r* in *mers* for *merx*, *sparsi*, *tersi*, &c., § 158), but not before *t* in *dexter*, *dextra*, *sextus*, &c. (but *lustrō*, to illuminate, *illustris*, &c. from **luc-s-tr-*; on *Sestius*, *mistus*, see ch. ii. § 125), while before *m*, *n*, *l* it was (like *s* for I.-Eur. *s*, e.g. *quālus* for **quas-lus*, cf. *quāsillus*, § 151) dropped with ‘Compensation,’ e.g. *pālus* for **pax-lus* (Dim. *paxillus*); *āla*, wing, shoulder, for **ax-la* (Dim. *axilla*), like *axis*, an axle, from the root *aġ-* of *āgo* (O. H. G. *ahsala*, ‘shoulder,’ W. *echel*, ‘an axle,’ Engl. *axle*); *tēlum*, for **tex-lum*, from *texo*, to shape (O. H. G. *dehsala*, ‘an axe,’ O. Sl. *tesla*); *tēla*, for **tex-la*, from *texo*, to weave (Ter. *Heaut.* 285 *textentem telam*); *tālus*, for **tax-lus* (Dim. *taxillus*); *sēni* for **sex-ni*; *aula*, Dim. *auxilla*.

§ 118. *ct* for Guttural with *t*. *Vectus*, with *vectis*, a lever, from *vēho* (*ġh*); *panctum* and *pactum* from *pango* (*ġ?*); *ficum* from *finġo* (*ġh*); *luctus*, grief, from *liġeo* (*ġ*); *coctum* from *cōquo* (*qⁿ*); *nicto*, to wink; cf. *co-nīveo* (*ghⁿ*). After a consonant *c* was dropped in course of time (§ 157), e.g. *fortis*, in O. Lat. *forectis* [in the XII Tables *forectes* was the name given to the loyal neighbours of Rome, *sanates* to those who had swerved from their loyalty, but had returned to it, Fest. 524. 15 Th.; cf. Paul. Fest. 59. 26 ‘forectes’ (*leg.* ‘forectis’) *frugi et bonus, sive validus*]; *quintus*, in the older spelling *quinctus*, the older form being long retained in the names *Quinctilius*, *Quinctius*, *Quinctilis*, &c. (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). On Vulg. and Late-Lat. *tt* for *ct*, e.g. *brattea*, see ch. ii. § 95, and cf. *Rhein. Mus.* xlv. p. 493.

§ 119. *gn*, *gm* for *cn*, *cm*. Like *ilignus* from *īlex* are *larignus* from *lārix*, *salignus* from *sālix*; similarly *segmentum* from *sēco*; *dignus*, usually explained as **dec-nus*

from *dēcet*, but better as **dīc-nus* (O. Scand. *tiginn*, 'high-born,' *tign*, 'rank') a P. P. P. NO-stem from the root *deik-* of *dīcere*, *indicare*, &c. *Aprunus* is a late spelling of *aprugnus*; *aprinus* is an entirely different formation (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). After a consonant the Guttural is dropped, e. g. *quernus* for **querc-nus* from *quercus*; *farnus* for **farg-nus*, a byform of *fraxinus*, though not in Compounds with *ad*, &c., e. g. *agnosco*. When the consonant is a Nasal, it seems to combine with the following Nasal, e. g. *quīni* for **quinc-ni*, so that *contāmino* might stand for **con-tang-mino* as well as for **con-tags-mino*. Compounds with *in*, *con* show different spellings; *in-* with *gnosco* gives *ignosco*, *con-* with *gnosco* both *cognosco* and *cōnosco*, as *con-* with *necto* gives *cōnecto*, &c. (cf. ch. ii. § 130).

Initial Latin *gn* became at the beginning of the second cent. B. C. *n* (as in Engl. 'gnat'), e. g. *nōsco*, older *gnōsco* (*ġn-*), *nātus*, older *gnatus* (*ġn-*) (*gnatare* παδοποιῆσαι, C. G. L. ii. 35. 10), *nixus*, older *gnixus* (*ġn-*; cf. O. H. G. *hnigan*, Germ. *neigen*), *nārus*, older *gnarus* (*gnaritur* γναρίζεται, C. G. L. ii. 35. 12), *nāvus*, older *gnāvus*, *Naevius* (cf. Gk. *Naios* on the Mon. Anc.) beside *Gnaeus* (cf. *Gnaivod*, Abl., on a Scipio epitaph, C. I. L. i. 30). For instances of the older forms, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv., and Löwe, *Prodr.* 354: e. g. *gnoscier* on the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., C. I. L. i. 196. 27, but *nationum*, *noverit* (beside *gnatus* Part.) on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C., i. 198; *natus* Part. on the Sent. Minuciorum of 117 B. C., i. 199. Plautus and Terence use, as a rule, *natus* for the Participle, *gnatus* for the Substantive; the *g* of these forms appears in the compounds *agnosco*, *agnatus*, *ignarus*, *ignāvus*, &c., and strangely also in *agnomen*, *cognomen*; for *nōmen* (so in S. C. Bacch.) was not originally **gnomen* (cf. O. Ind. *nāma-*, and for the various forms of the root, see B. B. xvii. 132). On *crēpusculum* and Gk. *κνέφας*, see § 80.

§ 120. Lat. *h* dropped between vowels. *Bimus* for **bi-himus*, lit. 'two winters old,' like Engl. twinter, a two-year old beast (cf. *χίμαρος*, goat, lit. 'a winter old,' Scotch gimmer, a yearling lamb); *nīl* (so always in Plautus), for *nīhīl*, *nīhīlum* from *nē* and *hīlum* (cf. Enn. A. 8 M. nec dispendi facit hīlum; Lucil. xiv. 11 M. hīlo non sectius vivas; Lucr. iii. 830 nil igitur mors est ad nos neque pertinet hīlum), *hīlum* being explained as 'quod grano fabae adhaeret' (Paul. Fest. 72. 10 Th.); *praeebo* for *praehībeo*; *cors* for *cōhors*. On the *h* of *āhēnus* (*aenus*) for **āyēs-no-*, and on the question whether *h* was used in *vehemens*, &c. to indicate a long vowel (as in Umbrian, e. g. *comohota* 'commōta'), see ch. ii. § 56.

§ 121. Dialectal *f* for *h*. In Spanish, Latin *f* has become *h*, e. g. *hablar*, 'to speak' (Lat. *fābulari*, O. Lat. *fabulare*), and an interchange of *h* and *f* shows traces of itself in the dialects of Italy. We find the form *fasena* for *hāsēna* ascribed to the Sabine dialect by the grammarians (Vel. Long. 69. 8 K.), along with *sticus* (cf. the name of a citizen of Reate mentioned by Varro, *Firrellius*) and *sedus*. Similar forms roughly classed by the grammarians as 'Old Latin' we may believe to have been dialectal, e. g. *fordeum* for *hordeum*, *folus* for *hōtus*, *foctis* for *hostis*, *foctia* for *hostia*, &c., though some of them may be mere coinages to strengthen the argument for the spelling with *h*. (see Quint. i. 4. 14; Ter. Scaur. pp. 11, 13 K.; Vel. Long. p. 81 K.; Paul. Fest. 59. 21 Th. &c.). A Faliscan inscription has foied for *hodie* (*Not. Scav.* 1887, pp. 262, 307): foied uino pipafō kra karefo 'hodie vinum bibam, cras carebo,' but a Sabine inscription has *hīretum*, apparently from the root *ġher-* (? *gher-*) (Osc. *heriad*, Gk. *χαίρα*, &c.), and Ter. Scaurus (13. 9 K.) quotes *haba* (Lat. *faba*, O. Sl. *bobu*,

I.-Eur. bh-) as Faliscan. (See von Planta, i. p. 442; Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 426; and on the interchange of f and h in Etruscan inscriptions, Pauli, *Altitalische Forschungen*, iii. p. 114). Lat. *fel* has been explained as a dialectal form for **hel* (cf. Gk. $\chi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$), and *fovea* for **hovea* (Gk. $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}$) (cf. the gloss 'fuma' terra, C. G. L. v. 296. 50).

§ 122. The Palatal Gutturals: \hat{K} , \hat{G} , $\hat{G}H$, $\hat{K}H$. These were in Latin, as in Greek, Celtic, and Teutonic, guttural sounds, while in the Asiatic languages and Slavonic they were sibilants.

\hat{K} . I.-Eur. \hat{k} , Lat. *c*, is seen in I.-Eur. * $\hat{k}\acute{m}t\acute{o}m$, 'hundred' (O. Ind. $\acute{s}at\acute{a}m$, Gk. $\epsilon\text{-}\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{o}\nu$, O. Ir. *cét*, W. cant, Goth. hund, Lith. *szim̃tas*), Lat. *centum*; * $\hat{s}w\acute{e}k\ddot{u}r\acute{o}$ -, 'step-father' (O. Ind. $\acute{s}v\acute{a}\acute{s}ura$ -, Arm. skesur F., Gk. $\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, O. Corn. hwigieren, hweger F., Goth. svaihra, Germ. Schwäher, Lith. szesuras), Lat. *söcer*; * $\hat{u}k\acute{t}\acute{o}(u)$, 'eight' (O. Ind. $a\acute{s}\acute{t}\acute{a}u$, $a\acute{s}\acute{t}\acute{a}$, Gk. $\delta\kappa\tau\acute{\omega}$, O. Ir. ocht, W. wyth, Goth. ahtau, O. Engl. eahta, Lith. asztūni, O. Sl. osmī), Lat. *octō*. I.-Eur. $\hat{k}w$ was merged in *qu*, the representative of I.-Eur. q^h ; thus I.-Eur. * $\hat{e}kwo$ -, 'horse' (O. Ind. $\acute{a}\acute{s}va$ -, cf. Lith. aszvà, 'mare,' &c.) is Lat. *equus*.

I.-Eur. \hat{k} is Umbro-Osc. k, e. g. Umbr. *kletram* Acc., 'a litter' (Gk. $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, &c.), Kluviiier, Osc. Kluvatiium from the root $\hat{k}leu$ - (Lat. *clueo*, Gk. $\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, &c.), (von Planta, i. p. 326). In Umbrian k (whether from I.-Eur. \hat{k} or k) was palatalized before e, i, and was written in the native alphabet by a sign which we conventionally express by ζ , in the Latin alphabet by δ (sometimes ς), e. g. ζ ersnatur, δ esna (Lat. *cēna*, Osc. kersna-) (*ib.* p. 359).

§ 123. Other examples of I.-Eur. \hat{k} . From I.-Eur. root $\hat{w}e\hat{k}$ -, 'to enter' (O. Ind. $vi\acute{s}$ -, $v\acute{s}\acute{s}\acute{a}$ - M., 'a tent,' Gk. $\phi\acute{\omicron}\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, Alb. vis M., 'a place,' Goth. veihs, 'a village,' Lith. $v\acute{s}\acute{z}\acute{e}t\acute{i}$, 'to be lodged,' O. Sl. $vi\acute{s}i$, 'a farm'), Lat. *vīcus*; I.-Eur. * $\hat{y}\acute{u}w\eta\acute{k}\acute{o}$ - (O. Ind. $yuva\acute{s}\acute{a}$ -, Gk. $\Upsilon\acute{\alpha}\kappa\text{-}\iota\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, O. Ir. $\acute{o}ac$, W. ieuanc, Goth. juggs), Lat. *jūvenicus*; I.-Eur. * $\hat{k}r\acute{d}$ -, 'heart' (O. Ind. $\acute{s}rad\text{-}dh\acute{a}$ -, 'confidence,' Arm. sirt, Gk. $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$, O. Ir. cride, Goth. hairtō, Lith. szirdis, O. Sl. sridīce), Lat. *cor*, *crēdo*; I.-Eur. root $\hat{k}leu$ -, 'to hear' (O. Ind. $\acute{s}ru$ -, Gk. $\kappa\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, O.-Ir. cloor, cluinim, W. clywed Inf., Goth. hliu-ma, 'hearing,' O. Sl. sluti, 'to be famous'), Lat. *clueo*; I.-Eur. * $\hat{p}\acute{o}rk\acute{o}$ - (Gk. $\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\rho\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, O. Ir. orc, O. Engl. fearh, Engl. farrow, Lith. pařszas, O. Sl. prase), Lat. *porcus*; I.-Eur. $\hat{k}i$ -, a Demonstrative Pronoun-stem (Arm. -s, Gk. $\text{-}\kappa\iota$, Alb. si-, O. Ir. $c\acute{e}$, Goth. hi-mma, Lith. szis, O. Sl. si), Lat. *cis*, *citer*, *citra*; I.-Eur. $\hat{k}lei$ -, 'to lean' (O. Ind. $\acute{s}ri$ -, Gk. $\kappa\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, O. Ir. cloen, 'awry,' Goth. hlains, 'a hill,' Lith. szlaĩtas), Lat. *ac-clinīs*, *clivus*; I.-Eur. * $\hat{d}\acute{e}k\acute{w}$ -, 'ten' (O. Ind. $d\acute{a}\acute{s}\acute{a}$, Arm. tasn, Gk. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha$, O. Ir. deich, W. deg, Goth. taihun, Lith. dėszimt, O. Sl. desetī), Lat. *dēcem*; I.-Eur. root $\hat{d}e\hat{k}$ -, 'to point, say' (O. Ind. $d\acute{i}\acute{s}$ -, Gk. $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\kappa\iota\nu\mu\iota$, Goth. gateihan, 'to proclaim,' Lat. *dicere*, *indicare*; I.-Eur. root $\hat{p}r\acute{e}k$ -, 'to ask' (O. Ind. $pra\acute{s}\acute{n}\acute{a}$ -, 'a question,' O. Ir. imm-chom-arcim, 'I ask,' O. W. di-er-

chim, Goth. fraih-na, Germ. frage, Lith. prasaũ, O. Sl. prošã, Lat. *præcor*. Similarly Lat. *crãbro* for **crãbro* (cf. Lith. szirsziũ, O. Sl. srũšeni, Engl. hornet); *ãcus*, *ãcer*, &c. from the root *ãk-*, 'to be sharp' (O. Ind. *ãšri-*, 'edge,' Arm. *asean*, 'a needle,' Lith. *asztrũs*, 'sharp,' O. Sl. *ostrũ*, &c.); *cãrẽbrum* for **cãrẽs-rum* (cf. O. Ind. *širas-*, N., 'head,' Gk. *kãpã*, &c.).

§ 124. I.-Eur. *kw*. Lat. *combretum*, bulrush, from the stem *kwendhr-*, seen in Lith. *szveñdrai* Pl., has been compared to *sõror* for **swõsor-* (§ 68); but it more probably shows the O-grade of the stem, **quombr-etum* (cf. O. Scand. *hvõnn* 'angelica'), with reduction of *quo-* to *co-* as in *cõlo* for older *quolo* (cf. § 137).

§ 125. *Ĝ*. Of I.-Eur. *ĝ*, Lat. *g*, we have examples in the I.-Eur. roots *ĝen-*, *ĝnõ-*, 'to know, learn' (O. Ind. *jã-nã-mi*, *jñãtã-*, Arm. *can-eay* Aor., Gk. *γ-γνώ-σκω*, *γνωτός*, O. Ir. *gnãth*, 'accustomed,' W. *gnawd*, O. Engl. *cnãwan*, Engl. to know, Lith. *žin-õti*, O. Sl. *zna-ti*), Lat. *gnõ-sco*, *gnõ-tus*; *melĝ-*, 'to milk' (O. Ind. *mṛj-*, 'to wipe off,' Gk. *ãmélgω*, O. Ir. *bligim*, O. Engl. *melce*, Lith. *mẽžũ*, O. Sl. *mlũžã*), Lat. *mulgeo*.

I.-Eur. *ĝw* would be indistinguishable in Latin from I.-Eur. *g*; thus *ũvũdus* (cf. Gk. *ũγρός*), if connected with the root *weĝ-*, 'to be strong' (cf. Gk. *ũγής*), shows *v* between vowels for *ĝw*.

In Umbro-Osc. I.-Eur. *ĝ* is *g*, e. g. Umbr. *ager* 'ager,' Osc. *aragetud* 'argento' Abl. (von Planta, i. p. 329). In Umbrian *g*, whether I.-Eur. *ĝ* or *g*, suffers before *e*, *i* palatalization, and is written *i*, e. g. *muieto*, P. P. P. of a verb whose Imperat. 3 sg. is *mugatu* (von Planta, i. p. 372).

§ 126. Other examples of I.-Eur. *ĝ*. I.-Eur. *ĝeus-*, 'to taste' (O. Ind. *juš-*, Gk. *γεύω* for **γεύσω*, O. Ir. to-gu, 'I choose,' Goth. *kiusa*), Lat. *gũstus*; I.-Eur. *reĝ-*, 'to stretch, rule' (O. Ind. *ṛj-*, *rãj-* or *rãj-an-*, 'king,' *ũ-péγω*, O. Ir. *rigim*, *rig* Gen., Gaul. *Catu-riges*, W. *rhi*, Goth. *uf-rakja*, Lith. *rãžau*), Lat. *rẽgo*, *rẽgis* Gen.; I.-Eur. *ĝen-*, 'to beget' (O. Ind. *jan-*, *jãnas-*, Arm. *cin*, Gk. *γίγνομαι*, *γένος*, O. Ir. *gẽnar* Pft., *gein*, W. *geni*, *genid*, Goth. *kuni*, 'race,' Engl. *kin*), Lat. *gi-gn-o*, *gẽnus*. Similarly Lat. *argentum* (Zend *erzata-*, Arm. *arcat*; cf. O. Ind. *ãrjuna-*, 'white,' Gk. *ãργής*); Lat. *glos* (Gk. *γλόσος*, O. Sl. *zlũva*); Lat. *ãgo* (O. Ind. *aj-*, Arm. *acem*, Gk. *ãγω*, O. Ir. *ag-*, O. Scand. *aka*), Lat. *grãnum* (O. Ind. *žirã-*, 'crushed,' Goth. *kaurn*, Lith. *žirnis*, 'a pea,' O. Sl. *zrĩno*); Lat. *gẽnu* (O. Ind. *jãnu*, Arm. *cunr*, Gk. *γόνυ*, Goth. *kniu* N., O. Engl. *enẽo* N.); Lat. *vẽgeo*, *vẽgẽtus* (O. Ind. *vaj-*, 'to be strong,' Zend *vaz-*, Gk. *ũγής*, Engl. I wake, Germ. *wacker*); Lat. *gẽlu* (O. Sl. *zlẽdica*) (on *ũ* instead of *õ*, see § 10).

§ 127. *ĜH*. I.-Eur. *ĝh* is in Latin *h*, but *g* before or after a consonant, e. g. I.-Eur. **ĝhõrto-* (Gk. *χόρτος*, O. Ir. *gort*, Lith. *žãrdis*), Lat. *hortus*; I.-Eur. root *weĝh-* (O. Ind. *vah-*, Gk. *õχος*, Goth. *ga-viga*, Engl. *waggon*, Lith. *wežũ*,

O. Sl. veza), Lat. *věho*; I.-Eur. root anġh- (O. Ind. ũhas-, 'need,' Arm. anjuk, 'narrow,' Gk. ἄγχω, O. Ir. cum-ung, 'narrow,' Goth. aggvus, O. Engl. ange, Germ. eng, O. Sl. ŕzŭkŭ), Lat. *ango, angor, angustus*; Lat. *grando* (O. Ind. hrādúni-). A good example of the rule for *g* and *h* is *mingo* beside *mejo* for *meiho, from the root meiġh- (O. Ind. mih-, Lith. mĩzaũ, Gk. ὀ-μυχέω).

I.-Eur. ġhw was in Latin merged in I.-Eur. gh^h, e.g. I.-Eur. *ġhwēr-, 'a wild animal' (Gk. θήρ, Thess. φείρ, Lith. žvėris, O. Sl. zvěř), with which is connected Lat. *fērus*, Fem. *fēra*, a wild animal. (But Engl. deer, Germ. Thier, Goth. dius point to some I.-Eur. original like *dheusó-, cf. Lat. *fŭro* for **fuso*?).

I.-Eur. ġh is in Umbro-Osc. h, as in Latin, e.g. Umbr. *hondra*, Osc. huntro- from the root of Lat. *hŭmus* (von Planta, i. p. 436). On h for f in Sabine *fasena* 'harena,' &c., see above § 121.

§ 128. Other examples of I.-Eur. ġh. Lat. *hiems* (O. Ind. himá-, Arm. ĵiun, Gk. χιών, χειμών, O. Ir. gam, O. W. gaem, Lith. žemà, O. Sl. zima); Lat. *hŭmus* (O. Ind. jmá- F., Gk. χαμαί, Lith. žėmė, O. Sl. zemlja); Lat. *helus*, older *helus, helcus* (§ 10) (O. Ind. hāri-, 'yellow,' O. Ir. gel, 'white,' O. Engl. geolo, Engl. yellow, Lith. želù, 'I grow green,' O. Sl. zeliĵe, 'vegetables'); Lat. *lingo* (O. Ind. lih-, Arm. lizum, Gk. λείχω, Goth. bi-laigō, Lith. lėžiù, O. Sl. ližà); Lat. (*h*)*anser* (O. Ind. hāsá-, Gk. χήν, O. Ir. gėis, 'a swan,' Engl. goose, Lith. žąsis); Lat. *ŕngo* (O. Ind. dih-, 'to smear,' dēhí, 'a wall,' Arm. dizez, Gk. ρείχος, O. Ir. dengaim, 'I fasten,' Goth. deigan, 'I mould,' daigs, 'dough,' Germ. Teig); Lat. *hiare* (O. H. G. giēn, Engl. to yawn, Lith. -žióti, O. Sl. zijati).

§ 129. The Gutturals Proper: K, G, GH, KH. These appear as Gutturals in all the I.-Eur. languages. The fact that the I.-Eur. onomatopoeic name for the cuckoo shows this form of Guttural (O. Ind. kóka-, Gk. κόκκυξ, Lat. *cucŭlus*, O. Ir. cuach, W. cog; cf. Lith. kukŭti, 'to cry cuckoo') indicates what sort of Guttural it was.

K. I.-Eur. k is Lat. *c*, e.g. I.-Eur. root kert-, 'to plait' (O. Ind. cṛt-, káṭa-, 'mat,' Gk. κάραλος, basket, Goth. haurds F., 'door,' Engl. hurdle), Lat. *crātes, cartilāgo*; I.-Eur. kerp-, 'to cut, reap' (O. Ind. kṛpāṇa-, 'a sword,' Gk. καρπός, fruit, Engl. harvest, Lith. kerpù, 'I cut'), Lat. *carpō* (on *ar*, see § 3).

In Umbro-Osc. I.-Eur. k remains as in Latin, e.g. Umbr. kanetu 'canito' (von Planta, i. p. 327), though in Umbrian k suffers palatalization before e, i (see above § 122).

§ 130. I.-Eur. k; other examples. Lat. *cruur*, *crūdus* (O. Ind. *kraviš*-N., 'raw meat,' Gk. *κρέας*, O. Ir. *crū*, 'gore,' W. *crau*, Lith. *kraũjas*, O. Sl. *krŭvi*, O. Engl. *hrēaw*, 'raw'); Lat. *collis* (Goth. *hallus* M., Lith. *kālnas*; cf. Gk. *κολωνός*); Lat. *clāvis*, *clāvus* (Gk. *κλήϊς*, O. Ir. *clō* M., 'a nail,' Germ. *schliessen*, O. Sl. *ključī*, 'a hook, a key'); Lat. *ancus*, *uncus* (O. Ind. *aukā-*, Gk. *ἀγκών*, *ἄγκος*, O. Ir. *ēath*); Lat. *cāpio* (Arm. *kap*, 'a fetter,' Gk. *κάπη*, O. Engl. *hæft*, 'captive,' Lett. *kampu*, 'I seize'); Lat. *coxa* (O. Ind. *kākṣa-*, O. Ir. *coss*, 'the foot,' W. *coes*, 'the leg,' M. H. G. *hahse*, 'bend of knee, hough'); Lat. *cūpa* (O. Ind. *kūpa-*, 'a pit,' Gk. *κύπη*); Lat. *sēco* (O. Scand. *sigðr*, 'a sickle,' O. Engl. *sage*, 'a saw,' O. Sl. *sěka*, 'I cut'), O. Lat. *clepo* (Gk. *κλέπτω*, Goth. *hlifa*, Engl. *shop-lifter*, Pruss. *au-klipts*, 'hidden'); Lat. *vinco* (O. Ir. *ficim*, 'I fight,' Goth. *veiha*, Engl. *wight*, Lith. *vėkà*, 'strength,' ap-veikiũ, 'I compel'); Lat. *scando* (O. Ind. *skāndā-mi*, 'I spring,' Gk. *σκανδάληρον*, a springe, O. Ir. *ro-sescaind*, 'he sprang').

§ 131. G. Of I.-Eur. g, Lat. *g*, examples are: I.-Eur. root *gar-*, 'to shout' (O. Ind. *gr-*, Gk. *γηρύω*, O. Ir. *gāir*, 'a shout,' W. *gawr*, O. H. G. *chirru*, 'I shout,' Lith. *gařsas*, 'noise'), Lat. *garrio*; I.-Eur. **yūgo-*, 'a yoke' (O. Ind. *yugá-*, Gk. *ζυγόν*, Goth. *juk*, O. Sl. *igo*), Lat. *jūgum*.

I.-Eur. g is g also in Umbro-Osc. (von Planta, i. p. 330); but an Umbrian g, as we have seen, is palatalized (written i) before the vowels i, e, &c. (§ 125).

§ 132. Other examples of I.-Eur. g. Lat. *grūs* (Arm. *krunk*, Gk. *γέρανος*, Gaul. *Tri-garanus*, W. *garan*, O. Engl. *cran*, Lith. *gėrvė*, O. Sl. *žeravī*); Lat. *tēgo* (O. Ind. *sthāgā-mi*, Gk. *στέγω*, *στέγος*, and *τέγος*, O. Ir. *teg*, O. W. *tīg*, Engl. *thatch*, Germ. *Dach*, Lith. *stogas*); Lat. *augeo* (O. Ind. *ōjas-*, 'strength,' Gk. *αὐξάναω*, O. Ir. *ōg*, 'entire,' Goth. *auka*, 'I multiply,' Engl. *eke*, Lith. *áugu*, 'I grow'), O. Lat. *ē-rūgo*, of which *e-ructo* is the Iterative form (Paul. Fest. 58. 30 Th.), used by Ennius, *Ann.* 593 M.:

contempsit fontes quibus ex erugit aquae uis,

comes from the I.-Eur. root *reug-* (Gk. *ἐρεύγομαι*, Lith. *rúgiu*, O. Sl. *rygajā*).

§ 133. GH. I.-Eur. gh, like I.-Eur. ġh, became h in Latin, except before or after a consonant, when it became g. Examples are: I.-Eur. **ghōsti-* (Goth. *gasts*, Engl. *guest*, O. Sl. *gostī*), Lat. *hostis*, *hos(t)ipes* (O. Lat. *hostis*, 'stranger,' Varro *L. L.* v. 3); I.-Eur. root *ghred-* (O. Ir. *ingrennim*, 'I pursue,' Goth. *griþs*, 'a step,' O. Sl. *grędā*, 'I come'), Lat. *grādiōr* (on *a*, see § 3), *gradus*.

In Umbro-Osc. also I.-Eur. gh is h (von Planta, i. p. 438). On f for h in some dialects, such as the Sabine, see above, § 121.

§ 134. I.-Eur. gh: other examples. Lat. *prē-hendo* (Gk. *χανδάναω*, Alb. *gėn*, 'I find,' *gėndem*, 'I am found,' Goth. *bi-gita*, Engl. I get); Lat. *hordeum* (Arm. *gari*, Germ. *Gerste*); Lat. *haereo* (Goth. *us-gaisja*, 'I frighten,' Engl. *gaze*, Lith. *gaisztũ*, 'I tarry').

§ 135. **Velar Gutturals with Labialisation.** These appear as Gutturals in some languages, and as Labials in others, and show this divergence even on Italian soil, e. g. Umbr., Osc. pis, Lat. *quis*. (On the Italic treatment of the Gutturals of this series, see von Planta, i. pp. 331 sqq.). Q^h. I.-Eur. q^h is Lat. *qu* (but *qoi* for classical *qui* on the Dvenos inscription). Before *u* we find *c*, e. g. *scūtus* from *sequor*, a change which may have been very ancient (see § 116). Before *o* this *qu*, though often retained in writing, seems to have come to sound like *c*; hence *quōquo-*, a cook, was written *coquo-* as well as *quoquo-*, and on the other hand the Preposition *cum*, older *cōm* [for *kōm* or *kōm* (Osc. *kūm*, Umbr. -*kum*)], was written *quom* till the time of the Gracchi, and the P. P. P. of *ocūlo*, from a root *kēl-* or *kel-* (W. *celu*), appears with the spelling *oquoltod* on the S. C. de Bacch. of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196). When in the eighth cent. A. U. C. *o* before a final consonant, came to be universally changed in spelling (see § 20) to *u*, we find the spelling *quo* (*guo*) replaced by *cu* (*gu*), so that *ēquos* became *ecus* (Gen. *equi*), *quoquos* or *coquos* became *cocus* (Gen. *coqui*). The grammarians of the first cent. A. D. were puzzled by the want of analogy between *ecus* Nom., and *equi* Gen., &c., and reconstituted the Nom. as *equus*, &c. Instances of I.-Eur. q^h in Latin are: I.-Eur. root *seq^h* (O. Ind. *sac-*, Gk. *ἐπομαι*, O. Ir. *sechur*, Lith. *sekù*), Lat. *sequor*; I.-Eur. root *leiq^h*- (O. Ind. *ric-*, Arm. *e-lik'*, 'he left,' Gk. *λείπω*, O. Ir. *lēcim*, Goth. *leihva*, 'I lend,' Germ. *leihe*, Lith. *lėkù*), Lat. *linguo*; I.-Eur. *q^hi- (O. Ind. -*cid* Neut., Gk. *τί* for **τιδ*, O. Sl. *čī*-to 'what?'), Lat. *quid* Indef.; I.-Eur. *q^hē (O. Ind. *ca*, Gk. *τε*, O. Ir. -*ch*, W. -*p*, Goth. -*h*), Latin -*quē*. Before a consonant this *qu* became *c*, e. g. *scōcius*, older **socyo-* from the *o*-grade of the root *seq^h*, with the adjectival suffix -*yo-* (O. Ind. *sācyā-*, Gk. *ἀ-οσσ-ητήρ*, with *σσ* for *ky*); *scūlus*, older **oclo-* from the root *oq^h*-, 'to see' (Gk. *ᾠσσε*, with *σσ* for *ky*, *ᾠμμα* for **ᾠ-μα*, Lith. *akùs*, O. Sl. *oko*) with the suffix -*lo*.

I.-Eur. q^hw has been postulated for the initial *u* (*v*) of *ūbi* (Osc. *puf*, Umbr. *pufe*), *ūt*, *ūti* (cf. Osc. *puz*, Umbr. *puze*) (with *cu* in the middle of a word, e. g. *sī-cūbī*), *vāpor* (Lith. *kvāpas*), *in-vītus* and *in-vīto* (Pruss. *quāits*, 'will'; Lith. *kvėcziù*, 'I invite'), &c. (see *K. Z.* xxxii. 405).

In Umbro-Osc. I.-Eur. q^n is p . (On the date of the change, see von Planta, i. p. 331). Latin *pōpina*, *lūpus*, &c. are dialectal, just as *Pontius* and *Pompeius* are the dialectal names corresponding to Lat. *Quintius*, and *Petreius* to Lat. *Quartius*. (A full list of examples in von Planta, l. c.).

§ 136. I.-Eur. q^n , Lat. qu : other examples. Lat. *quattuor* (O. Ind. *catváras*, Arm. *çork'*, Ion. Gk. *τέσσαρες*, Aeol. Gk. *πέσυρες*, O. Ir. *cethir*, W. *pedwar*, Gaulo-Lat. *petor-ritum*, Lith. *keturi*, O. Sl. *četyrije*); Lat. *quinque* (O. Ind. *pāñca*, Arm. *hing*, Gk. *πέντε*, O. Ir. *cōic*, W. *pump*, Lith. *penki*); Lat. *quā*, *quam*, &c. (O. Ind. *kā*, Gk. *πόθεν*, *πῆ*, O. Ir. *cia*, W. *pwy*, Goth. *hvas*, *hvē*, Lith. *kās*, O. Sl. *kū-to*).

§ 137. c for qu . (1) Before u ; *arcus* (Goth. *arhv-azna*, 'an arrow,' O. Engl. *earh*), beside *arquitēns*, *arquitēs*, the old word for *sāgittārii* (Paul. Fest. 15. 32 Th.); the change to *-cu-* appears to be Italic and not merely Latin, if Umbr. *aršlata-* (cf. Paul. Fest. 12. 15 'arculata' dicebantur circuli, qui ex farina in sacrificiis fiebant) comes from *arcus*; from *quinque* come *quincunx*, *quincuplex*; from *sesque* comes *sescuplus* (but cf. Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 403).

(2) Before a consonant: Lat. *nēc* for *nēcūē*, *ac* from **atc* for *atque*, with Syncope of *-ē* before an initial consonant (ch. iii. § 36); *torcūlus* from *torqueo*; *cōcūlum* from *cōquo*. On *ct* for q^n-t , x for q^n-s , see § 116.

(3) Before o : *cōlo* (older *quolo*: we have *quōlunt* in the Ambrosian Palimpsest before Plautus, *Pseud.* 822, and *quolundam* on the inscription of the Faliscan 'collegium coquorum,' which also has *ququei* for *coqui*, *Zv. I. I. I.* 72) beside *inquūtinus*; *cōtus*, a distaff (Gk. *πόλος*, an axle). The fact that *quo* (I.-Eur. q^no or k^wo) had come to be pronounced like *co* (I.-Eur. k^o or ko) explains why *qu* seems not to offer the same resistance to the Brevis Brevians law in the Early Poets when it precedes o , as when it precedes other vowels, e.g. *coquō* but only *loquā* (ch. iii. § 42). But the indiscriminate spelling of every *quo* as *co* is not found till the fifth cent. A. D., e. g. *cot*, *corum*, *condam*, *locor* (see Bersu, *die Gutturatalen*, p. 90) and the analogy of the other cases and persons kept *quo* as the spelling in the Nom. Sg. of *equos*, &c., and the 3rd Pl., *sequuntur*, &c., until the o , hitherto preserved in spelling by the preceding u , became in the eighth cent. A. U. C. u (ch. iii. § 17), when *ecus*, *secuntur* were adopted as the proper spelling. In words where the analogy of other forms played no part (e.g. *sesconciām*, *C. I. L.* i. 1430) the spelling *co* is found much earlier. Similarly the first syllable of the stem *coquo-* shows *co* earlier than the second syllable; we have *qu-* however in the older period (e.g. in all the MSS. of Plaut. *Pseud.* 382; cf. *ququei* on the inscription of the Faliscan 'collegium coquorum,' *Zv. I. I. I.* 72). Puns are unsafe evidence of pronunciation; but the punning reply may be quoted of Cicero to the cook's son who asked for his vote: ego 'quoque' tibi favebo (Quint. vi. 3. 47). The spelling *equus*, &c. was instituted by Velius Longus in Trajan's time. (On this transition of orthography *-quo-*, *-cu-*, *-quu-*, see Bersu, *die Gutturatalen*, who quotes a large number of instances of these spellings, as also of the use in the time of the Gracchi of q for c before u , e.g. *oqupare*, *pequniā*, &c., and has collected those passages of the grammarians which bear on the subject. A list of the instances of the spelling *quom* for *cum* in the MSS. of Plautus is given by Probst, *Gebrauch von 'ut' bei Terenz*, p. 178 n.) I.-Eur. $quē$ did not, as is often stated, become $quō$, $cō$ in Latin (as

it did in Celtic, e. g. Ir. *cóic*, W. *pump*, but Lat. *quinque*); and though -wě after other initial consonants appears as *ǔ* in Latin *sǔcer* (swěk-), *sǔror* (swěs-), &c., it probably did not after a palatal; for the evidence points to *kw*, *gw*, &c. having been merged in *q^h*, *g^h* in Latin. *Combrētum*, bulrush, may show the O-grade of the stem *kwendhr-* of Lith. *szveñdrai* Pl. (cf. O. Scand. *hvönn* 'angelica').

§ 138. Lat. *qu* of other origin. We have already seen that I.-Eur. *kw* became *qu* in Latin, e. g. I.-Eur. **ékwo-*, 'horse' (O. Ind. *ásva-*, cf. Lith. *asžvà*, 'mare'), Lat. *ēquus*. The guttural of *lācus* (Gk. *λάκκος*, 'a tank,' O. Ir. *loch*), *lacūnar*, is not I.-Eur. *q^h*, but when followed by a consonantal *u* we find *qu* in *āquear*. The occasional spelling *sterquiltinium* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) may be like that usage of Late Latin orthography, whereby *qui* is written for Greek *κν*, e. g. *quinicus*, *helquisticon*, *liquiritia* (see ch. ii. § 28), the *ui* being meant to express the *ū*-sound of Greek *υ*, or possibly the *qu* being meant to indicate the hard unpalatalized guttural. In Italian, Latin *qu* before *e*, *i* has this hard sound (written *ch*), e. g. *chi*, *che*, retaining the labial affection (the following *w*-sound) before *a*, e. g. *quale* (see ch. ii. § 91), though in *cinque*, 'five,' where two Latin labialized velars stood in successive syllables, the first seems to have lost its labialization in Vulgar Latin.

§ 139. *Gu*. I.-Eur. *g^h* is in Latin *v*, but after a consonant *gu*, and before a consonant *g*. Thus I.-Eur. **g^hiwo-*, 'alive' (O. Ind. *jīvā-*, O. Ir. *biu*, Lith. *gyvas*) is Lat. *vīvus*; I.-Eur. root *ong^h-*, 'to anoint' (O. Ind. *anj-*, O. H. G. *ancho*, 'butter'; cf. O. Ir. *imb*, 'butter,' W. *y-men-yn*) is Lat. *unguo*; Lat. *gravis* is cognate with O. Ind. *gurú-*, Gk. *βαρύς*, Goth. *kaurus*. Before *u* I.-Eur. *g^h* was replaced by *g* in Latin, a change probably of a very early date, e. g. *gurgēs* (Gk. *ὑπό-βρυχα*, *ὑπο-βρύχιος*), though the *u* may be often regarded as a weak form of the *wě* of *gwě* (see § 51). Before *o*, Latin *gu* (*gv*) seems to have come in time to sound like Latin *g*, as *quo* came to sound like *co* (§ 137). After *o* in terminations had come to be written *u*, even when preceded by *v*, *u*, we find spellings like *distingunt*, *extingunt*, for which *distinguunt*, *extinguunt*, &c. were afterwards restored by the analogy of the other persons, *distinguimus*, &c. The grammarians of the Empire have difficulty in determining the proper spelling of verbs in *-guo* and *-go*, and generally follow the rule of writing *-go* when the Perfect ended in *-xi*, e. g. *extingo*, *ungo*.

§ 140. I.-Eur. *g^h*, Lat. *v*: other examples. Lat. *venio* (O. Ind. *gam-*, *gach-*, Arm. *e-kn*, 'he came,' Gk. *βαίνω*, *βάσκαω*, Goth. *qima*, Engl. *I come*, Germ. *komme*; Lat. *vōro* (O. Ind. *gr-*, Arm. *ker*, 'food,' Gk. *βopά*, *βιβρώσκαω*, Lith. *geriù*, 'I drink,' O. Sl. *žira*, 'I swallow'); Lat. *vēru* (O. Ir. *bir N.*, a U-stem, W. *ber*); Lat. *nūdus* for **novedo-* (Goth. *naqaps*; cf. O. Ind. *nag-nā-*, Lith. *nūgas*, O. Sl. *nagü*).

An intervocalic *gw* of later origin is similarly treated in *māvōlo* (**marvōlo*) from **mag(e)-vōlo*.

§ 141. Dialectal *b*. In Umbro-Osc. I.-Eur. *gⁿ* is *b*, e. g. Umbr. *benust*, Osc. *ce-bnust* from the root of Lat. *vēnio*. So Lat. *bās*, &c. seem to be dialectal or rustic (see von Planta, i. p. 335).

§ 142. *g* for I.-Eur. *gⁿ*. (1) Before consonant: Lat. *agnus* (Gk. ἀμνός for *ἀβνός, O. Sl. *jagne*) (on *ävillus*, see § 19); Lat. *mīgro* (Gk. ἀ-μείβω, O. Sl. *miglivü*, 'mobile'); Lat. *gians* (Gk. βάλανος, Arm. *kalin*, Lith. *gilė*, O. Sl. *želadi*).

(2) Before *u*. (On the spellings *distingunt*, &c., see Bersu, *die Gutturales*).

(3) Before *o*. (On the spellings *distingo*, &c., see Bersu, *die Gutturales*). Similarly *gu* from I.-Eur. *ghⁿ* is written *g* before *o* in *ningo*.

§ 143. *GHⁿ*. I.-Eur. *ghⁿ* is Latin *f*, when initial, but between vowels *v*, after a consonant *gu* (before *u* reduced to *g*), and before a consonant *g*. Thus Lat. *formus* (O. Ind. *gharmá-*, 'heat,' Arm. *ǰerm*, Gk. θερμός, Engl. warm for **gwarm*, Pruss. *gorme*, 'heat'); *nivem* Acc., O. Lat. *nīvit* [Gk. νίφα, νίφει (*νει-*); cf. Zend *snaežaiti*, Goth. *snaivs*, 'snow,' Lith. *snaigyti* Inf., O. Sl. *sněgŭ*, 'snow,' W. *nyf*]; *ninguit* (Lith. *sniŋga*) from the root *sneighⁿ-*, 'to snow.'

I.-Eur. *ghⁿ* is *f* in Umbro-Osc. whether initial or intervocalic, &c. (see von Planta, i. p. 447, for examples).

§ 144. I.-Eur. *ghⁿ* in Latin: other examples. Lat. *cō-nīveo* from the root *kneighⁿ-* (Goth. *hneivan*, Germ. *neigen*); *tergus* (Gk. στέρφος, τέρφος); Lat. *fōveo*, the original meaning of which is 'to warm' (e. g. Plaut. *Capt.* 847; *foueri foculis feruentibus*) from the root *dheghⁿ-*, 'to burn' (Lith. *degū*), and from the same root, Lat. *fūvilla* (Gk. τέφρα for *θέφρα).

§ 145. The Sibilants: *S*, *Z*. In Sanscrit, besides the ś (I.-Eur. *ġ*), which corresponds to a guttural in Greek, Latin, &c. (e. g. O. Ind. *śatám*, Gk. ἐ-κατόν, Lat. *centum*) we have *s* (I.-Eur. *s*) which corresponds to *s* in other languages (e. g. O. Ind. *saptá*, Lat. *septem*, O. Ir. *secht*, Goth. *sibun*, Lith. *septyni*), and ś (like our *sh*) which appears after *i-* and *u-*, *r-* and *k-* sounds, e. g. *ušta-*, Lat. *ŭstus*. Sanscrit *kṣ* is the equivalent of Greek *κτ* in *íkṣa-*, Gk. ἄρκτος, &c., of Greek *ξ* in *ákṣa-*, Gk. ἄξων, &c., and even of Greek *χθ* in *kṣām-*, Gk. χθών. The exact number and nature of the I.-Eur. sibilants have not yet been determined, but we can at least discriminate an unvoiced and a voiced sibilant, which we may call *S* and *Z* (cf. Engl. 'use')

Noun and 'use' Verb), without precluding the possibility of this S and Z representing more than one variety of sibilant.

§ 146. S, Z. Latin *s* was, as we have seen (ch. ii. § 117), unvoiced or hard. The voiced or soft sibilant, for which the symbol Z may have been used in early times (ch. i. § 5) passed in the fourth cent. B. C. into *r* between vowels (cf. Engl. 'forlorn,' Mid. Engl. forloren, beside 'lost'). Before a consonant the voiced sibilant was dropped with lengthening of the preceding vowel, e. g. I.-Eur. *nǐzdo (O. Ind. nīdā-, Arm. nist, 'situation,' O. Ir. net M., 'a nest,' Engl. nest), Lat. *nīlus*. An initial sibilant was often dropped in I.-Eur.; thus we have a root teg-, 'to cover, roof' (Lat. *tēgo*, Gk. τέγος, O. Ir. teg, 'house,' Engl. thatch), as well as a root steg- (O. Ind. sthag-, Gk. στέγω), the roots without initial *s*- being perhaps those used after words ending in *-s* (cf. ταιστέγαις for ταῖς στέγαις on the Gortyn inser., δύστηνος for *δυσ-στηνος, &c.); and it is not always easy to say whether Latin words, which lack an initial sibilant that is found in cognate words of other languages, have lost it through the phonetic laws peculiar to Latin, or represent an I.-Eur. 'doublet.' *Lātus*, broad, from the I.-Eur. root stel-, 'to extend' (O. Sl. stelja), appears in Old Latin in the form *stlātus*, *stlātaria* or *stlattaria navis* (ch. ii. § 130); and we have *stlo-cus*, *stlis* (*slis*) as the old forms of *lōcus*, *līs*, just as in Greek μικρός, &c. are the older forms of μικρός, &c. An initial sibilant is not found in Latin before *m*, e. g. *mordeo* from the root smerd- (Gk. σμερδαλέος, O. H. G. smerzan, 'to feel pain,' Engl. to smart), before *n*, e. g. *nūrus* from I.-Eur. *snūso- (O. Ind. snuṣā, Arm. nū, Gk. νυ(σ)ός, O. H. G. snur), before *l*, e. g. *lābo* for *slabo (O. H. G. slaf, 'loose,' Lith. slābnas, 'weak'). Before *r* in the middle of a word a sibilant becomes *b*, e. g. *sobrīnus* for *swesrinus (Lith. seserynai, Pl.), from I.-Eur. *swēsor-, 'a sister,' probably from an earlier *f* (§ 114); whether it becomes *f* at the beginning of a word, e. g. *frīgus* (Gk. ψίγος), or is dropped, e. g. *rēpo* for *srēpo (cf. *serpo*), or becomes *str*-, e. g. *stringo* (O. Ir. srengim, 'to draw'), is uncertain. After *r* and *l* it is assimilated, e. g. *verres* for *verses (Lith. vėřsis; cf. O. Ind. vīṣa-), *collum*, O. Lat. *collus*, for *colso- (O. Engl. heals, Germ. Hals). Initial ps-, ks- appear to have become *s*-,

e. g. *sābūlum*, sand (Gk. ψάμμος for *ψαφ-μος), *dis-sīpo* (O. Ind. kšīp-, 'to throw').

Latin *s* often represents an original dental sound, e. g. *adgressus* formed from the stem of *adgrēdior* with the participial termination *-to-*. This change was probably very old, so that the form *adgrettus* (written in the earlier orthography *adgretus*), quoted from Ennius by Paul. Fest. 5. 6 Th., probably represents **ad-gred(i)tus* (like *cette* for **cĕ-dĕte*, § 108). A double *ss* (generally arisen from *tt*, *ts*; cf. our 'gossip' for god-sip) was after a diphthong or long vowel (see ch. ii. § 129) reduced in the Early Empire to single *s*, e. g. *fūsus*, older *fūssus*, *ūsus*, older *ūssus*. In *seccēni*, from *sex*, the second *s* represents an original *x* (i. e. *c-s*) (see § 158); and *x* reduced to *s* is first assimilated, then dropped with lengthening of the vowel, in words like *tēlum*, older *tellum*, for **teslum*, **tealum* (§ 117). On initial *s-* for *sy-*, e. g. *suo*, see § 65; for *sw-*, e. g. *sūdor*, § 71. On *ns*, see ch. ii. § 66, on I.-Eur. ms, above, § 76.

In Umbro-Oscan I.-Eur. *s* remains when initial, e. g. Umbr. *sent*, Osc. *set* 'sunt,' but when intervocalic became first voiced *s* (written in Oscan in the native alphabet *s*, in the Lat. alph. *z*, e. g. Fluusai 'Florae,' *egmazum* 'rerum'), which in Umbr. passed into *r*, e. g. *kuratu* 'curato' (Pel. coisatens 'curaverunt'). I.-Eur. *ss* became *tt* if the Perfect ending *-atted* 3 Sg., *-attens* 3 Pl. (e. g. Osc. *prufatted* 'probavit,' *prufattens* 'probaverunt') is rightly compared with the Lat. Future in *-sso*, e. g. *amasso* (ch. viii. § 3); *sr* probably became *fr* (Lat. *br*) (cf. mod. Neapolitan *Uttrafe* for Ital. *Ottobre* 'October'); *sn*, *sm*, *sl* remain, e. g. Umbr. *snata* P. P. P. (Lat. *nare*), Osc. *Slabii* 'Labiis' (cf. Lat. *Stlaborius*); *rs* appears in Osc. sometimes as *r* with 'compensatory' lengthening, e. g. *teerum* 'terram,' sometimes as *rr*, e. g. *Kerri*, in Umbrian sometimes as *rs* (*s*), e. g. *tursitu*, *tusetu* (cf. Lat. *terreo*), sometimes as *rf*, e. g. *Çerfu-*; *ns* in the middle of a word became *nts*, e. g. Umbr. *menzne* 'mense'; when final it is in Osc. *-ss*, in Umbr. *-f*, e. g. Osc. *vias* 'vias,' Umbr. *turuf* 'tauros'; final *-nts* is in Umbr. (and Osc.?) *-f*, e. g. Umbr. *zeřef* 'sedens.' (On the treatment of I.-Eur. *s* in Umbro-Oscan, see von Planta, i. p. 472.)

§ 147. I.-Eur. s, Latin s: other examples. I.-Eur. *sēno-, 'old' (O. Ind. sāna-, Arm. hin, Gk. ἔτη καὶ νέα, 'the old and new day,' i. e. the last day of the month, O. Ir. sen, W. hen, Goth. sinistra Superl., Lith. sėnas), Lat. sēn-ior, sēn-ex, Gen. senis; I.-Eur. root wes-, 'to clothe' (O. Ind. vas-, vástra-, N., 'clothing,' Arm. z-gest, Gk. ἐσ-θήs, Goth. vasjan, vasti F.), Lat. ves-tis; I.-Eur. *aks(i)-, 'axle' (O. Ind. ákṣa-, Gk. ἄξων, O. H. G. ahsa, Lith. aszís, O. Sl. osí), Lat. axis; I.-Eur. *pōtis Nom. Sg. (O. Ind. pátis, 'master,' Gk. πόσις), Lat. pōtis.

§ 148. Lat. r for intervocalic sibilant. Intervocalic s became h in Greek, e. g. εῦω for εῦσω (I.-Eur. *eusō), and was dropped, e. g. γένεος, γένους Gen. (I.-Eur. *gēnēs-ōs), but in Latin it appears as r, e. g. ūro, gēnēris, having probably passed through the stage of voiced s (z), a stage at which the sibilant remained in Oscan, e. g. ezum 'esse,' while it suffered rhotacism in Umbrian, as in Latin, e. g. erom. The grammarians often quote Old Latin forms with intervocalic s, e. g. lasēs, Valesii, Fusii (Quint. i. 4. 13; cf. Ter. Scaur. 13. 13 K. Fustus, asa, lasēs); dasi, arbosem, robosem, helusa 'holera,' loebesum 'liberum' (Paul. Fest. 48. 19; 11. 20; 71. 12; 86. 30 Th.); r pro s littera saepe antiqui posuerunt, ut maiosibus, meliosibus, lasibus, fesius (id. 359. 1 Th.); pignosa (id. 260. 11 Th.) (for other passages see Müller ad Paul. Fest. p. 15), and often refer similar forms to the Sabine dialect (e. g. Paul Fest. 6. 36 Th. aurum . . . alii a Sabinis translatum putant, quod illi 'ausum' dicebant; id. 18. 3 Th. Aureliam familiam ex Sabinis oriundam a Sole dictam putant, quod ei publice a populo Romano datus sit locus, in quo sacra faceret Soli, qui ex hoc 'Auseli' dicebantur, ut 'Valesii,' 'Papisii' pro eo quod est Valerii, Papirii; Varro, ap. Vel. Long. 69. 8 K. (cf. L. L. vii. 27) gave fasena as Sabine for Lat. harena. Varro (L. L. vii. 26) quotes examples of this older spelling from the Carmen Saliare; Livy speaking of Sp. Furius Fusus, the consul of 464 B. C. says that some of his authorities spelt the name Fusio- (iii. 4. 1 Furius 'Fusios' scripsere quidam); on the inscription with the Carmen Arvale (C. I. L. i. 28) we have Lasēs 'Lares': enos, Lasēs, iuuate; in the most ancient piece of Latin preserved for us, the Praenestine fibula, Numasioi 'Numerio' (xiv. 4123 Manios med fefaked Numasioi), and in the Dvenos inscr. Toitesiai 'Tuteriae.' But words of the literary period with intervocalic s are either (1) dialectal, e. g. amāsius, a gallant (Sabine?, see Nettleship, Contributions, s. v.), or (2) foreign loanwords, e. g. gaesum (Gaulish; cf. gaesati, Gaulish mercenaries, C. G. L. v. 71. 23, O. Ir. gai) (so ašīnus, lāser, rōsa, sīser, &c.), or (3) had originally ss, whether derived from I.-Eur. tt, e. g. caesus for *caet-tus from caedo, from ns (I.-Eur. ntt, &c.), e. g. vicēsimus older vicensumus (ch. ii. § 66), formōsus, older formonsus (ib.), from I.-Eur. ss, e. g. quaeso, older quaes-so, a different word from quaero (ch. viii. § 33), nāsus, older nassum, or from some other consonant-group. This older ss was after a long vowel or diphthong written s after the close of the Republic, but Quintilian tells us that caussae, cassus, divisiones, &c. was the spelling of Cicero and Virgil (i. 7. 20 quid quod Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra, fere quotiens s littera media vocalium longarum vel subjecta longis esset, geminabatur? ut 'caussae, cassus, divisiones': quomodo et ipsum et Vergilium quoque scripsisse manus eorum docent), and this spelling is by no means uncommon in the MSS. of Plautus, Virgil, &c. (see ch. ii. § 129). After a short vowel ss remained, e. g. fissus. Quāsillus, pūsillus (cf. pūsus) are said to show the same reduction in the pretonic syllable as ofella (beside offa), māmilla (beside mamma) (ch. ii. § 130); rather the Dim. quasillus was formed from *quas-los

after Rhotacism had ceased to operate; *miser* (on the spelling *myser* see ch. ii. § 16, p. 29) has been explained as a loanword from the Greek (*μισορός*), like other adjectives expressive of nuances of feeling, e.g. *hilaris* older *hilarus* (Gk. *ἰλαρός*). An initial *s* is not rhotacized when it comes after the final vowel of a preposition, &c., in a compound, e.g. *pō-situs* from *po-*, a byform of *ab* (I.-Eur. **āpō*) and the P. P. P. of *sino*, but the final *s* of a preposition, &c., in a compound is rhotacized before an initial vowel, e.g. *dīr-imo* from *dīs-* and *imo*, *diribeo* from *dis-* and *hābeo*. *Furvus* points to an earlier trisyllabic *fus-uo-* (cf. *arvum* from trisyllabic *arvum*, § 68), a byformation of *fus-cus*, and *Minerva* to **Menes-uā* (the word is a quadrisyllable in Plaut. *Bacch.* 893, Attius, *Trag.* 127 R.), but before consonantal *v* we have *s* dropped with 'Compensation' in *dī-vello*, *dī-vendo*, &c. Other examples of forms with *r* beside forms with *s* are *maereo* (*maestus*), *gēro* (*ges-si*, *ges-tum*), *haurio* (*haus-(s)ī*, *haus-tum*), *quaero* (*quaes-tus*; but *quaes(s)ivi*, *quaes(s)itum* come from *quaes(s)o*, ch. viii. § 33), *Etrūria* (*Etrusci*), *auris* (*aus-culto*), *nāres* (*nās-(s)um*), and oblique cases of *S*-stems, e.g. *fūneris* (*funes-tus*), *ōneris* (*onus-tus*), *verberis* (*subverbus-tam* Plaut. ap. Fest. 444. 15 Th.), *hōnōris* (*honestus*); by analogy of these oblique cases *r* has found its way into the Nominative of *honor* (older *honos*), *arbor* (older *arbos*; cf. *arvustum* and *arbōrētum*), *ūdor* (older *odos*), &c. (ch. vi. § 7). (For a fuller list of examples of the Latin and Umbro-Oscan treatment of I.-Eur. intervocalic *s*, see Conway, *Verner's Law in Italy*). The change of intervocalic *s* to *r* is a common occurrence in language. English *r* corresponds to Gothic *z* in words like 'ore' (Goth. *aiz-*, I.-Eur. **ayes-*, Lat. *aes*, *aeris* Gen.), and in Polish a word like *może*, 'can,' has a trilled sound of the voiced sibilant that is hardly to be distinguished from *r* (see B. B. xv. pp. 270 sqq.).

§ 149. Initial Sibilant before Consonant: (1) before unvoiced consonant: I.-Eur. root *stā-*, 'to stand' (O. Ind. *sthā-*, Gk. *στάσις*, Goth. *staps*, O. Sl. *stati* Inf.), Lat. *stāre*, *stātio*; I.-Eur. root *sper-*, 'to strike with the feet' (O. Ind. *sphur-*, Gk. *σπαίρω*, Engl. *spurn*, Lith. *spiriū*), Lat. *sperno*; I.-Eur. root *skand-*, 'to spring' (O. Ind. *skand-*, Gk. *σκανδάληθρον*, a springe, O. Ir. *ro se-scaind*, 'he sprang'), Lat. *scando*. Similarly we have *str-*, e.g. in Lat. *strātus*, *strāmen* (cf. Gk. *στρωτός*, *στρωμά*), *spr-* in *sprētus*, *scr-* in *scrōbis*, a ditch (Lett. *skrabt*, 'to scrape'), while *sil-* of O. Lat. *silātus*, *silātaria* (*stlatt*.) *navis* has become class. Lat. *l-* of *lātus*, broad.

(2) Before voiced consonant: I.-Eur. root *sneigh-*, 'to snow' (Zend *snaežaiti*, Gk. *νείφει*, *ἀγά-ννιφος* for **άγα-σνιφος*, O. Ir. *snechta*, W. *nyf*, Goth. *snaivs*, Lith. *snėgas*, O. Sl. *sněgü*) Lat. *nivem* Acc.; I.-Eur. root *snā-* (O. Ind. *snā-*, 'to bathe,' Gk. *νήχω*, I swim, O. Ir. *snāim*), Lat. *nāre*; I.-Eur. root *slēg-* (Gk. *λαγγάζω*, to slacken, *λήγω*, to cease, O. Ir. *lac*, 'weak,' W. *llag*, O. H. G. *slach*, Engl. *slack*), Lat. *languēo*; I.-Eur. root *sleub-* (Goth. *sliupan*, Engl. to slip), Lat. *lūbricus*; I.-Eur. root *smerd-* (Lith. *smirdėti*, 'to stink'), Lat. *merda*; Gk. (σ) *μῆκρός*, Lat. *mīca*. If we may infer from the treatment of an internal sibilant before a voiced consonant, e.g. *nāds* for **nizdo-*, it would seem that the initial sibilant was first assimilated, **nnix* for **snix* (cf. Gk. *φιλο-μμειδής* for **φιλο-σμειδής*) then dropped, *nix*.

(3) Before *r*. The use of *t* for I.-Eur. *d* with *r* in Latin, e.g. *āter*, stem *ātro-* for **ādno-*, suggests that Latin *r* was not voiced, so that it is better to consider separately the treatment of an initial sibilant before *r*. The instances are unfortunately few and uncertain. Lat. *frīgus* goes naturally with Gk. *βίγος*, but it has also been connected with Gk. *φρίσσα*, while Lat. *rīgor*, *rīgīdus* has been assigned to *βίγος*; Lat. *frāga*, strawberries, has been referred by some to

Gk. *πάξ*, a grape, by others to *frago*, and certainly Lat. *răcēnus* goes more naturally with *πάξ* than *frāga*. Whether Greek *βίγος*, *πάξ* originally began with *σ* or *f* is a moot point. Lat. *rēpo* goes naturally with *serpo*, but Lith. *rėplióti*, Zend rap-, 'to go,' suggest an I-Eur. 'doublet' without the initial sibilant. The I-Eur. root *sreu-*, 'to flow' (O. Ind. *sru-*, Gk. *βέ(φ)ω*, Lith. *sraviù*, Ir. *sruaim*, 'a stream,' O. H. G. *stroum*), has been sought in the Latin words *rūmen*, (*ficus*) *Rūmīna*, *Rumon*, the old name of the Tiber (Serv. ad *Aen.* viii. 63. 90) and in the name *Rōma* itself; Lat. *rātis* has been connected with *sēro*, Lat. *rūbus* with Germ. Ge-strüpp, and so on (for other examples see Osthoff, *M. U.* v. 62). On the other hand Latin forms with initial *r* which have in other languages a sibilant before the *r*, may come from an I-Eur. 'doublet' which lacked the sibilant, as *tēgo* comes from I-Eur. *teg-*, a byform of the root *steg-*, 'to cover,' roof. Another possibility is that *str-* may be the Latin equivalent, as in our 'stream,' &c. It is not always easy to decide where Lat. *str-* and *str-, sr-*, in other languages, represent an original *str-* or an original *sr-*; and similarly O. Lat. *stl-*, of *stlōcus*, *stlis* and *stis* may have been originally *sl-* and not *stl-*.

§ 150. O. Lat. *stl*, *sl*, *scl*. Quintilian (i. 4. 16) quotes *stlocus* and *stlites* as O. Lat. forms. The old form *stlis* was retained in the legal phrase *decemviri stlitibus iudicandis* in Cicero's time (Cic. *Or.* xlv. 156); on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B.C. (C. I. L. i. 198) we have once *stis* but usually *lis*, and *SL. IVDIK* on a Scipio epitaph of c. 130 B.C. (i. 38), *sclitib* . . . (x. 1249); cf. *stloc[us]* (v. 7381). *Stlembus*, slow, is quoted from Lucilius (Paul. Fest. 455. 4 Th.); *scloppus* (v. l. *stloppus*), is used by Persius (v. 13) to indicate the sound of slapping the cheek when distended (cf. Ital. *schioppo*):

nec scloppo tumidas intendis rumpere buccas.

In dialectal names these combinations are preserved, e. g. *Stlaccius* (C. I. L. vi. 26863, &c.) (cf. Lat. *lacca*, a swelling on the leg?), *Stlaborius* (Wilm. 1913, Pompeii) (cf. Lat. *lābor*?), Oscan *Slabio-*. In Latin the *t* of *stl-* (or *c*, for *tl* became *cl*, § 105) would be dropped, as it is in the name *Fostius* (cf. *Fostulus*, *Faustulus*), C. I. L. i². p. 130) (cf. *for(c)tis*, § 157), leaving *sl-*, which would become **ll-* (see above), then *l-*.

§ 151. Sibilant before voiced consonant in middle of word. Lat. *audio* for **aus-dio*, from **aus*, a byform of *auris*; Lat. *pēdo* from I-Eur. *pezd-* (M. H. G. fist, Pruss. *peisda*, 'podex') with *o*-grade of root in *pōdex* for **posd-ex*; Lat. *sīdo* for **si-sdo* from the weak grade of the root *sed-*, 'to sit,' with *i*-reduplication (ch. viii. § 9); Lat. *sūdus* for **sus-dus* from the root *saus-*, 'to dry' (O. Ind. *śūṣ-*, Gk. *αῖος*, Lith. *saūsas*, Engl. *sear*); Lat. *mālus* for **mas-lus* or for **mas-dus* (§ 111) (Engl. *mast*); Lat. *dūmus* (O. Lat. *dusmus*), *dūmetum*, *dummetum* in the earlier spelling, e. g. in Virgil MSS. (see Ribbeck's Index) for **dusmetum* (cf. O. Ir. *doss*, 'a bush') (the dialectal name *Dusmia* is found on inscriptions, *Eph. Epigr.* viii. 128. 820, both from Teate Marruc). Lat. *cōmis* (*cosmis* on the Dvenos inscr.); Lat. *prīmus* for **prismus* (cf. *priscus*, *pristinus*, Pelign. *prismo-*); Lat. *pōmērium* for **pos(t)moerium* (Varro, *L. L.* v. 143; cf. Paul. Fest. 327. 13 Th.); Lat. *prēlum* for **pres-lum* (cf. *pres-si*: a Latin **preso* must have existed beside *premo*, as Gk. *τρέ(σ)ω* beside *τρέπω*); Lat. *quātus* for **quas-lus* (cf. *quīsillus*; Lith. *kāszius*, O. Sl. *koši*); Lat. *cānus* for **casnus* (cf. *casus*, Osc. *casnar*, an old man); Lat. *fānum* for **fāsnum* (cf. Osc. *fīsna-*, Umbr. *fesna-*, from stem **fēsna-*; on *ā-ē*, see § 54); Lat. *fēs-lus*, *fēriae* from *fēs-iae*, Osc. *fīsia-*); Lat.

pōne for **pos(t)-ne*; Lat. *pōno* for **po-s(i)no*, a compound of *pō-*, a byform of *ap-*, of *aperio* (cf. O. Ind. *ápa*, Gk. *άπο*), and *šino* [cf. the P. P. P. *po-situs*, and Pft. Ind. originally *po-šivi*, then by false analogy of *pos-itus*, *posui* (ch. viii. § 39)]; *ānus*, *āhēnus* for **ayes-no-*, Umbr. *ahesno-*), and so with many stems in *-ēno-*, *-īno-*, *-ēlo-*, &c. In some of these examples the sibilant is a development from an earlier group of sounds, e. g. from *st* in *pōmērium*, *pōne*, from *s(š)* in *pōno*; similarly from (r) *cs*, *x* in *lūna*, written *Losna* on an old Praenestine mirror (C. I. L. i. 55), for **lux-na* (Zend *raoxšna-*, ‘shining,’ Pruss. *lauxnos*, ‘stars’); *sēni*, *sēmenstris* (cf. *ses-ceni*) for **secni*, **sec-menstris*; *tēla* from *texo*, &c. (other examples in § 162); (2) *ns* in (*h*)*ālo* for **anslo* (O. Sl. *achati*, ‘to be fragrant’); *pīlum* from *pinso*. The older spelling showed a double consonant in these cases. Thus *velatura*, the carrying trade, for **rex-latura*, from *vehō*, was probably spelt *vellatura* by Varro in a passage (R. R. i. 2. 14) where he connects the word with *vella*, the rustic form of *villa*; a sibilant which came at a later time to stand before a voiced consonant was similarly treated, e. g. *divello* for *dis-vello*, *dīmota* for *dismota* (S. C. Bacch. C. I. L. i. 196), *dīmītte* (‘dimitte’ non dicas, Caper, 97. 7 K.), *dī-numero*, *dī-luo*. In the same way the form *ē* arose from *ex* in collocations like *ē-vello*, *ē-moveo*, *ē-mitto*, *ē-numero*, *ē-luo* (see ch. ix. § 29); *vidēn* for *vidēs-ne* was shortened to *vidēn* (ch. iii. § 42). *Cāmillus* (*Camelio* on old Praenestine epitaphs, C. I. L. i. 74; 1501 a) was derived by the Romans from a Greek (or Etruscan?) *κάσμιλος*, meaning a servant of the gods (see Varro, L. L. vii. 34; Macr. iii. 8. 5; Paul. Fest. 44. 33 Th.; cf. Virg. *Aen.* xi. 542). Varro refers *Cāmena* to an earlier *Casmena*, which he connects with *carmen* (L. L. vii. 26). How *Casmillus* and *Casmena* (if the word ever existed in this form) failed to become **Cāmillus*, **Cāmena* is not clear. The group *rsd* became *rd* (through **rrd*, for *rs* becomes *rr*), e. g. *hordeum* (cf. O. H. G. *gerstā*, Germ. *Gerste*); *turdus* (Lith. *strāzdas*, O. Ir. *truit*, Engl. *throstle*). The I.-Eur. prototype of *custos* (Goth. *huzd*, Engl. *hoard*), *hasta* (Goth. *gadzš*, ‘a sting,’ Germ. *Gerte*, Engl. *yard*, O. Ir. *gat*) may have had *sth-*, not *zdh-*.

Quāstillus from **quas-los* (class. *quālus*) shows that *sl* remained later than the change of intervocalic *s* to *r* (§ 148). *Dusmus* Adj. occurs in Liv. Andronicus (end of third cent. B.C.) (*Trag.* 39 R.) *dusmo* in loco. Plautus’ *viden* for *vidēsne*, *ain* for *aisne*, &c. show that the law was operative in his time.

§ 152. Sibilant before r in middle of word. Lat. *cērebrum* for **cerēsrum* (O. Ind. *śiras-*, ‘the head’); Lat. *crūbro* for **crāsro* (Lith. *szirszi*, O. Sl. *srūšeni*); *fībra* for *fīsra* (cf. *fīlum* for **fislum*, Lith. *gýsla*, ‘a sinew’); Lat. *tēnēbrae* for **tenēsrae* (O. Ind. *tāmisrā*, from *tāmas-*, ‘darkness,’ Germ. *Dāmmerng*); *fūnēbris* for **funēs-ris*.

§ 153. Assimilation of sibilant to preceding r, 1. Lat. *farreus* for **farseus* (Umbr. *farsio-*, cf. O. Sl. *brašino*, ‘food’; Goth. *barizeins*, ‘made of barley’); Lat. *torreo* for **torseo* (O. Ind. *trš-*, Gk. *τέρσομαι*); Lat. *ferre* for **fer-se*; Lat. *velle* for **velse*; Lat. *erro* for **erso* (Goth. *airzjan*, ‘to mislead,’ Germ. *irren*); Lat. *garrío* for **garsio* (Lith. *gařsas*, ‘noise’); Lat. *porrum* from I.-Eur. **prso-* (Gk. *πάσων*); Lat. *terruncius* for **ters-*, older **trīs-* (Gk. *τρís*). This *rr* from *rs* was when final reduced to *r*, e. g. *ter* (scanned as long by position in Plautus) (ch. ii. § 133), *far*, Gen. *farris*. Before *t* the *s* kept its place, and the *r* was dropped, e. g. *testāmentum* for **tersta-* from older **trīsta-* (Osc. *trīstaamento-*); *tostus* for **torstus*.

An *s* (ss), arisen out of an earlier *ts*, &c. was not assimilated, e. g. *versus* for **verttus*, *rursus* and *reversus* for **reverthus*, *ars* beside *far*. Latin *rs* was

pronounced like *ss*, as we see from the pun in Plautus, *Pers.* 740 *Persa me pessum dedit*, and often came to be written *ss*, and after a long vowel, *s*; hence *russus* and *rusus*, *introsus*, *prosa*, &c. (see ch. ii. § 129).

§ 154. Assimilation of preceding dental to the sibilant. Lat. *suāsi* from **suāssi* from *suādeo*; *concūssi* from *concitio*, &c.; *pōssum* for **pōl(ē)sum*. Similarly in the final syllable, *hospes* for **hospets*, *mīles* for **mīlets*; this *-es* is short in classical poetry, but probably long by position in Plautus (ch. ii. § 133).

§ 155. Lat. *ss* for *tt*. Before *r* we find *st* for *tt*, e.g. *pēdēstris* for **pedet-tris* from *pedes*, Gen. *pedītis*, *asestricis* Fem. of *assessor*, and perhaps at the end of a word, e.g. *est*, 3 Sg. Pres. of *ēdo*. But in other cases *tt* became *ss*, e.g. *ūsus*, older *ūssus*, from *utor* (older *oitor*, *octor*) for **ut-tus*, *ūsiō* for **ut-tio*, **oit-tio* (Osc. *oititiuf* 'usio,' beside Pel. *oisa* 'usa' is best explained as **oit(i)tions*); so *fāssus* from *fāteor*, *sēssus* from *sēdeo*, *morsus* from *mordeo*, *percussus* from *per-cello*, **per-cello*, &c., all formed by adding the participial TO-suffix (see ch. v. § 27) to the root of the verb. In the second cent. B. C. some verbs whose root ended in a guttural followed the analogy of these verbs, owing to the similarity of their Perfect Indicative Active, e.g. *spargo*, *sparsi* made *sparsus*, as *ardeo*, *arsi* made *arsus*; *tergo*, *tersi* made *tersus*, as *mordeo*, *morsi* made *morsus*. But in the period of the older literature these false forms in *-sus* had not established themselves; Paul. Fest. quotes *merat* for *mersat* (57. 16 Th.; cf. 89. 26); Quintilian (i. 4. 14) says: 'mertare' atque 'pultare' dicebant; and Nonius (179. 4 M.) quotes from Varro *tertus* for *tersus*, and from Accius *merat* for *mersare*. *Exfuti*, explained by Paul. Fest. 57. 16 Th. as *exfusi* (cf. *con-fūto*, *fūtilis*, *fūtilis*) has been referred to **fūtus*, P. P. P. of a verb **fuo*, to shake (O. Ind. *dhū-*); if it comes from *fundo* it must represent an older **fud(i)tus*, a byform of **fud-tus* as *al(i)tus* of *al-tus*; so *mattus*, drunk (the Romance forms attest *tt*) for **mad(i)tus*, like *adgrettus* (§ 109). *Estis*, *este*, &c. from *edo*, to eat, must be due to the analogy of *āmā-tis*, *ama-te*, &c.; so *com-estus* beside *comessus*. *Fēruntō*, &c. for **feront-tōd* (ch. viii. § 57), *vehementer*, if for **vehement-ter* (ch. ix. § 2) retain *t* in the same way.

§ 156. Other groups with a sibilant. When a sibilant came between two labials or gutturals, the first was dropped, e.g. *asporto* for **abs-porto*, *dīscō* for **dīc-sco* (cf. *di-dic-i*), *sescēni* for **sex-ceni*, **secs-ceni*. Similarly *pst* becomes *st* in *ostendo* (but O. Lat. *obstīnet*) beside *obstrūdo*, *obstīno*.

As *rs* became *rr*, and *ls* became *ll*, so *rs*, *ls* before a consonant become *r*, *l*, e.g. *hordeum* for **horsdeum*, *ainus* for **alsnus* (Lith. *elksnis*), *perna*, the ham, from I.-Eur. **pērsnā-*, 'the heel' (Gk. *πῆρνα*, Goth. *fairzna*, O. Engl. *fyrns*, Germ. *Ferse*; cf. O. Ind. *pṛṛñi-*), but an unvoiced consonant preserves the *s* at the expense of the *r*, *l*, e.g. *torstus* for **torstus*, *posco* for **porsco* (O. H. G. *forscōn*, Germ. *forschen*), properly for **prksko* from the root *prek-* of *precor*, &c. (On these groups see the next paragraph.)

§ 157. Loss of Consonant in Group. It is convenient here to bring together the various examples of the loss of consonants, when they occur between two other consonants, or in some unpronounceable combination (cf. Engl. 'hal(f)penny,' 'Satur(n)-day,' 'be(t)st,' 'cas(t)le,' 'go(d)spel'). It is not always possible to decide whether the consonant was already ejected in what we

call the 'Indo-European period,' e. g. mīšk-, 'to mix' (Lat. *misceo*, O. Ir. *mescaim*, W. *mysgu* Inf., O. H. G. *miscu*), for *mīk-sk-, from the root meik-, 'to mix' (O. Ind. miś-rá-, 'mixed,' Lith. *sumišti*, 'to get mixed'), with the addition of the Inceptive suffix (ch. viii. § 21), or whether its ejection is due to the phonetic laws of Latin, e. g. *lūna* (on an early Praenestine mirror *Losna*) for *lu(c)sna (Zend *raoxšna-*, 'shining,' Pruss. *lauxnos*, 'stars').

A consonant between two others is dropped in such groups as :

(1) l(c)t, l(c)s, r(c)t, r(c)s, r(t)c, s(c)t, s(t)l, s(c)l, c(t)s, r(t)s or r(d)s, e. g. *ultus* for *ulctus, *mulsi* for *mulcsi, *fortis*, O. Lat. *fortis* (§ 118), *tortus* for *torctus, *torsi* for *torcsi, *corculum* for *cort-culum from *cor(d)*, *pastum* for *pascetum, O. Lat. *slis*, class. *lis* for *stlis* (*sclis*) (§ 150), *nox* for *noctis, *ars* for *arts, *arsi* for *ardsi.

(2) r(g)n, r(g)m, r(d)n, r(d)m, r(b)m, e. g. *urna* for *urgna (cf. *urceus*), *tormentum* for *torgmentum, from *torqueo*, *orno* for *ordno (cf. *ordīno*), *vermina*, gripes (Gk. *στροφόρος*, Paul. Fest. 571. 12 Th.) for *verdmīna from *verto*, *sarmentum* for *sarbmentum from *sarpo*.

The first consonant is dropped in groups like :

(3) (t)sc, (c)sc, (p)sp, (p)st, (p)sc, (s)ps, (n)gn, (r)st, (r)sc, e. g. *esca* for *etsca from *ědo*, *disco* for *diesco (§ 156) (cf. *dī-dīc-i*), *asporto* for *apsporto from *abs* (ch. ix. § 12) and *porto*, *ostendo* for *opstendo from *obs* and *tenlo* (but *obstīnātus*, O. Lat. *obstinet*, &c.), *Oscus*, older *Opseus* (*Obscus*) (see Fest. 212. 24 and 234. 29 Th.), *ipse* for *ispse, *ignis* for *engnis (I.-Eur. *ngni-, O. Ind. *agnī-*, Lith. *ugnīs*, O. Sl. *ognī*. See *M. S. L.* viii. 236), *fastigium* for *farstigium (cf. O. Ind. *bhṛṣṭī-*, 'a point,' Engl. *bristle*), *Tuscan* (Umbr. *Turseo-* and *Tusco-*).

(4) (c)sn or (g)sn, (c)sl or (g)sl, (c)sm or (g)sm, e. g. *lūna* for *lusna (Praen. *Losna*) for *lucna, *tālum* for *teslum for *tecslum, *āla* for *asla for *agsla, *subtēmen* for *subtesmen for *subtecsmen.

The group *nc* is preserved in *junctus*, *defunctus*, anteclass. *quīntus*, but drops the *c* in class. *quīntus*, late Lat. *defuntus* (*C. I. L.* iii. 2137), *santus* (v. 8136), *nantus* (iii. 1635. 4), &c. (see ch. ii. §§ 70, 95), and cf. *conctione* miswritten for *contione* on the *Lex Repetundarum*, i. 198. 18). The group *ncs* remains, e. g. *planaxi*, *lanax*.

§ 158. Other examples. On the forms *cal*s for *cal(c)s, *calx*, and *mers* for *mer(c)s, *merx*, see ch. ii. § 125; they are like *farsi* for *farsci, *fulsi* for *fulcsi, *mulsi* for *mulcsi. Like *for(c)ti*s is *fertum*, O. Lat. *ferctum*, a sacrificial cake, from a lost

verb *fergo, to bake (cf. O. Ir. bairgen 'bread'); also *fartus* from *farcio*, O. Lat. *tertus* (§ 155) from *tergo*, *sartus* from *sarcio*. Cf. *fulmentum* for *fulcmentum*, *quernus*, for **quercnus*. The *b* of **ambe*, around, is dropped in *am-termini*, *am-caesa*, *am-sēgētes*, &c. (see ch. ix. § 16), and the loss of the *d* in *indu-* in similar circumstances probably led to its being ousted by *in*, e. g. *imperator*, *ingredi* (O. Lat. *induperator*, *indugredi*, ch. iii. § 15). The sibilant is dropped in *hordeum* for *horsdeum* (O. H. G. *gersta*), *turdus* for **tursdus* (Engl. throstle; cf. Lith. *strāzdas*), *perna* (Goth. *fairzna*, 'the heel'; O. Ind. *pārṣni-*), *almus* (cf. Lith. *elksnis* for **elsnis*) (see § 156); also in *inquam*, *coinquo* if these stand for **ind-squam*, *co-ind-squo*, but remains in *exta* if this stands for *encsta* (Lith. *inkstas*, 'kidney'). Like *asporto*, &c. are *suscipio* for **sup-scipio*, *astūlit* (Charis. 237. 2 K.) for *apstulit* (*abstulit*). *Posco* represents **por-sco* (O. H. G. *forseōn*, Germ. *forsehen*), I.-Eur. *pr(k)-sġo-* like **mī(k)-sġo-*. The group *nst* remains in *monstrum*, &c. but becomes *st* between vowels, e. g. *mostellum*. Like *fastigium* is *testāmentum* for **terstamentum* (Osc. *tristaamentud* Abl.).

The weakening of a root often produces an unpleasing consonant-group which has to be changed and often becomes unrecognizable. Thus the I.-Eur. weak-grade of *dġk-* (of the numeral 'ten,' I.-Eur. **dġkm*) appears in the word for hundred as *dġk-*, which is changed to *k-* (I.-Eur. **kġptom* for **dġkġptom*, ch. vi. § 76; Lat. *centum* beside *dġcem*); the weak-grade of the root *ġen-*, 'to be born,' appears in Lat. *gnātus*, which in class. Lat. lost its initial *ġ* (§ 119). Similarly **llātus* from the root *tel-* of *tollo*, &c., became *lātus*, 'carried' (§ 105), and *stlātus*, from the root *stel-* of O. Sl. *stelja*, 'I extend,' was reduced to the same form *lātus*, 'extended, broad' (§ 146). Other initial consonant-groups avoided in Latin are *dr-*, *cn-*, *al-*, *sm-*, *wl-*, *wr-*, &c. (see this chapter passim).

§ 159. **Assimilation of Consonants.** The loss of a consonant in a group is often really due to assimilation. Thus the loss of *s* in *hordeum* for *horsdeum* can hardly be separated from the assimilation of *s* to *r* in the group *rs*, e. g. *horreo* for **horseo*. In the case of Assimilation, as of Ecthlipsis, it is often difficult to say whether the Assimilation already existed in 'the I.-Eur. period' or not. Assimilation plays a great part in the compounding of Prepositions with verbs, e. g. *accurrere* for *ad-currere*, O. Lat. *ommentans* for *ob-mentans*, *pellġge* (Plaut.) for *perlege*, *al-ligare* for *ad-ligare* (the assimilated form had so established itself by the time of Pliny that he treats it as a simple verb and re-compounds it with *ad*, *ad-alligare*), but the unmodified forms of the preposition were often restored in spelling at least (thus Servius ad *Aen.* i. 616 says that *applicat* was the spelling formerly in vogue, *adplicat* the spelling of his own day), a restoration which went hand in hand with the restoration of the unweakened form of the vowel in verbs like *ġ-neco* (older *enico*), *intel-lego*, &c. (see ch. iii. § 31). Examples of Assimilation are:

pc, e. g. *oc-caeco, suc-curro*; **pf**, e. g. *of-fīcīna* (O. Lat. *ōpī-ficina*), *suf-fīcīo*; **bg**, e. g. *og-gēro, sug-gero*; **bm**, e. g. *ommentans* (quoted from Liv. Andron. from Festus 218. 14 Th., and explained by *obmā-nens*, 'waiting'; cf. *C. G. L.* v. 37. 3 *ommentat*: expectat), *summitto, āmitto* (for *ammitto*, ch. ii. § 127) (but *ōmitto*), *glūma* for **glūb-ma* from *glūbo*. *B* is assimilated to *r* in Prepositional Compounds like *surripio*, and before *n* becomes *m* in *scamnum* (cf. *scabellum*), *amnegerit* (*C. I. L.* vi. 14672), &c. (§ 102), though in Prepositional Compounds the spelling with *b* is usually retained, e. g. *ab-nēgo*; **cf** (rather **c(s)f**, § 157), e. g. *effēro* from *ex-fero*; **tc**, e. g. *ac-curro, hoc* for **hōd-ce*; **tf**, e. g. *affēro*; **dg**, e. g. *ag-gero*; **dl**, e. g. *al-luo, pel-luviae*, water for washing the feet, *lāpillus* for **lapid-lus*; **dm**, e. g. *rāmentum* from *rādo*; **dn**, e. g. *an-nuo, mercēnnarius* from *mercēd-*; **tp**, e. g. *ap-pāreo*; **tq**, e. g. *quicquam*; **dr (tr)**, e. g. *ar-rūleo*; **ds (ts)**, e. g. *as-sūdeo*; **ln**, e. g. *collis* (Lith. *kālnas*), but *ulna* had originally a short vowel between *l* and *n* (Gk. *ὠλένη*); **ld**, e. g. *per-cello* (cf. *clādes*), but *valdē* from *vāldē*, *caldā* from *cāldā*; **ls**, e. g. *collum*, O. Lat. *collus* (Goth. *hals Masc.*), *velle* for **vel-se* (cf. *es-se*); *m* and *n* are assimilated in Compounds of the Prepositions *com-*, *in-*, and the Negative Prefix *in-*, e. g. *col-laudo, il-lābor, illaudabilis, cor-ruo, ir-ruo, ir-rītus, con-necto* or *cōnecto, im-mitto, im-mēmor*, and similarly the final *-m* of *ētiam, tam*, &c. was often written *n* (ch. ii. § 65) before an initial *n*, e. g. *etian-num tan-ne* (ch. ii. § 135); **nl** (as in Engl. 'eleven,' Mid. Engl. *enleven*), e. g. *cōrolla* for **corōn-la, hōmullus* for **homōn-lus*; **rl**, e. g. *Ātella* (Osc. *Aderl-*), *āgellus* for **agerlus* (cf. *supellex non* 'superlex,' *Probi App.* 198. 14 K.); **rs**, e. g. *torreo* for **torseo* (cf. Gk. *τέρσομαι*), *ferre* for **fer-se* (cf. *es-se*). On the Assimilation of *s* to a following voiced consonant, and the consequent lengthening of the preceding vowel by 'Compensation,' e. g. *quālus* (older *quallus*) for **quās-lus* (cf. *quāsillus*), see § 151, on a like treatment of *n* before *s* or *f*, *ib.*, and on the Assimilation of Mediae to Tenues (e. g. *scriptus* for **scribtus*), *cēt-te* for **cēd(i)te*), Tenues to Mediae, e. g. *ab-duco* from *ap-* (I.-Eur. **āpō*), see § 95. In dialectal Latin *nd* became *nn* as in Osc. *ūpsanno-* 'operando-,' whence *dispennīte* and *distennīte* (Plaut.) (see ch. ii. § 71); on the pronunciation *ss* for *rs* (cf. *russus* for *rursus*), see ch. ii. § 104.

§ 160. Assimilation in Preposition compounded with Verb. The passages of the Roman grammarians dealing with this subject are enumerated by Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* pp. 294 sqq. Lucilius declared it to be immaterial whether one wrote *d* or *c* in *adcurrere*, *accurrere* (ix. 25 M.) :

‘adcurrere’ scribas
dne an c, non est quod quaeras eque labores,

but seems (though the reading is doubtful) to have insisted on the necessity of distinguishing *ad-bitere* (from *ad* and *baeto*) and *ab-bitere* (from *ab* and *baeto*) (ix. 27 M.) :

‘abbitere’ multum est
d siet an b ;

(*absimilis* seems to have been discarded in Latin for *dissimilis*, through fear of confusion with *adsimilis*) ; he pronounces in favour of *pellicio* (ix. 32 M.) :

in praeposito per
‘pelliciendo,’ hoc est inducendo, geminato l.

Similarly Priscian (i. 50. 7 H.) quotes *pellege*, *pellucet* from Plautus.

The MSS. of Plautus and Terence show great prevalence of Assimilation ; Plautus puns on *adsum* and *assum*, *Poen.* 279 :

Milphio, heus ubi tu és? Assum apud te eccum. At ego elixus sis uolo,

where however the MSS. read *adsum*, and Stilo (end of second cent. b. c.) derived *as-siduus* ‘ab asse dando’ (*Cic. Top.* ii. 10). It is quite a mistake to suppose the unassimilated forms to be the older, and the assimilated the more recent (see Dorsch in the *Prager philol. Studien*, 1887). In the Herculean papyri the preposition is generally not assimilated, e. g. ‘*adsiduo*,’ ‘*inridens*,’ ‘*inlita*,’ ‘*adfini*,’ but ‘*imminet*,’ ‘*imperiiis*’ (*Class. Rev.* iv. 442). The byform *ā* of *ab* originated in an assimilated form, e. g. before *f*- in the verb *ā-fluo*, to be abundant (cf. *ab-undo*), often confused in MSS. with *af-fluo*, to flow to (see Nettleship, *Contributions*, s. v. *affluo*), and before *m*-, *v*-, e. g. *ā-mitto*, *ā-vello*, the forms *ammitto*, &c. being avoided apparently through fear of confusion with compounds of *ad* ; in classical spelling *ad* is assimilated usually before *c*-, e. g. *ac-cipio* (sometimes before *q*-, e. g. *ac-quiro*), before *g*-, e. g. *aggredior* and *ad-gredior*, before *l*-, e. g. *alligare* but *adluere*, *adlūqui* (*Velius Longus*, p. 61 K.), before *p*-, e. g. *ap-pōno*, rarely *ad-pono*, before *r*-, e. g. *arrīpio* and *ad-ripio*, before *s*-, e. g. *as-sideo* and *ad-sideo*, *ad-sum*, before *t*-, e. g. *at-tribuo* ; *com*- is assimilated before *l*-, e. g. *col-lēgium*, *col-lōco* and *con-loco*, before *r*-, e. g. *cor-rīgo*, and becomes *con*- before *c*-, *d*-, *f*-, *g*-, *j*-, *n*-, *q*-, *s*-, *t*-, *v*- ; on *ex* see ch. ix. § 29 ; *in*- is assimilated before *m*-, e. g. *im-mitto* (becoming *im*- also before *b*-, *p*-), occasionally before *r*-, e. g. *ir-ruo* and *in-ruo*, not so often before *l*-, e. g. *in-lūdo* and *il-ludo* ; *ob*- is assimilated before *c*-, e. g. *oc-curro*, before *f*-, e. g. *of-fēdo*, before *g*-, e. g. *og-gēro*, before *p*-, e. g. *op-pērior*, and occasionally before *m*-, e. g. *ob-māneo*, *O. Lat.* *om-mentare* ; *per*- is assimilated before *l*-, e. g. *pel-līcio*, *pel-lēgo* and *per-lego* ; *sub* is assimilated before *c*-, e. g. *suc-curro* before *f*-, e. g. *suf-fēro*, before *g*-, e. g. *sug-gēro*, before *p*-, e. g. *sup-pōno*, and optionally before *m*-, e. g. *sūm-mitto* and *sub-mitto*, and *r*-, e. g. *sur-ripi* (contracted *surpui*) and *sub-ripi* ; *trans*- often becomes *trā*- before *j*-, *d*-, *l*-, *m*-, *n*-, e. g. *trā-do* (*trans-dere* attested by Donatus for Terence, *Phorm.* 2, where all our MSS. have *tradere*) ; before *j*- we find *co*- in *coicio*, &c., *pe*- in *pejērare*, a later spelling of *perjerare* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) (cf. *peiuri* *Plaut. Truc.* 612 (B))

(cf. Ital. Gennajo for Lat., *Jānuarius*). (See Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* pp. 296 sqq. on the Assimilation of Prepositions on Inscriptions, and the Indices to *C. I. L.*)

§ 161. **Other examples of Assimilation.** If Festus (252. 7 Th.) is right in saying that both *petna* and *pesna* were O. Lat. words for 'a wing,' we must suppose *penna* to be the development of the former, while the latter (from **petsnā*-) would become **pēna* (cf. *luna* for **lucna*); *annus* is most naturally derived from **at-no*- (Goth. *aþn* Neut., 'a year'). The assimilation of *c* to a following *t* was a feature of dialectal (e.g. *blatta* for **blacta*, Lett. *blakts*, 'a bug') and Late Latin (see ch. ii. § 95). Like *glūma* from *glūbo* is *riumentum* (glossed by 'abruptio' Paul. Fest. 369. 12 Th.) from *rumpo*; like *rāmentum* from *rādo* is *caementum* from *caedo*. (On the reduction of *mm* after a long vowel or diphthong to *m*, e.g. **caemmentum* to *caementum*, see ch. ii. § 127). For *dp* we have O. Lat. *topper* (see ch. ix. § 7) for **tod-per* (on *quippe*, *quippium*, see ch. x. § 7). *Idcirco* is sometimes spelt *iccirco* (see Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein*, s. v.). Whether *nm* became *mm*, e.g. *gemma*, or *rm*, e.g. *germen*, is discussed in § 80, and whether *exāmen* represents **exāgmen* or **ex-ags-men* in § 116. In the Probi App. (198. 26 K.) we have: *amygdala* non 'amiddula'; the *gd* of *frig(i)us* (*frigida* Probi App. 198. 3 K.) became *dd* (cf. *fridam*, *C. I. L.* iv. 291; Ital. *freddo*, &c.).

§ 162. **Lengthening by Compensation.** Closely connected with the Assimilation of Consonants is what is called the 'Compensatory' Lengthening of Vowels, where the assimilated consonant lends itself rather to increase the length of the preceding vowel, so that the loss of the consonant is, as it were, compensated by the additional quantity of the vowel. (English examples are 'lady,' 'maid,' 'rain,' 'thane.') *Quālus*, for **quās-lus* (cf. *quās-illus*, § 148), is in the older spelling *quallus*, *ānhēlus* for **anhenslus* is *anhellus*, *vēlum* for **vexlum* (cf. *vevillum*) is *vellum*, *aula*, a pot (later *olla*), for **auxla* (cf. *auxilla*) is *aulla*, &c.; the Adjective ending *-ōsus* for **o-went-to*- (ch. v. § 65) is in the older spelling *-onssus*, *-ossus* (see Brambach, *Orth.* p. 268, and the Indices to Ribbeck's Virgil and Studemund's Apograph of the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus); *dūmetum* for **dusmetum* is in Virgil MSS. *dummetum*, as *dīminuo* is in Plautus MSS. *dimminuo* [cf. *dirrumpto*, *Bacch.* 441 (C D), but *disr-* (B)], and so on. (On the spellings with double consonant in the MSS. of Plautus, Virgil, &c., see ch. ii. §§ 127-133, where the question is discussed how far a long vowel with a single consonant might be substituted for a short vowel with a double consonant in Latin. On the lengthening of a vowel before *ns*, see ch. ii. § 144, and for additional examples of the loss of *s*, *x* with 'compensatory' lengthening, § 151 above.)

§ 163. **Assimilation of Syllables.** The change of the older Perfect-forms *cēcurre*, *mēmordi*, *pēposci*, *pēpūgi*, &c. to *cūcurre*, *mōmordi*, *pōposci*, *pūpūgi*, &c. (see ch. viii. § 43) shows the partiality of Latin for the complete assimilation of two neighbouring syllables. The I.-Eur. dissimilation of *q^henq^he, 'five,' to *penq^he (§ 116) (O. Ind. *pāñca*, Lith. *penkì*, &c.) is not seen in Lat. *quinque*; *quercus* (for **querquus*), *querquētum* may be another example, for O. Engl. *furh*, our 'fir,' points to I.-Eur. **perq^h*- (cf. *bībo* from I.-Eur. *pib-*, O. Ind. *pībāmi*, O. Ir. *ibim*). The same similarity of initial and following syllable, whether an original similarity preserved in Latin or first produced by the Latin partiality for a repetition of the same sound, is seen in words like *cincinnus*, a curl (Gk. *κίκιννος*), *quisquīliae*, shreds (Gk. *κοσκυλάτια*), *barba* for **farba* (Engl. beard, O. Sl. *brada*), *querquēra*, ague, *murmur* (Gk. *μορμύρω*), *ūpūpa* (Gk. *ἔποψ*), *furfur*, *tintinno*, *cūcūmis*, *turtur*, &c. But in Vulgar Latin we find *qu* becoming *c* when a following syllable has *qu*, e. g. *cinque* for *quinque*, *cesquo* for *quiesco* (Bersu, *die Gutturalen*, p. 98).

CHAPTER V.

FORMATION OF NOUN AND ADJECTIVE STEMS.

§ 1. I. **STEM-SUFFIXES.** We have seen how the several sounds of the Latin language were written (ch. i.), and pronounced (ch. ii.), and what original or 'Indo-European' sounds they represent (ch. iv.). We have now to see how Latin words were formed, and how the Latin process of formation was related to the 'Indo-European.'

For the forming of words we find sounds combined into roots, and these developed into stems; thus the sounds t, e, and g, are combined into the root teg-, 'to cover' (Lat. *tĕg-o*, *tĕg-men*, *tectus* for **tĕg-tus*, *tĕg-a* with O-grade of root), which is further developed into the stems *tĕgā-* (Lat. Nom. Sg. *togă*, earlier **togā*, Gen. Pl. *togā-rum*, &c.), *tegmen-* (Lat. Nom. Sg. *tegmen*, Gen. *tegmĭnis*, earlier **tegmen-es*, &c.) by the addition to the root of the stem-suffixes -*ā-*, -*men-*. It is these stem-suffixes, used in the making of Nouns and Adjectives, which will be the subject of this section.

§ 2. **Suffixes ending in -*ō*, -*ā* (Nouns and Adjectives of the First and Second Declension).** -*Ō-*, -*Ā-*. -*Ō-*, which should rather be called the *ě-ō*-suffix, since it alternates with *ě* (e. g. I.-Eur. Voc. Sg. of Masc. o-stems ended in -*ě*, **ěkwĕ*, 'O horse,' Gk. *ἵππε*, Lat. *equĕ*, &c.), is associated with the Masc. and Neut. Gender. -*Ā-*, which should rather be called the *ă-ā*-suffix, since it alternates with *ă* (e. g. I.-Eur. Voc. Sg. of Fem. *ā*-stems ended in -*ă*, **ěkwă*, 'O mare'; cf. Hom. Gk. *νύμφă*), is associated with the Fem. Gender. Hence the *ō-* and *ā-* suffixes were used

in Adjectives, e.g. I.-Eur. *něwo-*, Masc. and Neut., **newā-*, Fem. (Gk. *νέ(F)os*, *νέ(F)ov*, *νέ(F)ā*, Lat. *nōvos*, *novom*, *nova*, &c.). Special circumstances have however produced a few instances of Fem. o-stems and Masc. ā-stems. Thus Lat. *fāgus*, Gk. *φηγός* are Fem., being names of trees; and Lat. *agricola*, when it passed from its original abstract sense of 'field-tillage' into the concrete sense of a 'field-tiller,' became Masc. (cf. Gk. **νεανᾶ-*, youth, *νεανᾶs*, a youth). (See ch. vi. § 1.)

Of the many uses of the ŏ-suffix, two may be selected for particular notice: (1) in Abstract Nouns (Nomina Actionis), these having the accent on the root, e.g. I.-Eur. **gōno-*, 'production' (O. Ind. *jānam*, Gk. *γόνος*), from root *ĝen-*, 'to produce'; (2) in Nomina Agentis, these having the accent on the suffix, e.g. I.-Eur. **tōró-*, 'a piercer' (Gk. *τορός*), from root *ter-*, 'to pierce'; I.-Eur. **prōko-*, 'an asker' (Lat. *prōcus*, a suitor), from root *prek-*, 'to ask.' The root in all these examples shows the o-grade (ch. iv. § 51).

The ā-suffix is similarly used in Abstract Nouns (Nomina Actionis), e.g. I.-Eur. **bhūgā*, 'the action of fleeing' (Gk. *φυγή*, Lat. *fūga*), from the weak grade of the root *bheug-*, 'to flee.'

How far these simple suffixes -ŏ- and -ā- have been combined with others to form the large number of suffixes which end in the letter ŏ, or the letter ā, e.g. -io-, -iā-, -to-, -tā-, -tuo-, -tuā-, -tro-, -trā-, &c. need not be discussed here. In Latin we find them more used in the older stages of the language, while fuller suffixes seem to be required in the classical period; thus *per-vīcus* (from the root *weik-*, 'to fight,' Lat. *vinco*) is O. Lat. for *per-vicāw*, and *squālus*, Enn., became *squālīdus*. The Verbal Noun used as Infinitive by the Umbro-Samnite nations was probably a Neuter ŏ-stem, e.g. Osc. *ezum*, Umbr. *erom* from root *ēs-*, 'to be,' Lat. *esse*; Osc. *deicum* corresponds to Lat. *dīcere*, Osc. *moltaum* to Lat. *multare*); and at all periods of Latin we see a tendency to make rough-and-ready coinages of words with the help of these simple suffixes, e.g. *Carna*, from **cār(o)n-*, flesh, the goddess of the vital organs, to whom a temple was dedicated by Junius Brutus in 510 B. C., *Cārda* (or *Cardea*), from **cardon-*, a hinge, the goddess of hinges, *nola*, 'a say-no' from *nōlo*, in Caelius' punning description of Clodia (Quint. viii. 6. 53).

Hom. Gk. *προθυμ-ῆ*, a form which would in Latin shorten the *ī* before the following vowel, and become identical with I.-Eur. *-īyo-*.

These IO- suffixes have three chief uses in I.-Eur.: (1) to form Verbal Adjectives, especially Gerundives, the Neuter and Fem. being often employed as Verbal Nouns, e.g. I.-Eur. **sōqⁿ-yo-*, 'requiring help or company' (Lat. *sōcius*; cf. O. Ind. *sāciya-*, Gk. *ἀ-οσσητήρ* from **ōsso-*) from the root *sēqⁿ-*, 'to accompany' (O. Ind. *sac-*, Gk. *ἔπομαι*, Lat. *sēquor*). Similarly Latin *eximius* in the sense of *eximendus* (e.g. Ter. *Hec.* 66 *utin eximium neminem habeam?* 'am I to make no exception?'); Lat. *studium* from *studeo*, Lat. *exūviae* from *exuo*; *plūvia* from *pluo*; (2) as a secondary suffix of Adjectives, the Neuter and Fem. being often used as Abstract Nouns; often too in Compound Adjectives; e.g. I.-Eur. **pātrīyo-* (O. Ind. *pītriya-*, Gk. *πάτριος*, Lat. *patrius*) from the noun **pāter-* (I.-Eur. *pitār-*, Gk. *πατήρ*, Lat. *pāter*); Lat. *somnium* (O. Ind. *svāpnyam*, O. Sl. *sūnīje*, *sūnīje*) from *somnus*, stem **somno-* (O. Ind. *svāpnas*, O. Sl. *sūnū*); Lat. *falsi-jūrius* from *falsus* and *jus*, *discordia* from *discors*; (3) in Adjectives which have a sense of comparison or distinction, indicating a special locality, direction, &c., e.g. I.-Eur. **mēdhyo-* (O. Ind. *mādhyā-*, Gk. *μέ(σ)σος*, Lat. *mēdius*); I.-Eur. **ālyo-* (Arm. *ail*, Gk. *ἄλλος*, Lat. *ālius*, Goth. *aljis*); Gk. *δεξιός* has this suffix, while Lat. *dexter* (Gk. *δεξιτερός*) has the *-tero-* suffix, which has the same force (§ 16). So in some Ordinal Numbers, e.g. Lat. *tertius* (cf. O. Ind. *trītiya-*, Goth. *þridja*, O. Sl. *tretījī*, ch. vi. § 61).

A notable use of this suffix in the Italic languages is in the formation of Proper Names. While in all, or most, of the other I.-Eur. languages Compounds were used for Proper Names, the son taking a Compound slightly varied from the father's (e.g. Gk. *Δινο-κράτης*, son of *Δινο-κλῆς*, Teut. *Walt-bert*, son of *Wald-ram*), the Italic stocks employed simple stems with this IO- suffix, e.g. Lat. *Lūcius*, *Stātius*, &c., which correspond to some contracted or 'pet'-names in the other I.-Eur. nations, e.g. Gaul. *Toutius*, a familiar shortened form of *Toutio-rix*, Gk. *Ζευξιάς*, for the more ceremonious *Ζεύξ-ιππος*, &c., *Λεύκις* beside *Λεύκ-ιππος*, &c. (see Fick, *Personennamen*).

The Oscan inscriptions enable us to distinguish two varieties

of this suffix in Patronymics (or family names), which cannot so easily be distinguished in Latin: (1) -yo-, in Patronymics derived from praenomina (what we call 'Christian names') in -o, e.g. Osc. Úhtavis, Lat. *Octāvius*, the patronymic derived from Lat. *Octavus*; Osc. Statis from a praenomen *Stato-. The Oscan suffix is in native characters written -is (i. e. -īs), in Latin characters -is, in Gk. -ις: (2) -ÿyo-, in Patronymics derived from praenomina in -yo-, e.g. Statiis, a patronymic from the praenomen Statis (stem *Statyo-). This suffix is in Oscan characters -iis, in Latin characters -ies, in Gk. -ιες. To these we may add a third variety, -iyo-, apparently the unshortened form of -ÿyo-. This is used in ceremonious language on inscriptions bearing the names of magistrates, &c., and is written -iís, Gk. -ιεις, e.g. Vínikiís, Ἐφδεις, both quaestors. How far Latin spellings like *Clodeius*, *Publeius*, *Vareius*, if they are genuine Latin forms and not dialectal, may be distinguished from the normal forms *Clodius*, *Publius*, *Varius* is hard to determine. The diphthong *ei* in O. Latin may, as we have seen, represent the weakening of an original -ai- (-oi-) in the unaccented syllable, e.g. *occeido*, as well as an original -ei-, e.g. *deico*; it may also be a graphic expression of the long simple vowel \bar{i} , for this -ei- came to be pronounced, and in time spelt, in the same way as \bar{i} ; and before another vowel \bar{i} would be shortened to \check{i} . Thus Osc. Bovaiano- was in Latin *Bovianum* through **Bovianum* from **Boveianom*; Osc. Púmpaiians is Lat. *Pompeianus*; Osc. Maraio-, Falisc. Mareio-, is Lat. *Marius* (cf. Umbr. pernaio-, 'in front,' postraiio-, 'behind,' in Lat. *anticus*, *posticus*). Analogous to the Oscan -iyo- as opposed to -ÿyo- is perhaps the Latin use of the full ending -ius, as opposed to the shorter -is or -i (with - \bar{i} - like Osc. -īs?), in names of magistrates; for example, on the S. C. de Bacchanalibus (*C. I. L.* i. 196) the consuls' names are *Marcus* and *Postumius*, but the names of the clerks who 'scribendo arfuerunt' are *Claudi*, *Valeri*, *Minuci*.

As the IO-suffix is often added as a secondary suffix to Verbstems (e.g. *pinsio* and *pinso*, ch. viii. § 15), so it is added to Nouns. O-stems either drop their final vowel before it, e.g. *somn-ium*, or show -ÿyo- which became - $\check{e}o$ - (ch. iv. § 66), e.g. *aureus*. (On rustic -eo- for -io-, see ch. ii. § 10). This ending

was often assigned to other stems, e. g. *flammeus* (Ā-stem), *corneus* (U-stem), *vīteus* (I-stem), to denote material. The TER-stems augmented by -io- produce in Latin a numerous class of Neuter Nouns indicating the place or instrument of an action, with the ending -tōrio- corresponding to Greek -τήριο-, e. g. *audī-torium*, 'the place of hearing,' *deversorium* for **devert-torium*, 'a lodging-place,' *scalp-torium*, 'an instrument for scratching' (Martial xiv. 83). (Cf. Gk. βουλευ-τήριον, ἐργασ-τήριον, both indicating place, καυσ-τήριον, 'instrument for burning,' κρι-τήριον, 'means of deciding'). (On Fem. -toria in Late Lat. see Rönsch, *Collectanea*, p. 197.) Similarly we have -mōnium, -mōnia from MEN-stems, e. g. *ālmonia* and *ālmonium* (cf. *ālimentum*), *flāmonium* (on the spelling, see Nettleship, *Contributions*, s.v.) from *flamen*, an ending extended to *tristī-monīa*, *sanctī-monīa*, &c. The Adj. ending -ārius (from *āsios*, ch. iv. § 160) was to some extent supplanted by -āris in later Latin (ch. iii. § 16), though the popular speech retained the older forms (e. g. *vīnariūs*), forms which should perhaps be restored to various lines of Plautus (see Langen, *Beiträge*, p. 324; e. g. *militariis*, *Pseud.* 1049). The same may be true of -ālius and -ālis, &c.; e. g. *mānualiūm*: ἐγχειρίδιον (Gl. Cyrill.), *ōvīliūm* (*ib.*) A common ending of Abstract Nouns is -ītia (often -ities), e. g. *laetitia* from *laetus*, like *mīlitia* from *miles* (see also YĒ-stems, § 51), -ītiūm, e. g. *servitiūm*, *flāgitium*, *lānitium*. From N-stems we have, e. g. *cōlōnia*, in O. Lat., 'a dwelling-place' (Plaut. *Aul.* 576: ut conmutet coloniam).

-ārio- and -āri-, -ālio- and -āli-. Caper (p. 103. 9 K.) approves the old form *vinarius*:

Vasa istaec vinaria sunt, vinaria cella:

Vulgus adhuc retinet de prisca verba loquella;

and similarly *atramentarium* (p. 108. 3 K.); but Probi Appendix (p. 198. 7 K.) *primipilaris*, non 'primipilarius.' (For other examples of -arius, -alius, see Rönsch, *Collectanea*, pp. 196, 208; Neue ii³, p. 158.)

Other examples of IO-stem Compounds. From *jūs* and *āgo* was formed *jūr*(s)-*giūm*; so *litigium*; from *dico*, *jūdicium*, *indīcium*; from *eo*, *cōmitium*, *exitium*, *īnītiūm* (cf. § 77); similarly *praemium* from *ēmo*, *incendium*, *suspirium*, *discidium*, *connūbium*, *subsidiūm*, *aedi-ficiūm*, *lecti-sterniūm*, *stilli-cidiūm*, *obsēquium* [wrongly declared (Cicero ap. Quint. viii. 3. 35; but cf. *Lael.* xxiv. 89) to be a coinage of Terence, for it is used by Plautus (*Bacch.* 1082) and Naevius (Don. ad Ter. *Andr.* i. 1. 40)] and *exsequiae*, *excūbiae*, *suppētia*, *vindēmia* from *vinum* and *dēmo*, *incūria* from *cūra*, &c.

§ 5. -UÖ-, -UĀ-. Here again the two I.-Eur. forms of the suffix, (1) -wō-, -wā-, (2) -ūwō-, -ūwā-, (or -əwo-, &c.) are difficult to distinguish in Latin, where w after a consonant in the middle of a word became vocalic u at first, though it might afterwards become a consonant by the process of Syncope described in ch. iii. § 13, e. g. *furvus*, which must have been trisyllabic, *fusuos* (cf. *fus-cus*), at the time when s between vowels became r in Latin. An original -āwō-, -ēwō-, -ōwō- would also become -ūō-, and in time -rō- in Latin (ch. iii. § 24, p. 174), so that the exact origin of the Latin suffix -ūo-, -rō- is often doubtful. Another element of confusion is that the weak grade of the I.-Eur. suffixes -wō-, -ūwō- (-wě-, -ūwě-, see § 2) was ū, which opened the way to these stems coalescing with ū-stems.

The UO-suffix is much used in Latin and in Teutonic in adjectives denoting colour, e. g. Lat. *helvus* (O. H. G. *gelo*, Engl. yellow, from *ġhġl-wo-), *furvus*, *flāvus*, *rāvus*, &c. Greek Verbal Adjectives in -τεος for *-τεφος, with Gerundive force, e. g. *διωκτέος*, requiring to be pursued, capable of being pursued (cf. O. Ind. *kártva-*, *kártuva-*, 'requiring to be done'), are in Latin represented by formations in -uus, e. g. *caeduus*, *excipuus*, *praecipuus*, *conspicuus*, while another class of Verbal Adjectives, denoting state or condition, end in -tīvus, e. g. *nātīvus*, *captīvus*, *vōtīvus*. These Adjectives in -tīvus seem to be derived from Verbal Nouns with a TIO-suffix or a TI-suffix (cf. *furtīvus* from **furti-*, a stem seen in Adv. *furtim*, ch. ix. § 4; *sēmentīvus* from *sementis*, Late Lat. *sementium*, Rönsch, *Collect.* p. 209), though some have tried to connect them with Sanskrit Gerundives in -tavyā-, e. g. O. Ind. *kartavyā-*, 'requiring to be done.' (See Thurneysen, *Verba auf -io*, p. 41; von Planta, *Gramm. Osk.-Umr.* i. p. 169), while Verbal Adjectives of the same sense in -vūs, e. g. *reččīvūs* [cf. *calivus* (morbus), 'the falling sickness,' in Gaulish Latin, e. g. Marc. Emp. xx. 93], *sub-sēcīvūs*, O. Lat. *vocīvus* from *vocare* (classical *vācare*), may come from Verbal Nouns with an IO-suffix. The forms *dē-čīdūus*, *vācūus* are not phonetic developments of these, but follow the analogy of Gerundive Adjectives like *caeduus*, *excipuus*, &c.

§ 6. I.-Eur. Stems in -wō-. I.-Eur. *ġwī-wō-, 'alive, lively' (O. Ind. *jīvā-*, O. Ir. *biu*, W. *byw*, Goth. *qius*, Lith. *gývas*, O. Sl. *živŭ*), Lat. *vivus*; I.-Eur.

*laiwo-, 'left' (Gk. *λαί(φ)ός*, O. Sl. *lěvŭ*), Lat. *laevus*, probably connected with Engl. *slow*, from Teut. *slaiwa-. Similarly Lat. *calvus* (O. Ind. *kulva-*); Lat. *scævus* (Gk. *σκαί(φ)ός*); Lat. *clivus* (Goth. *hlaiv* Neut. 'tomb,' O. Engl. *hlāw*, *hlāw*, 'hill,' esp. 'grave-hill,' Sc. law) from the root *klei-*, 'to lean, slope.'

The thematic vowel is inserted in I.-Eur. *widh-ē-wo-, 'unmarried, widowed' [O. Ind. *vidhāva-*, Gk. *ἡ-ίθεος*; cf. Goth. *viduvō* (n-stem), O. Sl. *vidova*, 'a widow,' O. Ir. *fedb*, W. *gweddw*]. Lat. *viduus*, from the root *weidh-*, 'to separate,' of Lat. *dī-vidō*, &c.

§ 7. Latin Verbal Adjectives in -uus, -ivus, -tivus. *Relicivus* (rather *relivus*) is a word of four syllables in Plautus, and indeed in all the Republican literature, though it afterwards became *reliquos* and finally *relicus*; similarly *dēlicivus*, &c. (see Bersu, *die Gutturalen*, p. 59). This ending -uus (-uos), indicating state or condition, is seen in *continuus*, *ingēnuus*, *assiduus* (whence the Adverb *assiduo*, for the sake of a pun with which Plautus coins the form *accūbuo*, *Truc.* 422), *exiguus*, *ambiguus* [though we find other Compounds like *prōdigus* from *āgo* (*prodīgivus* in the *Comm. Lud. Saec.*), *indīgus* from *ēgeo* with the O-suffix]; from first conj. verbs we have *āruus*, *irriguus* (*irrigivus* Cato), *vācuus* (*vocivus* Plaut.); from *ineo* we have *inuus*. Derivative IO-stems from these are e.g. *reliquiae*, *deliquium*. Examples of Adjectives, &c. in -uus, derived from nouns, are: *annuus* from *annus* (O-stem), *Mīnerva* for **menes-uā* (cf. O. Ind. *manas-vin-*, 'intelligent') from **menes-*, 'intelligence' (O. Ind. *mānas-*, Gk. *μῆνεσ-*), a quadrisyllable in Plautus (ch. iv. § 148), *strēnuus* (cf. Gk. *σπρῆνος*, health, Engl. *stern*, Pruss. *sturnawiskan*, 'earnest'), *pātrivus* from *pāter* (R-stem). Another example of a Gerundive Verbal Adjective in -uus is *pascuus*, fit for pasture, intended for pasture, with which Plautus contrasts *āruus*, fit for ploughing (*Truc.* 149):

non aruos hic, sed pascuos ager est;

(cf. Cic. *de Rep.* v. 2. 3 *agri arvi et arbusti et paseui*), whence *arvum*, with O. Lat. *arvae* Plur., a field for ploughing. Of Nouns and Adjectives in -ivus, -iva, which some would make Derivative IO-stems of Adjectives in -uus (*recidivus* from *reciduus*; but cf. *deliquium*, *reliquiae* from *dēlicivus*, *relicivus*), examples are: *internēcivus* (cf. *internecio* and *internecium*) from *nēcare*, *subsicivus* [cf. *i(n)sicium*, *fēni-sicium*] from *sēcare*. (*Subsicivus* denotes what remains over and above a division of land, &c., hence *subsicivus ager*, spare land, *subsicivum tempus*, spare time, whence the proverb *subsicivis operis*, Cic. *de Orat.* ii. 89. 364). Another word often confused with this last, viz. *succisivus*, from *succido*, shows the more usual mode of derivation, from a Verbal Noun TI- or TIO-stem (cf. *succisio*), like *passivus*, *fūgitivus*. *Lixivus*, whence the derivative IO-stem *lixivius*, comes from *lixius*, derived from *līxa*, water, lye, **lixare* (Ital. *lessare*), to boil, words connected with the root *wleiq* of Lat. *liquor*, O. Ir. *fiuch*, 'wet' (see *Class. Rev.* v. 10). The O. Lat. word *sonivius* (Paul. *Fest.* 409. 6 Th. 'sonivio,' sonanti) used in the augur's phrase *sonivium tripudium* (*Serv.* ad *A.* iii. 90; cf. *Fest.* 422. 19 Th.), will, if the second syllable is long, be similarly related to *sīnare*, as *lixivus* to **lixare*, *subsicivus* to *subsicare*, &c. [*Nēcivus*, Plin. *Phaedr.*, &c. from *nēcō*, I.-Eur. **nōkēyō* (ch. viii. § 23), has been compared to O. Sl. *chodī-vŭ*, 'wandering,' from *chodī-ti*, 'to go,' *ljubi-vŭ*, 'loving,' from *ljubi-ti*, 'to love'].

The I.-Eur. suffixes -twō-, -twā-, or -tŭwō-, -tŭwā-, closely connected with the Verbal Noun suffix -tu- (§ 47), are frequent in O. Ind. and Slav. (e.g.

O. Ind. kár-tuva-, kár-tva-, 'requiring to be done,' kár-tva-m, 'a task'; cf. Gk. -τε(φ)ος of διακ-τέος, &c.), but hardly appear in Latin; e. g. *mor-tuus* (O. Sl. mři-tvŭ); *Fā-tuus* another name of Faunus, the god of prophecy, derived from *fā-ri* (but *fātūus*, foolish, with short *a*, means literally 'gaping,' from *fātiscor*, &c.). In *mātūus* the *t* belongs to the Verb-stem (cf. Lett. meetöt, 'to exchange,' Goth. maijms, 'a gift').

§ 8. -NŌ-, -NĀ-. The I.-Eur. suffix -nŏ-, Fem. -nā-, seems to vary with the higher grades -ĕnŏ-, -ĕnā-, and -ōnŏ-, -ōnā-; sometimes a vowel-sound seems to precede the nasal, representing some such variation as -ənŏ-, -ənā- (ch. iv. § 81). Its chief use is in the formation of Verbal Adjectives, usually with the force of a Perfect Participle Passive; thus in Sanscrit a certain number of Verbs have P. P. P. in -nā-, the others in -tā- (I.-Eur. -to-, § 27), and likewise in Teutonic and Balto-Slavic, e. g. O. Ind. pūrñā-, 'filled,' O. Engl. bunden, 'bound,' O. Sl. danŭ, 'given.' In Latin, as in Greek, the P. P. P. suffix is -to-, but traces of a similar use of -no- are found in words like *plēnus*, full (cf. *implētus*); while of Verbal Nouns formed with this suffix we have, e. g. *dōnum* (O. Ind. dána- N., O. Ir. dān), *somnus* from the root swep-, 'to sleep' (O. Ind. svápna- M., Arm. k'un, O. Ir. suan, O. Engl. swefen, Lith. sãpnas; cf. Gk. ὕπνος, O. Sl. sŭnŭ). An N-stem which passes into the O-declension shows this suffix; thus *rēgnum* (ch. ii. § 144) may be from stem *rēgen- (cf. O. Ind. rāján-, 'rule'). The suffix is preceded by *s* in *lūna* for **luxna* (cf. *losna* on an old Praenestine mirror, *C. I. L. i. 55*) (Zend *raoxšna*-, 'shining,' Pruss. *lauxnos* Pl., 'stars'). In Greek we find some Adjectives of Time in -ivos, derived from a Locative Case ending in *ĩ*, e. g. χερμερι-νός (Lat. *hibernus* for **himři-no*-, ch. iv. § 77), ἑσπερι-νός (Lat. *vesperna*), &c. Adjectives in -ivus in Latin like *fāgīvus*, *juncīvus* show an I.-Eur. suffix -ĩnŏ-, denoting material or origin, e. g. Gk. φήγ-ivos, made of beech-wood, βύβλι-ivos, made of papyrus, &c. In Latin, owing to the weakening of vowels in unaccented syllables, -ivus may represent an older -ānŏ-, -ĕnŏ-, -ōnŏ-, &c., as well as -ĩnŏ-; and, owing to the syncope of such vowels, -ivus may represent the same formations. It is however often possible to distinguish between original -no- and original -ĩno-, &c.; thus *pōpulus*, made of poplar-wood, must have had originally a vowel between the *l* and the *n*, for original *ln* becomes *ll* in Latin (e. g. *collis* for

**colnis*; cf. Lith. *kātnas*; see ch. iv. § 78). The suffix *-ivos* in Greek, denoting species, occurs frequently with names of animals, e. g. *δελαφακ-ίνη* from *δέλφαξ*, *κορακ-ίνος* from *κόραξ*; and similarly in Latin we have *δὐvīnus*, *ἔquīnus*, *suīnus* (Goth. sv-ein, Engl. swine, O. Sl. sv-inŭ), *fibrīnus* (O. H. G. *bibir-in*; cf. Zend *bawraēniš*, Lith. *bebr-inis*), &c., the feminine often being employed with ellipse of *cāro*, as *vītūlina*, veal, *suina*, pork, &c. Latin *-īnus* is often due to the addition of the NO-suffix to IO-stems, e. g. *Lātinus* from *Latium* (though, when the suffix *-ino-*, and not *-no-*, is added, we have *-iēnus*, e. g. *ālienus* from *alius*, *lāniēna* from *lanius*, with the same dissimilation of the *i-* and *e-*vowels, as in *pietas* instead of **piitas*, *mēdīetas* instead of **mediitas*, &c., Engl. ‘yet,’ ‘yes,’ for ‘yit,’ ‘yis’), or to I-stems, e. g. *mārinus* from *mare*, *piscīna* from *piscis*, *omnīnō* from *omnis*. It is often seen in the transference of an ION-stem into the Ŏ- or Ā-declension (cf. § 55 on *ἔpūlōnus* beside *epulo*), e. g. in names of gods like *Jugatinus*, ‘qui conjuges jungit,’ from *jūgātio*, *Potina*, the goddess worshipped when a child first took milk (Non. 108. 17 M.), from *pōtio*, &c. Lat. *-īno* may also represent an earlier *-aino-*, &c., for *ai* in the unaccented syllable, became *ei*, which passed into *ī*, but Osc. *deiv-ino-*, &c. proves an original *-ino-* for *āivīnus*, &c. The suffix *-tīnus* of *diu-tīnus*, *cras-tīnus*, *pris-tīnus*, &c., corresponding to the O. Ind. suffix *-tna-*, *-tana-* used to form Adjectives from Adverbs of Time, e. g. *divā-tana-* and *divā-tāna-*, ‘daily,’ *nū-tna-*, *nū-tana-*, ‘of the present time,’ *pra-tnā-*, ‘former,’ &c., may be connected with O. Ir. *tan*, ‘time,’ and so be more strictly the second element of a compound than a mere suffix, just as *-gnus* in *privi-gnus*, *bignae*, twins (Paul. Fest. 24. 25 Th.), represents the root *ġen-*, of *ġenus*, *ġigno*, &c. The *-gnus* of *īli-gnus*, *sāli-gnus*, *lāri-gnus* on the other hand shows the suffix *-no-*, the *g* being the development before *n* (ch. iv. § 119) of the final *c* of the stems *ilīc-is*, *salīc-is*, *larīc-is*, and was by their analogy extended to other tree-adjectives like *abi-gnus* from *ābiēs*, Gen. *abiēt-is* [*ferrūġīnus* (cf. *aurīġīneus*, *fūlīġīneus*) adds the O-suffix to the stem of *ferrūġīn-is*]. Similarly *-ānus*, the ending of Adjectives formed with the NO-suffix from Ā-stems, e. g. *silvānus*, *arcānus*, is extended to Adjectives from other stems, e. g. *urbānus*. By the addition of this NO-suffix to Nomina Agentis in *-or* we get

-urnus, e.g. *tūcīturnus* (and -urnius, e.g. *Plausurnius*); while ES-stems give -ēnus; e.g. *ahēnus*, Umbr. *ahesno-* from *aes*, I.-Eur. *ayes-; *vēnēnum*, lit. 'philtre,' 'love-potion,' for **vēnēsno-* (cf. *Vēnus*); *ēgēnus* (cf. *ēges-tas*), &c.; we have -ūna from a U-stem in *lācūna*. A common use of the NO-suffix in Latin is to form Distributive Numerals, e.g. *quāterni*, *bīni*, *trīni*, *terni* (see ch. vi. §§ 59, 61, 63).

§ 9. I.-Eur. NO-suffix. I.-Eur. *oi-no-, 'one' [Gk. *οἶνη*, the ace on dice, (though *οἶος*, Cyp. *οἶφος*, alone, has the WO-suffix, like Zend *aeva-*, *ōiva-*), O. Ir. *oen*, W. *un*, Goth. *ains*, Lith. *vėnas*, O. Sl. *inŭ*), Lat. *ūnus*. Similarly Lat. *cānus* for **casnus* (cf. *casus*), Osc. *casnar*, an old man; Lat. *urna* for **urcna* (cf. *urceus*); Lat. *quernus* for **quercnus*; Lat. *agnus* (Gk. *ἀμνός* for **āβ-vos*, O. Ir. *uan*, W. *oen*; cf. O. Sl. *jagnę*); Lat. *grānum* from root *ġer-*, 'to rub down, wear out' (O. Ind. *jīrná-*, 'rubbed down,' Goth. *kaur̥n*, 'corn,' O. Sl. *zrino*).

§ 10. Latin -nus. Other examples are *pāter-nus*, *māter-nus*, from R-stems; *alter-nus*, *infer-nus*, *exter-nus*; *prōnus* from the preposition *pro*, as Osc. *amno-*, 'a circuit,' from the preposition *am-* (Lat. *ambi-*), Osc. *com(o)no-*, Umbr. *kumno-*, corresponding to the Latin *cōmītium*, from the preposition *com*; *māterinus* from *materiēs* (-*in*- probably); from U-stems *trībūnus*, (cf. *pecūnia*). The suffix -ēno-, -ōno- appears in O. Lat. *Duenos*, *bēne* (cf. *bēnignus*, *bellus* for **ben-tus*), O. Lat. *duonus*, *bōnus* from the same root as O. Ind. *dūvas-*, 'honour.' From *sarcio* we have *sarcina*, from *pango* (*compāges*), *pāgina*, from *ango*, *angina*, from *sto*, *destina*, a prop (cf. *destināre*, like *lancināre*, &c., ch. viii. § 10).

§ 11. Latin -inus. From Ā-stems, names of animals, we have *āquilinus*, *formīcinus*, *noctūinus*, *mustēlinus*, *cūlumbinus*, *vīpērinus*, &c., and from names of persons, *Agrippina*, *Jūgurthinus*, *Messālina*, *Sibyllinus*, &c. Other examples are: from O-stems, *āvicinus*, *vicinus*; from an R-stem, *sobr-inus* (for **sosr-inus* from *sōror*, I.-Eur. **swēsor-*); from U-stems, *gēnuinus dens*, from **genus*, the jaw (Gk. *γένυς*), *veruina* from *vēru*; from Verbs in -io, *officina*, *fōdina*. (For a list of Nouns in -ina, see Rōnsch, *Collectanea*, p. 199).

§ 12. Latin -ānus. (See *A. L. L.* i. 177.) From town-names of the first declension we have *Rōmanus*, *Cāpuanus*, &c. Names of persons in -ānus are usually derived from place-names, and often preserve the names of lost towns; e.g. *Apsillanus* points to a town **Apsilla* (*Eph. Epigr.* ii. pp. 25-92). Derivative Adjectives from the fem. of ordinal numbers show -ānus, e.g. *undecimāni* from *undecima*, sc. *lēgio*, *cohors*. So *decimanus* from *decima*, sc. *pars*, the tenth part, tithe, e.g. *ager decimanus*, land paying tithes, an adjective which somehow acquired the sense of large, huge, e.g. *decumana scuta*, *decumanus fluctus*, *decumana ova*, all quoted by Paul. Fest. (3. 31; 50. 27 Th.), *decimanus acipenser*, Lucil. iv. 6 M. The same ending appears in some names of gods which are derived from Verbs of the first conjugation, e.g. *Levana* from *lēvāre*, to lift, the goddess who protected the newly-born child when first lifted from the ground, *Tutana* from *tūtāri*, *Praestana* from *praestāre*, &c. The ending -iānus, properly affixed to iā-stems, e.g. *Octāvianus* from *Octāvia*, sc. *gens* (the cognomen of a person who had passed by adoption from the gens Octavia to another

gens), was much affected with N-stems, e.g. *Cicerōnianus*, *Pisōnianus*, which seem to have pleased the Roman ear more than **Ciceron-anus*, **Pison-anus*, and was in time extended to other Proper Name-stems, e.g. *Caesārianus* (but *Caesarinus* in Cicero, &c.). The ending -*itānus*, e.g. *Abdēritanus*, was produced by adding the Roman termination to the Greek -*ίτης*, e.g. **Ἀβδηρίτης*; so *Neāpōlitanus*, *Pānormitanus*, &c. The ending -*icānus* often denotes a resident alien as opposed to a native, e.g. *Africanus*, an Africander, opposed to *Afer*, *Gallicanus*, to *Gallus*. (Varro, *L. L.* i. 32. 2: *legumina Gallicani quidam 'legarica' appellanti.*)

The Romance languages point to a great extension of the -*ānus* endings in Vulgar and Late Latin, e.g. Fr. certain from **certānus*, moyen from **mediānus*.

§ 13. -MĚNŎ-, -MĚNĀ-. Other grades of this suffix were -*mōnŏ-*, -*mōnā-*, and -*mnŏ-*, -*mnā-*, &c. In Latin -*mĚno-* and -*mōno-* would both become -*mīno-* or (by Syncope) -*mno-* (cf. *lamna*, earlier *lammīna*). The suffix was used in the Middle or Passive Participles of Thematic Tenses of the I.-Eur. Verb (e.g. O. Ind. *bhāra-māṇa-*, Gk. *φερό-μενος*); and although the Pres. Part. Passive was lost in Latin, traces of this formation remain in the 2 Pl. Pres. Ind., e.g. *lēgīmini* for *legimini estis* (while *legimīni*, 2 Pl. Pres. Imper., may equally stand for the Inf., Gk. *λεγόμεναι*, used in Imperative sense; see ch. viii. § 81), *ālumnus*, *ὁ τρεφόμενος* (sometimes a nurse, as in the *Ciris*, 441: *communis alumna omnibus, of the earth*), *fē-mīna* from the root *dh̄(y)-*, 'to give suck,' *Vertumnus*, the god of the changing seasons, from *verto*, *Volumnus*, the deity who guarded new-born children, from *vōlo*, **calumnus* (cf. *cālūmnia*) from *calu-or*, *culvor*, to deceive. Analogous, but irregular, formations seem to be O. Lat. *pilumnōe poploe*, from *pīlum*, a javelin, used of the Romans in the *Carmen Saliare* (Fest. 244. 24 Th.), like classical *pīlāni*, and the names of deities, *Pilumnus*, from *pīlum*, a pestle, *Vitumnus*, 'per quem vivescat infans,' from *vīta*, &c. We find -*mo-* (from an earlier -*mno-*?) in Umbro-Oscan Imperative forms like Umbr. *persūhīmu* 'supplicato,' Osc. *censamur* 'censetor'; cf. Lat. *praefūminō*, *antestāminō* (see ch. viii. § 60). Sometimes the suffix is used in the transference of a MEN- or MON-stem into the ō- or ā-declension, e.g. *cōlumna*, beside *cōlūmen* (cf. *columella* for **columen-la*), *terminus*, beside *termen* and *termo* (quoted by Festus, 550. 22 Th., from Ennius, e.g. *A.* 591 M.: *qua redditus termo est*).

The ending -*mnus* in Latin often arises from the addition of the suffix -*no-* to a stem ending in a labial consonant, e.g. *som-*

nus for **sopnus* (cf. *sōpor*), *damnum* (cf. Gk. *δαπάνη*), *scamnum* (cf. *scabellum*), &c.

§ 14 **-MŌ-, -MĀ-**. This suffix was used to form Adjectives (e. g. Gk. *φύξιμος* from *φύξις*, *λύσιμος* from *λύσις*) and Nouns, especially Masculine nouns, but sometimes Fem. (e. g. Gk. Abstracts in *-μός* like *λι-μός*, *λοι-μός*). Examples are I.-Eur. **dhūmós* (O. Ind. *dhūmās*, Gk. *θῦμός*, Lith. *dūmai* Pl., O. Sl. *dymŭ*), Lat. *fūmus*, from the root *dheu-*; I.-Eur. **gh^hormós*, **gh^hermos* (O. Ind. *gharmās*, 'warmth,' Arm. *ǰerm*, 'warm,' Gk. *θερμός*, Engl. *warm*), Lat. *formus*, from the root *gh^her-*.

It was also used to form Superlatives (with Comparative in *-ōro-*, ch. vi. § 52), e. g. Lat. *summus* for **s-up-mo*, with Comp. *s-ŭpero-* (O. Ind. *upamā-*, with Comp. *ūpara-*; cf. O. Engl. *yf(e)m-est*). In Latin *pulcherrimus* for **pulcersimus*, **pulcrīsimus*, it is affixed to the Comparative suffix *-is-* of *māgīs*, &c. The more usual Superlative suffix however was *-temo-* (*-t^omo-*) (with 'Comparative' in *-tēro-*, ch. vi. § 52), e. g. Lat. *in-timus*, with 'Comp.' *intero-* (O. Ind. *ān-tama-*, with 'Comp.' *ān-tara-*). (On the Lat. Superlative see ch. vi. § 54.) But originally this suffix, like the Comparative *-tero-* (ch. vi. § 52), had the sense rather of likeness (O. Ind. *gō-tama-*, lit. 'like an ox'), or position (Lat. *mārītīmus*, older *mari-tumus*, lit. 'placed by the sea'). The Ordinal Numeral ending *-mus* of *dēcīmus*, &c. may owe its *m* to the final of the Cardinal Numeral stem; but *-t^omo-* appears in *vicēsīmus*, &c. (ch. vi § 74).

§ 15. **Other Examples**: (1) of the Noun- or Adjective-suffix. Lat. *ānimus* (Gk. *ἀνε-μος*); Lat. *fāma* (Gk. *φήμη*); Lat. *pal-ma* (Gk. *παλάμη*, O. Ir. *lā-m* Fem., O. Engl. *fol-m* Fem.); Lat. *culmus* (Gk. *κάλαμος*, O. Engl. *healm*, Lett. *sal-ms*, O. Sl. *sla-ma* Fem.); Lat. *dūmus*, O. Lat. *dusmus* Adj. (Liv. Andr. *dusmo* in loco) (cf. O. Ir. *doss*, 'a bush'); Lat. *līmus* (O. H. G. *lim*, Engl. *lime*).

(2) Of the Superlative suffix, (a) alone: Lat. *minimus*, *brūma* from *brēvis* for **breghu-* (cf. Gk. *βραχύς*); Lat. *infīmus* beside *infērus*. (b) With *-is-*: *cēlerrimus*, *fācillīmus*, *sīmīllīmus*, &c.. The suffix *-temo-* (*-t^omo-*) has its original sense in *fīnī-tīmus*, *legī-tīmus*, *aedī-tūmus*, a temple attendant, which was changed in Varro's time to *aedī-tuus*, through a false reference of the word to *tueor* (Varro *R. R. i. 2. 1*) ab aeditimo, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nortris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis, ab 'aedituo'; cf. Gell. xii. 10). *Ultimus* (Osc. *últiumo*) is Superl. of *ulterior*, *cītīmus* of *cīterior*, &c.

§ 16. **-RŌ-, -RĀ-**. This suffix in its various forms was used to form Adjectives and Concrete Nouns, e. g. I.-Eur. **rūdhró-*,

'red,' from the root reudh- (O. Ind. rudh-irā-, Gk. ἐ-ρυθρός, O. Sl. rŭdrŭ; cf. O. Scan. rōðra Fem., 'blood'), Lat. rŭber; I.-Eur. *āġro-, 'a field,' from the root āġ-, 'to drive' (O. Ind. ājra-, Gk. ἄγρός, Goth. akrs), Lat. āger. In Latin the ending -rŏs (and -rŭs, § 40) became -er, as is seen in these two examples [cf. ch. iii. § 15 (8)]. The suffixes -ĕrŏ- and -tĕrŏ-, which in Latin might through Syncope lose the ĕ and appear as -ro-, -tro- have been already mentioned as Comparative Suffixes, corresponding to Superlatives in -mo- (-m̄mo-), -tm̄mo- (-t^omo-). Their original sense however was rather that of likeness, of equal than of greater degree, e. g. O. Ind. vatsa-tará-, lit. 'like a calf' (cf. Lat. mātertera), and similarly O. Ind. -tama in gŏ-tama-, lit. 'like an ox,' &c.; and in O. Ir. the suffix -tero- retains this sense, e. g. dem-nithir, 'equally certain' (not 'more certain'), from demin, 'certain,' while in O. Ind. and Greek it has developed into a regular Comparative suffix (but cf. Hom. θηλύτερος, ἀγρότερος). Latin nouns like *filiaster*, *matraster*, *patraster* have this suffix with a prefixed -as- (see Ascoli, *Suppl. Arch. Glott.* i), while in *māg-is-ter*, *mŭn-is-ter*, the Comparative sense belongs to the suffix -is-, not to the suffix -ter; *cŭter*, *extēter*, &c. are not Comparatives; *ci-ter-ior*, *ex-ter-ior*, &c. are. (On the Latin Comparative, see ch. vi. § 53). Latin Adverbs in -ĭter have probably this suffix, e. g. *brevĭter* (see ch. ix. § 2); though some have explained -iter as the noun *ĭter*, a way, so that *brev-iter* would correspond to the German adverb kurz-weg. It is used in Possessive Pronouns in Latin, e. g. *vester*, as in Gk., e. g. ὑμέτερος, and in various pronominal and locative Adjectives, with the sense of 'like,' 'in the direction of,' e. g. *al-ter*, *ŭ-terum*, *sŭp-erus*, to which Adverbs with -(t)ro- correspond, e. g. *intrŏ* (ch. iii. § 15). This suffix -tero-, in Lat. -tero- or -tro-, must be distinguished from the I.-Eur. suffix -TRO-, which was used to form Neuter nouns indicating an instrument, &c., e. g. *ārā-trum*, 'an instrument for ploughing,' a plough, and from the Latin suffix -cro- which represents the stem *cĕro-*, making, from the root ker-, 'to make' (cf. Lat. *Cerus*, *creare*, &c.), e. g. *lŭdĭ-cer*, or stands by assimilation for -clo- (I.-Eur. -tlo-) when an *l* precedes, e. g. *invŏlŭ-crum* for **involu-clum* (ch. ii. § 101). This -clo- (I.-Eur. -tlo-) is a suffix closely associated with -tro-, forming Neuter Nouns which indicate a tool or instrument. Another

suffix, -dhro-, is used in the same way, though in Latin it affects also the Feminine gender, -bra for **frā*, **dhrā* (ch. iv. § 114), e. g. *těřěbra*, a gimlet, borer, from *tero*, to bore; *crĭbrum*, a sieve, from *cerno*, to sift. Latin -ōrus, of *honōrus*, *děcōrus*, *cānōrus*, *ōdōrus*, &c. stands for -ōso- (§ 74); we have -ērus in e. g. *šěvērus*, *prōcērus*.

§ 17. Other examples of the RO-suffix. Lat. *pro-sper*, stem *pro-spěro-* for **pro-spāro-*, with the weak grade (ch. iv. § 51) of the root of *spēs* (O. Ind. *sphirā*, O. Sl. *sporŭ*); Lat. *vĭr* (O. Ir. *fer*, Goth. *vair*, Engl. *wer-wolf*; cf. O. Ind. *virā*, Lith. *vĭras*); Lat. *tĕnĕbrae* for **temes-rae* (O. Ind. *tamis-ram*, *tāmis-rā*, O. H. G. *dinstar*); Lat. *cāper* (Gk. *kāp-pos*, O. Engl. *hæfer*); Lat. *mācer* (Gk. *μακ-pós*); Lat. *plē-rus*, *gnā-rus*, *in-tĕger*, *glāber* for **gladhro-* (cf. O. Sl. *gladükü*, 'smooth'), *cĕrĕtrum* for **ceres-rum* (cf. O. Ind. *širas-*, 'head'), *mātŭ-rus* (cf. *pĕnŭria*). (On Fut. Part. in -tŭrus, see ch. viii. § 86.)

§ 18. Examples of I.-Eur. -tĕro- and -ĕro- in Latin: (1) attached to Nouns. Adjectives formed with this suffix from Nouns seem to have passed into i-stems in Latin (cf. § 34); they have often a locative sense and correspond to Adjectives in -tĭmus like *mārĭtĭmus*, *fĭnĭtĭmus*: e. g. *camp-ĕs-ter*, *silv-es-ter*, &c. which take -es- by the Analogy of Neuter ES-stems (cf. Gk. *ῥέος-τερος*, &c.); *ĕques-ter* for **equit-tri-*, *pĕdĕster* for **pedit-tri-*; *pātŭster* for **palud-tri-*, *tellŭs-ter*. The ending -aster of Nouns or Adjectives, especially in Vulgar or colloquial Latin (cf. Ital. *giovinastro*, *poetastro*), derived from Nouns or Adjectives, implies likeness, and is often used contemptuously in the sense of 'a poor imitation of,' e. g. *pĕdĭtaster*, of which Plautus uses the Diminutive in the sense of 'tag-rag and bob-tail soldiery' in *Mil.* 54:

at pĕditastelli quĭa erant, siui uĭuerent,

Antōniaster (Cic. *fragm. orat. pro Varenō*, 10); *ōleaster*, wild olive, and similarly *āpiastrum*, wild parsley, &c.; *fĭliaster*, a stepson, *mātrastra*, a stepmother, *pātraster*, a stepfather; *surdaster*, with other Adjectives indicating bodily defects, such as *calvaster*, *claudaster*, and the diminutive *rāvastellus* from *rāvus*, grey (v. l. *grāvastellus*; cf. Gk. *γρᾶς*?) in Plaut. *Epid.* 620. Derivative Adjectives show -ast(r)ĭnus, e. g. *mĕdiastĭnus* and *mediastĭnus*, *oleastĭnus*, *fĭliastĭnus*. (On these formations in -aster, see *A. L. L.* i. 390.)

(2) Attached to Prepositions, &c.: Lat. *sŭpero-* (O. Ind. *ŭpara-*, Gk. *ὑπερος*, O. Engl. *ufer-ra* with -ra for Goth. -iza), *sŭp-er* and *sub-ter*; Lat. *inter-ior* (O. Ind. *āntara-*, Gk. *ἐντερον*, the entrails, O. Sl. *jętro* Neut., 'the liver'); Lat. *exter* (O. Ir. *echtar*), *postero-*, *postrĭ-dĭe*, *contrā*, *praeter* (ch. ix. § 2). Other locative words are *cĭ-ter* (Goth. *hi-drĕ*, 'hither'), *dex-ter* (Gk. *δεξι-τερός*), *sin-is-ter*.

(3) Forming Pronouns: Lat. *ŭ-ter*, Osc. *potoro-* (cf. O. Ind. *katarā*, Gk. *πότερος*, Goth. *hvaĵar*, Lith. *katrās*); *ĭterum*, for another time, again, from *ĭtero-*, other (O. Ind. *itara-*, 'other'). The suffix often expresses that a pair of persons or things is spoken of, e. g. *al-ter*, the other (of a pair), but *ālius*, another (of many). The Possessives 'our,' 'your' take -tero- in Latin, *nos-ter*, *ves-ter*, and Greek *ἡμέτερος*, *ὑμέτερος*, but -ero- in Teutonic, e. g. Goth. *unsar*, Germ. *unsar*.

§ 19. I.-Eur. -tro-. Lat. *ārā-trum* (cf. Gk. *ἄροτρον*, Arm. *arōr*, Ir. *arathar*, W. *arad(r)* from *aro* (*arātus*); *spectrum* from *spĕcio* (*spectus*); *rĭtrum* from *ruo*

(*rĭtus*); *vĕrĕtrum* from *vereor* (*verĭtus*) (so *fulgetrum* from *fulgeo*; cf. *tŏnĭtru* from *tono*, *tonĭtus* A. L. L. i. 111); *mulctrum*, a milkpail, from *mulgeo* (*mulctus*); *rŏstrum* from *rŏdo*. We find *-stro-* in Lat. *cāpĭstrum*, a halter, from *cāpio* (or for **capĭtrum* from *cāput*?), *monstrum* from *mŏneo* (cf. O. H. G. gal-star Neut., 'a song,' from *galan*, 'to sing'), &c. The Dim. of *monstrum* is *mostellum* (ch. iv. § 158).

§ 20. I.-Eur. d-hro-. The Greek and O. Ir. cognates of Lat. *tĕrĕbra* show the suffix *-tro-* (Gk. *τέτρον*, O. Ir. *tarathar* Neut.); so O. Ir. *criathar*, 'a sieve,' for **kreitron* (cf. Lat. *palpĕbra* and *palpĕtra*). Other examples of Lat. *-bra* are *dŏlā-bra*, from *dolāre*, whence the name (originally a nickname) *Dŏlā-bella*, *rĕtĕ-bra*, lit. 'a place for hiding,' from *lateo*, *vertĕ-bra* from *vertĕre*, *pel-lĕcĕ-bra* from *lacio*, to allure (cf. *κῆλη-θρον* from *κηλέω*). Examples of Lat. *-brum* are *flā-brum* from *flāre*, O. Lat. *polūbrum* (quod Graeci *χέρυβον*, nos *trullum* vocamus, Non. 544. 20 M.) from **pŏ-luo* in the sense of *ab-luo* (cf. ch. ix. § 12), *dĕlūbrum*, *ventĭlā-brum* from *ventĭlā-re*. (On the possibility of referring all these forms to the suffix *-dhlo-*, see § 26). Latin *-bro-*, *-brā-* also represent an original *-s-ro-*, *-s-rā-* (ch. iv. § 152), e.g. *tĕnĕbrae* (O. Ind. *tāmīsrā-*) from **temis*, **temis* darkness (cf. *tĕmĕre*), *cĕrĕbrum* (cf. O. Ind. *śiras-*, 'the head'); and some would explain *terĕbra*, &c. as **teres-rā*, from the Verbal Noun-stem *teres-* seen in Inf. *terere* (§ 71).

§ 21. -LŎ-, -LĀ-. This suffix in its various forms was used for *Nomina Agentis* (Nouns and Adjectives), and often came to denote an instrument, while as a secondary suffix it was specially used to form Diminutives. Thus Engl. *shovel*, literally 'an instrument with which one shoves,' meant originally 'the shover'; Engl. *throstle*, is a Diminutive. Latin examples are *lĕgŭlus*, a picker, from *lego*, *pendŭlus*, hanging, from *pendo*, *pendeo*, *vincŭlum*, a bond, 'an instrument for binding,' from *vincio*, *mensŭla*, a little table, from *mensa*. In Latin, since every short vowel in a syllable which had not the accent under the early Accent Law (ch. iii. § 5) became before *l* the short *u*-vowel, it is impossible to distinguish *-ĕlo-* (e.g. Gk. *νεφέλη*, Lat. *nĕbŭla*), from *-ŭlo-* (e.g. Gk. *παχυλός*, O. Ind. *bahulā-*), &c. Further, owing to the tendency to insert a short *u*-vowel between a consonant and *l* to facilitate pronunciation (ch. ii. § 102), it is not always possible to decide whether the original suffix was *-lo-* or *-ĕlo-*, *-ŭlo-*, &c., though in words like *exemplum*, &c. (as contrasted with words like *trĕmulus*, &c.) it is clear that no vowel intervened between the final consonant of the root and the *LO*-suffix. The wave of Syncope which passed over the Latin language reduced all these formations in Late and Vulgar Latin to *-lus*, *-la-*, *-lum* (e.g. *aurĭ-cŏ-la*, formed by adding the

Diminutive Suffix *-la* to the Diminutive Suffix *-co-* (§ 31), in classical Latin *auricula*, became *auricla*, *ōricla*, whence Ital. *orecchia* and *orecchio*, Fr. *oreille*, &c. (ch. iii. § 13). From these formations with the two Diminutive Suffixes *-co-* and *-lo-* we must distinguish Neuter nouns formed by the suffix *-tlo-*, denoting the instrument with which an action is performed, or the place of its performance. This took in Latin the form *-clum*, or with parasitic vowel *-culum*, e.g. *vēhī-clum* (*vēhīculum*), 'that by which one is carried,' *pō-clum* (*pōculum*), 'that out of which one drinks,' *cūbī-clum* (*cūbīculum*), 'the place where one lies down'; and we have seen (ch. ii. § 154) that Plautus generally makes this suffix monosyllabic, and the Diminutive *-co-lo-* dissyllabic, e.g. *vēhīclum*, *pērīclum*, but *corcūlum*, *uxorcūla*. The suffix *-dhlo-* (in Latin *-būlum*) had much the same function as *-tlo-*, e.g. *stābulum*, 'a place for standing.' The presence of an *l* in the stem of the word causes a dissimilation of *-clum* to *-crum*, *-blum* to *-brum* in *ambūlā-crum*, 'a place for walking,' &c. (ch. iv. § 84). Beside Neuters in *-būlum* we have Passive Adjectives in *-bīlis*, with much the same sense as the Passive Adjectives in *-lis*, e.g. *āgī-bīlis*, that can or ought to be driven, from *āgo*, like *āgīlis*, 'that can easily be driven,' nimble.

§ 22. Adjectives formed by the LO-suffix. Other examples of Adjectives expressing the action of a Verb are Lat. *bībīlus* from *bībo*, *crēdūlus* from *crēdo*, *trēmūlus* from *trēmo*, *garrūlus* from *garrīo*, *ēmīnūlus* from *ēmīneo*, *pātūlus* from *pāteo*. With a passive sense they become I-stems in Latin, and indicate capacity, suitability, &c., e.g. *āgīlis* (O. Ind. *ajirā-*), 'easily driven,' nimble, from *ago*, to drive, *dūcīlis* from *dūceo*, *frāgīlis* from *frango*, *bībīlis* from *bībo*. This *li-* suffix is often added with the same sense to P. P. stems, e.g. *coctīlis* from *coctus*, *fissīlis* from *fissus*, *flexīlis* from *flexus*.

In Adjectives derived from Nouns, &c., we find *-li-*, e.g. *hūmīlis* (Gk. *χαμαλός*) from *hūmus*, *herbīlis* from *herba*, *sīmīlis* (Gk. *ὀμαλός*) (on these see § 40). Active Verbal Adjectives in *-lo-* are used in O. Sl. in the periphrastic perfect tense, e.g. *zna-lū jesmi*, 'I have known,' lit. 'I am acquainted,' from *znati*, 'to know.'

§ 23. Nouns denoting the Agent or the Instrument, e.g. Lat. *figūlus*, a potter, from *figo*; *tēgūla* from *tēgo*; *rēgūla* from *rēgo* (unless these are Diminutives of **tēga*, **rēga*; cf. *col-tēga*; cf. § 3); *cāpūlus* from *cāpio*; *spēcūla*, a place of outlook, and *spēcūlum*, a looking-glass, from *spēcīo*, to look; *torcūlum* (with Adj. *torculus*), a wine-press (later *torcular*), from *torqueo*; *cīngūlum* and *cīngūlus*, a girdle, from *cīngo*; *jācūlum*, (1) a javelin, (2) a throw-net (*rete iaculum*, Plaut. *Truc.* 35), and *jaculus*, a kind of snake, from *jācio*; *sella* for **sed-la* (Lac. Gk. *ἔλλα*) from *sēdeo*; *grallae* from *grādīor*: *pīlum* for **pīnstum*, a pestle, from *pīno*.

Often we have the terminations -slo-, -slā-, e. g. -*ālum* for **ans-lum*, from *ans-* (cf. O. Sl. *ach-ati*, 'to be fragrant'), a byform of the root *an-*, 'to breathe'; *pālus* for **pax-lus* (cf. Diminutive *paxillus*), from *pango*; *vēlum*, a sail, for **vēx-lum* (cf. *vēxillum*), from *vēho* (cf. O. Sl. *veslo*, 'a rudder'). Nouns in -*ēla* may be derived from Neuter es-stems (e. g. *querēla* for **queres-la*, *sequēla* for **seques-la*) or may have had originally *ē* (e. g. *ci-cindēla*, a glow-worm, from *candeo*, *candē-re*, like Gk. *μυρλός* from *μυέομαι*). These nouns in -*ēla* were in Late and Vulgar Latin confused with Diminutives and became *querēlla*, *sequēlla*, &c. (see ch. ii. § 130), just as *camēlus* became *camēllus*, *cucūlus* became *cucullus*, *anguīla* (*A. L. L.* viii. 442) became *anguilla*. We have -*rum* for -*lum* by dissimilation of *l* in *scāp-rum* from *scāpo*, &c.

§ 24. Diminutives. Lat. *cistula*; *auxilla* from *aula* (*olla*) for **aux-la*; *porculus* (Germ. *Ferkel*); *servulus*; *filiolus*; *lineola*; *lactucula* from *lactūca*; *lōquāc-ulus*; *misellus* (occasionally *misērus*); *Ātella* (Osc. *Aderlā-*); *asellus* from *āsīnus*; *gemellus* from *gēmīni*; *lapillus* from *lāpīd-*. Sometimes this termination is added a second time, e. g. *cistella* from *cistula*; *ollula* from *olla*; *porcellus* from *porculus*; *asellulus* from *asellus*; *gemellulus* from *gemellus*. Sometimes it is added to the Diminutive suffix -*co-*, e. g. *ollī-cu-la*, *servī-cu-lus*, *cor-cu-lum*, *lēgiun-cu-la*, *cānī-cu-la* (cf. *febrī-culōsus*, *mētū-culōsus*), *āpī-cu-la*, *vallē-cu-la*, *dīē-cu-la*, *corpus-cu-lum*, *artī-cu-lus*. The Diminutive retains the Gender of the simple Noun, unlike Greek Diminutives in -*ιον*, which are Neuter (*A. L. L.* iv. 169). This suffix -*cūlus* gives to Adjectives the sense of 'somewhat,' e. g. *mēlius-culus*, 'somewhat better,' and other Comparatives like *plus-culus*, *mājus-culus*, &c.; also *grandī-cūsus*, *dulcī-culus*, *lōvī-culus*, &c. With the Diminutive suffix -*lo-*, familiar or pet names are often formed in I.-Eur. languages, e. g. Gk. *Θρασύ-λος*, the familiar form of *Θρασύ-μαχος*, Goth. *Vulfi-la*. The gradual weakening of the diminutive force of these suffixes, which is to some extent accountable for the doubling of the suffix in *puellula*, *cistella*, &c. (cf. *anellus* from *ānulus*, Dim. of *ānus*, a large ring, e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 85 *anum lima praeterunt*) is seen in words like *ancilla* (Fem. of *servus*), which had ceased to be a Diminutive as early as the time of Plautus. *Adulescentulus* always differs from *ādūlescens* in Plautus, but in Terence is hardly distinguishable. Diminutives were a feature of Vulgar Latin, as we see from the forms censured in the Probi Appendix: *juveneus* non 'juvenelus' (197. 29 K.); *catulus* non 'catellus' (198. 2), *auris* non 'oricla' (198. 11; cf. Ital. *orecchio*, Fr. *oreille*); *fax* non 'facla' (198. 23); *neptis* non 'nepticla', *anus* non 'anucla' (199. 1); *mergus* non 'mergulus' (199. 7). The ending -*illus*, as we have seen, may denote a Diminutive of a LO-Diminutive, e. g. *ānellus* (on -*ell-*, see ch. iv. § 10), Dim. of *ānulus*, or the Diminutive of a Noun with a RO-suffix, e. g. *āgellus* from *āgro-* for **agrō-lo-* (ch. iii. § 15. 8), or of a Noun with *ē* in the penult, e. g. *fēmella* from *fēmīna* (earlier -*mena*). Similarly we have -*illus* for -*id-lus* in *lapillus*, -*ella* for -*ēn-la* in *catella*, -*illum* for -*in-lum* in *villum*, -*illus* (older -*illus*) for -*ōn-lus* in *hōmullus*, -*olla* for -*ōn-la* in *cōrōlla*, -*illus* for -*ūn-lus* in *ūllus*, -*illus* for -*ān-lus* in *Hispāllus*, &c. (cf. *nītēdula* and *nītella*).

§ 25. Neuters formed with the Suffix -*tlo-*. Lat. *discerniculum* ('acus quae capillos mulierum ante frontem dividit: dictum a discernendo,' Non. 35. 29 M.); *pāctum* (*pācticulum*), 'a means of appeasing the gods,' a victim, then 'a sin for which the gods must be appeased,' from *pāre*; *receptaculum* from *receptāre*; *pavicula*, a mallet, from *pāvire*; *sediculum* from *sēdeo* ('sediculum'

sedile, Paul. Fest. 500. 9 Th.); *ōperculum* from *operio* (*opertus*); *sēpulcrum*, from *sēpēlio* (*sepultus*). We have *-crum* by dissimilation of *l-l* in *lāvā-crum*, 'a place for bathing,' from *lavāre*; *invōlūcrum* from *involvere*, &c.

§ 26. The suffix *-dhlo-*. Lat. *lātūbulum*, 'a place for hiding,' from *lateo*; *venābulum*, 'an instrument for hunting,' a hunting-spear, from *venāri*; *vectābulum* (quod nunc vehiculum dicitur, Non. 54. 26 M.); *conclīābulum* (locus ubi in concilium convenitur, Paul. Fest. 27. 9 Th.); cf. *fābula*, *sūbula*. We may have *-brum* by dissimilation of *l-l* in *lāvābrum*; and it is possible that some, or all, of the examples of Lat. *-brum* (I.-Eur. *-dhro-*), quoted in § 20, had originally *-blo-* and not *-bro-*, e. g. *po-lūbrum*. Just as I-stem adjectives with a Passive sense like *āgīlis*, 'easily driven,' are connected with Neuter Instrumentals in *-lo-* like *āgīlum* ('agolum,' *pastorale baculum*, quo pecudes aguntur, Paul. Fest. 21. 37 Th.), so we have Passive I-stem Adjectives connected with the suffix *-dhlo-*, e. g. *amā-bīlis*, *horri-bīlis*, *fle-bīlis*, *vōlū-bīlis*, *mō-bīlis*, *intelligi-bīlis*, &c. (cf. Umbr. *façefe* 'facibile'), sometimes derived from the P. P. stem, e. g. *persuāsi-bīlis*, *flexi-bīlis*, *sensi-bīlis*, and sometimes showing *-bris* (*-ber*) for *-bīlis*, when an *l* precedes, e. g. *ālēbris* (and *ālībīlis*), *anclābris*. For a list of Adjs. in *-bīlis* in early authors (e. g. *nōbīlis*, known, Plaut. *Pseud.* 1112 neque illis nobilis fui; cf. Pacuv. *Trag.* 221 R.), see Hanssen in *Philol.* xlvii. 274, who denies that they ever have a transitive sense, e. g. *incogitābīlis*, 'thoughtless,' Plaut.

§ 27. *-TŌ-*, *-TĀ-*. This I.-Eur. suffix was used to form (1) Verbal Adjectives, which in Latin and some other languages have the function of perfect participles passive, e. g. *gēnī-tus* from the root *gēn-*, while with the negative particle prefixed they may express incapacity, e. g. I.-Eur. **ḡmṛto-*, 'incapable of being killed,' immortal (O. Ind. *amṛta-*, Gk. *ἀμβροτος*); (2) Ordinal Numbers, and when added to the Comparative suffix *-is-* (§ 76), Superlatives; e. g. I.-Eur. **sēksto-* (O. Ind. *šaṣ-ṭhā-*, Gk. *ἕκτος*, Goth. *saihs-ta*, an N-stem), Lat. *sex-tus*; I.-Eur. **ōk-is-to-* (O. Ind. *āś-iṣṭha-*, Gk. *ὀκιστος*). In Latin this formation of Superlatives is not found, but another, e. g. *ōcissīmus* (ch. vi. § 54). Abstract Nouns in *-tā-* are found beside Verbal Adjectives in *-to-*, e. g. Gk. *γενετή*, birth, Goth. *junda* 'juventa'¹, which occasionally pass into a concrete sense and become Masculine. e. g. *γενέτης*, *ἰππότης* (cf. Lat. *ēques* from an earlier Abstract Fem. **equita*?), though the suffix in Latin was ousted by *-tās*, *-tūdo*, &c. (§ 67). I.-Eur. *-to-* is often seen added to the MEN-

¹ Lat. *juventa* seems to be a formation on the analogy of *senecta* (sc. *aetas*), for *juventūs* is the form used by the oldest writers, both in the

sense of 'period of youth' and 'a number of young men.' (*Fleck. Jahrb. Suppl.* 1891.) We have *aetate iuventa* on an inscription (C. I. L. i. 1202).

suffix (§ 54) in neuter nouns, e.g. Lat. *cognō-men-tum* beside *cogno-men*, such forms being apparently the Neuter of Participles or Verbal Adjectives, formed not from verbs but from nouns, e.g. **cogno-mentus* beside *cogno-mīnātus*, like *scēlestus* beside *scelērātus* (cf. Engl. compounds like 'bare-footed,' 'black-headed,' where the participial suffix is added to the nouns 'foot,' 'head'). The forms with *-mentum* are, as a rule, those used by prose writers, the forms with *-men* being relegated to poetry. With *-mentum*, Plur. *-menta* has been compared Gk. Plur. *-ματα*, e.g. *στρώματα* (Lat. *strāmenta*), *κασσύματα* (cf. Lat. *assūmenta*).

§ 28. Participles in *-tus*. The weak grade of the root is used with I.-Eur. verbal adjectives in *-to-*, and the suffix is accented, e.g. I.-Eur. **klüt-tō-*, 'heard, heard of, famous,' from the root *kleu-*, 'to hear,' [O. Ind. *śrutā-*, Gk. *κλύτός*, which perhaps retains the old sense of 'heard,' 'loud' in such Homeric phrases as *κλυτά μῆλα*, O. Ir. *cloth*, from **clūto-*, O. H. G. *Hlot-hari* (from O. H. G. *hari*, Germ. *Heer*), the name Lothair, corresponding to Greek *Κλυτό-στρατός*; cf. Zend *srūta-*, O. Eng. *hlūd*, 'loud'], Lat. *in-clūtus*; though with the noun we often find the high-grade and the accent on the root, e.g. Gk. *κοίτη* from *κείμαι*, *οἶτος* from *εἶμι*, &c. In Latin *-sus* replaced *-tus* when the verbal stem ended *d* or *t* (ch. iv. § 155), e.g. *salsus* from *sallo* for **saldō*; occasionally the P. P. took *-sus* when the Perfect Ind. had *-si*, e.g. *tersus* from *tergeo* (Perf. Indic. *tersi*), though the older spelling appears in the earlier literature, e.g. *tertus* (Varro) (see ch. viii. § 92; ch. iv. § 155).

Examples of Latin participles in *-tus* are *strātus* (from the root *ster-*, O. Ind. *str̥ta-*, Gk. *στρωτός*, O. Sl. *-stritū*); *mulctus* from the root *melg-* (Lith. *miłsztas*); *com-mentus* from the root *men-* (O. Ind. *matā-*, Gk. *αὐτό-ματος*, Goth. *munds*, Lith. *miñtas*, O. Sl. *meṭü*); Lat. *gnātus* from the root *gen-*, **gnā-* (O. Ind. *jātā-*, Goth. *-kunds*); Lat. *sūtus* for **syūto-* (O. Ind. *syūtā-*, Gk. *νεο-κάττητος*, Lith. *siūtas*, O. Sl. *šitü*; Lat. *gnōtus* (O. Ind. *jñātā-*, Gk. *γνωτός*, O. Ir. *gnāth*); Lat. *junctus* (cf. O. Ind. *yūktā-*, Gk. *ζευκτός*). The different treatment of the stem vowel before the suffix is exemplified by *āmātus*, *dōmītus* from first conj. Verbs; *viētus*, *vēgētus*, *exercītus* (but *ar(c)tus*), *mōnītus* (but *Monēta*), *mulctus* from second conj.; *ālītus* and *altus*, *cultus*, *factus* (but *fācētus*) from third conj.; *finītus* and *ūpertus* from fourth conj. (On these Verb-stems see ch. viii.); *aegrō-tus*, *argū-tus*, *inclū-tus*, *cītus* and *citus*. Words like *pilātus*, 'armed with the *pilum*,' *barbātus* (O. Sl. *bradatü*), *aurītus*, *cinctātus*, do not of course imply the existence of verbs, **pilare*, **barbare*, **aurire*, &c. Of similar formations from Noun- or Adjective-stems examples are: Lat. *libertus* beside *libēratus*; *ōnustus* beside *onēratus*; *sēnectus* from *senex*; and the words indicating a place planted with trees, &c., e.g. *arbus-tum*, *sālic-tum*, the Neuters of *arbustus*, 'provided with trees' (*arbustus* sive *silvestris*, Columella), &c. (*Arbōrētum* is a quasi-participle from **arboreo*, *arboresco*, like *ācētum* from *acesco*; so *nūc-ētum*, *pīn-ētum*, *ilīc-ētum*. The *-cētum* of *ilīcētum*, &c. and the *-ctum* of *salīctum*, &c. were extended by false analogy, e.g. *būcētum*, *vīrectum*). For a list of Adjectives in *-estus*, *-ustus*, *-ātus* with this sense of 'provided with,' see Rōnsch, *Collect.* p. 217, and cf. Plaut. *Capt.* 392: *qui me honore honestiorem semper*

fecit et facit). Latin participles in -to- have often become nouns, e.g. *tectum*, *légatus*, *rēpulsā*, *sēnecta*, or Adjectives (ch. viii. § 92), e.g. *sanctus*, *lātus*, broad (for **stlātus*, from the root *stel-*, 'to extend,' O. Sl. *stelja*).

§ 29. **Abstract Nouns in -ta (-sa).** The Fem. of the Participles *rēpulsus*, *dēprensus*, &c. is used in an abstract sense: *rēpulsā*, 'defeat at an election,' *dēprensā*, 'genus militaris animadversionis, castigatione major, ignominia minor' (Paul. Fest. 50. 30 Th.). These Abstracts must be distinguished from Concretes like *torta* (sc. *plācenta*), a roll, *expensā* (sc. *pēcūnia*), a sum expended (for a fuller list, see Rōnsch, *Collect.* p. 195). The Fem. Abstract **equitā*, 'horsemanship,' seems to have been made a Masc. Concrete in O. Lat. with the sense also of 'a horse'; thus Ennius (*A.* 249 M.), describing a charge of cavalry and elephants, says:

denique ui magna quadrupes eques atque elephanti
proiciunt sese,

a usage imitated by Virgil (*G.* iii. 116):

equitem docuere sub armis
insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos,

and commented on by Aulus Gellius (xviii. 5; cf. Non. 106. 24 M.).

§ 30. **Neuters in -mentum.** Other examples are *augmentum* beside *augmen* (poet.): *fundāmentum* beside *fundamen* (poet.); *intēgumentum* beside *tegumen*, *tēgimen*, *tegmen*; *cognōmentum* beside *cognomen*; *termentum* and *trīmentum* beside *tērīmen*; *argūmentum*, from *arguo*, 'a making clear,' a proof, then 'the subject of a story, picture, &c.,' e.g. Virg. *A.* vii. 791 *argumentum* *ingens*; Prop. iii. 9. 13: *argumenta* *magis* *sunt* *Mentoris* *addita* *formae*; *vestmentum*, from *vestio*; *caementum* for **caed-mentum* (ch. iv. § 161) from *caedo*; *jugumentum* (et *paries*, *C. I. L.* vi. 24710), and *jugumentum* (Cato); *jūmentum* from *juvo*, according to Augustine, *Quaest. in Heptat.* iii. 2 and v. 38; *mōmentum* beside *mōmen* (poet.) from *mōveo*. *Nāmen*, *cŕīmen*, *culmen* (cf. *cōtīmen*), &c. have no byforms in -mentum; *implēmentum*, *incrēmentum*, *mōnūmentum*, &c. have no byforms in -men.

§ 31. **-KŌ-, -KĀ-**. I.-Eur. -ko-, the -y of Engl. 'stony,' 'angry,' &c., is rarely -kō- (with palatal k), e.g. I.-Eur. **yūwŋko-* (O. Ind. *yuvaśā-*, O. Ir. *ōac*, W. *ieuanc*, Goth. *juggs*), Lat. *jūvencus*, but usually -ko- or -q^ho-. It is used as a primary suffix, e.g. *casus* (cf. *cānus* for **casnus*, Osc. *casnar*) *fuscus* (cf. *furvus* for **fusuus*), but mainly as a secondary suffix employed in the formation of Adjectives from Adverbs, e.g. *antīcus* (of place), *antīquus* (of time) from *ante* (cf. O. Ind. *antīkā-*), Nouns, e.g. *bellīcus*, *cīvīcus*, and Adjectives, e.g. O. Ind. *nāgnaka-*, 'naked,' beside *nagnā-*, having often a diminutive significance, which is in Latin denoted by -cūlus (§ 24), the addition to -co- of the other diminutive suffix -lo- (§ 21), e.g. *nigrīculus* beside

niger, *ovicula* (O. Sl. ovica), [*albicare* and *nigricare* are Verbs with the Diminutive KO-suffix (ch. viii. § 33 (7)), (cf. *hōmun-c-io* and *homun-cu-lus*, *seněca*, Non. 17. 18 M., *senecio* and *senūculus*), as in Gk. by -ισκο- of *παιδίσκος*, &c. We also find it preceded by ĭ, e. g. *εἰρων-ικός*, Lat. *histrion-icus* (without the vowel we should have had **histrionculus*), often -*lico-*, e. g. *rus-ticus*, *herbū-ticus*, *errā-ticus* after the analogy of Participle-stems in -to- (§ 28); by ī, e. g. Goth. *mahteigs*, 'mighty,' Lat. *āmicus*, *pūdīcus* (ī not *ei* is attested for *mendīcus* by Plaut. *Rud.* 1305; see ch. iv. § 34); by ā, e. g. *mērācus*. Adjectives in -āko- had the sense of English adjectives in -ish, e. g. Lith. *saīdōkas*, 'sweetish,' and came in some languages to acquire the force of Comparatives, e. g. Lett. *saldāks*, 'sweeter,' W. *glanach*, 'fairer.'

In Latin the -ko- and -q^{no}- suffixes seem often to have been confused, e. g. *antīcus* and *antīquus*, *tesca* or *tesqua*, lit. 'dry places,' for **terse-*, from the root *ters-*, 'to dry' (cf. *torreo*, Gk. *τέρσομαι*), and, as in Greek, &c. there are often byforms of the Consonantal declension, e. g. *bībāx*, &c. beside *merācus*, *fēlīx*, &c. beside *pūdīcus*, &c., like Greek *ἡλιξ* and *ἡλίκος*, *μείραξ* (O. Ind. *maryaká-*). For -*īcus* we have -*īcius* in *aedīlī-cius*, *tribūnīcius*, *patrīcius*, *adventīcius*, *commendātīcius*, &c.; for -*ācus* we have -*āceus* in *herbāceus*, *gallīnāceus*, *ārundīnāceus*, &c.

§ 32. Adjectives with the KŎ-suffix. From the adverbs *rī-* and *prī-* we have *rīcī-prīcus*, while *prīcul* adds the lo- (li-) suffix to **procus* (O. Sl. *prokū*) (*Rhein. Mus.* xliii. 402); *posticus* is the opposite of *antīcus*; *prīs-cus* (cf. *primus* for **prīs-mus*). From the numeral *īnus* we have *unīcus* (Goth. *ainahs*, O. Sl. *inokū*; cf. O. Ind. *dvika-*, Gk. *δισσός* for **δφικος*). From nouns: *patrīcus* (cf. *patrīcius*); *hostīcus*, used in Plautus like *hostīlis* (*hostica manus*, *Capt.* 246; *hostilis manus*, *Capt.* 311); *cīvīcus* (beside *cīvīlis*). (Cf. Porph. ad Hor. C. ii. 1. 1 *attende autem non 'civile' sed 'civicum' dixisse antiqua figura. illi enim 'civica' et 'hostica,' deinde 'civilia' et 'hostilia' dicebant. denominationes autem hae fere liberae sunt apud doctos*). Other noticeable forms are *cādicus*, *mandīcus* (cf. *fīdūc-ia* from **fīdūcus*, and *pannūcīa*); *līngūlāca*, *verbēnāca*; *hīlūcus*, *pēbūcus* from *hiare* and *petere* with the (diminutive?) LO-suffix. [For a list of Nouns in -*ica*, e. g. *verruca*, a wart, in O. Lat. a hill (Cato ap. Gell. iii. 7. 6; Quint. viii. 3. 48 and viii. 6. 14), from the root *wers-* of Lith. *virszūs*, 'the top,' O. Ind. *vāršman*, 'a height,' see Stolz, *Beiträge*, p. 6, who points out the connexion of this ending with the ending -*ūgo*, e. g. *Verrugo*, a Volscian town in Latium.] A gloss has: *manubrium*, quod rustici 'manicum' dicunt (C. G. L. v. 115. 17) (*manīco-* in Romance, e. g. Ital. *manico*, Span. *mango*, Fr. *manche*); Paul. Fest. quotes *olentica* 'mali odoris loca' (223. 4 Th.).

§ 33. Adjectives in -*īcius*. Denominatives (i. e. derivatives from Nouns

or Adjectives) have -ī, e. g. *patricius* from *pāter*, *natalicius* from *nātālis*; Derivatives from P. P. P. in -to (Vb. Nouns in -tio-, -ti-) have -ī, e. g. *dediticus* from *dēditus*, *insiticius* (cf. *insitivus*) (also *nōvicius*). (For a full list, see *A. L. L. v.* 415.)

§ 34. **Suffixes ending in ĭ (Nouns and Adjectives of third Declension).** -ĭ-. In the declension of these stems ĭ varies with ei and oi (see ch. vi.). The Ī-stems are often confused with IO-stems (§ 4), with Ī-stems (§ 51), and with YĒ-stems (§ 51). Examples of the primary suffix -ĭ- are Lat. *anguis* (Lith. *angìs*, O. Sl. *ꙗžĭ*, Arm. *auj*), and another I.-Eur. word for a snake, *ēghi- (O. Ind. *áhi-*, Zend *aži-*, Arm. *iž*, Gk. *ἔχῆς*).

Neuter Ī-stems in I.-Eur. (like Neuter R-stems, &c., see § 56) seem occasionally to show a heteroclitite declension, a nasal replacing the vowel in oblique cases, e. g. O. Ind. *ákṣi*, *akṣṇás* Gen., 'the eye,' *ástḥi*, *asthnás* Gen., 'a bone,' which may have led to a confusion of I- and N-stems in such words as I.-Eur. **áksi-*, 'an axle' (Lat. *axis*, Lith. *aszis*, O. Sl. *osĭ*; but Gk. *ἄξων*). As a secondary suffix -i- is used in many languages to give an adjectival sense, especially in the formation of Compound Adjectives from Nouns, e. g. Lat. *exsomnis* from *somnus*, O. Ir. *essamin* for **exomni-*, from *omun* (**omno-*), 'fear,' though we often find in the early Latin literature the O-stem, e. g. *inermus*, class. *inermis* (so Gaulish *Exobnūs*, *Exomnūs* for O. Ir. *essamin*).

In Latin the I-declension has been greatly extended; thus consonantal stems of the third declension often take the ĭ-stem case-suffixes, e. g. *pēd-ĭ-bus*, *fērent-ium*, &c.; and a stem-suffix ending in ō or ū passes readily, if it be an adjective, into an I-stem, e. g. *sĭmĭlis* (Gk. *ὀμαλός*), *hŭmĭlis* (Gk. *χθαμαλός*), *nāvis* (I.-Eur. **nāu-*, O. Ind. *nāús*, Gk. *ναῦς*), *brĕvis* (cf. Gk. *βραχύς*), *lĕvis* (cf. O. Ind. *raghus*, Gk. *ἐλαχύς*, Lith. *lenguris*). The Greek loanword *hĭlārus* (*ἱλαρός*) is also *hilaris* by the time of Terence.

§ 35. **Other examples of I-stems.** Lat. *ensis* (O. Ind. *asĭ-*); Lat. *trūdis* from *trūdo* (root *treud-*, Goth. *us-þriutan*, 'to trouble,' Engl. *thrust*, *threat*, O. Sl. *trudŭ*, 'toil'); Lat. *rūdis*, unworked, rude, originally of metal, from the root *reudh-*, 'to be red' (cf. *raudus*, unworked metal, ch. iv. § 41); *jūgis*, continual, from *jungo*; Lat. *scōbis* from *scābo*; Lat. *māre* (O. Ir. *muir* Neut., for **mori*, O. H. G. *meri* Neut., Germ. *Meer* Neut., Engl. *mere*).

§ 36. **Adjective I-stems from O-stems.** Other examples are: O. Lat. *sublĭmus*, e. g. Enn. *Trag.* 2 R. *deum sublimas subices*, Lucr. i. 340 *sublimaque caeli* (see Munro's note); O. Lat. *stĕrĭlus*, e. g. Lucr. ii. 845 *sonitu sterila* (cf. Paul. Fest. 463. 1 Th. 'sterilam' sterilem). Greek *ἀσθηρός* had the same tendency to the I-declension in Latin as Greek *ἱλαρός*, for *Caper* gives

a caution against the form *austeris* (p. 108. 4 K.). Nonius (494. 26 M.) quotes *prōnis* from Varro (*Men.* 391 B.). On O. Lat. *fortius*, see ch. viii. § 92.

The Noun *torris* from the root *ters-* (Gk. *τέρσομαι*; cf. Lat. *torreo* for **torseo*, ch. viii. § 23) was in O. Lat. *torrus* (Non. 15. 22 M.; Serv. ad *Aen.* xii. 298 'hic torris' . . . ita nunc dicimus: nam illud Ennii et Pacuvii penitus de usu recessit ut 'hic torrus, hujus torri' dicamus), but is rather to be explained as an Ē-stem become an I-stem (like *sordes*, § 51). The form *torres* F., a burning, read by Lachmann in Lucretius iii. 917 (MSS. *torret*) is doubtful (*A. L. L.* viii. 587). On *hilarus* beside *hilaris*, see Neue, ii². p. 149.

§ 37. **-NI-**. This suffix, varying with -*ñni-*, -*ōni-*, &c. is more common in those languages which have extended the use of the P. P. P. in -no- (§ 8) than in Latin. Examples are: Lat. *ignis* (cf. O. Ind. *agní-*, Lith. *ugnìs* F., O. Sl. *ognĭ* M.), Lat. *clūnis* (O. Ind. *śróṇi-*, O. Scand. *hlaunn*, Lith. *szĭaunìs*). Adjectives in *-nis* may have been originally NO-stems (§ 36), e.g. *immānis* from O. Lat. *mānus*, good (with a bystem in *-ni-*, *Mānes*, lit. 'the good deities'); cf. *Janis*, a byform of *Janus*, in Carm. Sal. (*Tert. Apol.* 10).

§ 38. Other examples of Latin *-nis*. Lat. *amnis* for **ab-nis* (cf. O. Ir. *abann*), Lat. *crinis* for **crinis* (cf. Lat. *crista*), *pānis* for **pasnis* (cf. Lat. *pastillus*).

§ 39. **-MI-** is a still rarer suffix than *-ni-*. An example is Lat. *vermis* (O. H. G. *wurm*), a word the relation of which to I.-Eur. **q²rmi-* (O. Ind. *kṛmi-*, O. Ir. *cruim*, W. *pryf*, Lith. *kirnis*) is not quite clear. Latin Adjectives in *-nis* like *īnermis*, *sublīm̄is* were originally *-MO-*stems (cf. § 36); thus Nonius 489. 7 M. gives some examples of *sublimus* from the older literature (cf. Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.).

§ 40. **-RI-**, **-LI-**. These are not nearly so common I.-Eur. suffixes as *-ro-*, *-lo-*, e.g. O. Lat. *ŕeris*, a hill (in Umbrian, &c. used of the citadel) (Gk. *ὄκρῖς*, a point, *ἄκρῖς*, a hill; cf. O. Ind. *ásri-*, but also Gk. *ἄκρος*), Lat. *tālis*, *quālis* (O. Sl. *tolĭ* Adv., *kolĭ* Adv.; cf. Gk. *τηλί-κος*, *πηλί-κος*); but *-li-* is fairly frequent in the Slavonic languages, where the P. P. P. in *-lo-* is much in vogue. In Latin, Adjective *-RO-* and *-LO-* stems often show *-ris*, *-lis*, e.g. O. Lat. *sāceres*, used of animals for sacrifice (e.g. Plaut. *Rud.* 1208 *súnt domi agni et pórci sāceres*) beside *sācer* (cf. *Mānes* beside O. Lat. *mānus*, good), *sīm̄ilis* (Gk. *ὁμαλός*), *hūm̄ilis* (Gk. *χαμαλός*). And the use of *-li-* and *-ri-* for Adjectives derived from Nouns is very widely extended in Latin, far more widely

than in any other I.-Eur. language, e. g. *vītālis* from *vīta*, *ālāris* for **alālis* (?) from *āla*, so that the Greek Adj. *δαφυλῆς*, when borrowed by Latin, assumed the form *dapsūlis*. Dialectal examples are Osc. *luisarifs*, ‘*lusaribus,’ Sab. *Flusare* ‘*Florali*,’ while Osc. *Fiuusasiais* ‘*Florariis*’ has *-āsio-* (Lat. *-ārio-*, § 4).

§ 41. Other examples of Latin *-li-*, *-ri-*. *ūter*, a skin, for **ūd-ri-*, beside *ūtērus* (O. Lat. *uterum*); *ācer*, sharp (cf. Gk. *ἀκρος*). Verbal Adjectives in *-lis* are, as we have seen (§ 22), byforms with Passive sense of Active Verbal Adjectives in *-lus*, e. g. *āgilis*, ‘easily driven,’ *bībūlis*, ‘easily drunk’ (beside *bībūlus*, ‘easily drinking,’ inclined to drink), *dōcīlis* (like *dōcībūlis*); sometimes formed from the Perf. Part. Pass., e. g. *ficīlis*, *fissīlis*, *flexīlis* (and *flexībūlis*), *hāmātīlis* et *saxātīlis* (Plaut. *Rud.* 299), *missīlis*. The ending *-ilis* of *aedūlis* has I.-Eur. *i*, not *ei*, to judge from old inscriptions, e. g. *C. I. L. i. 61 aīdīlis* (cf. *ib.* 31). This *-ilis* (proper to I- and IO-stems) as well as *-ālis* (proper to *Ā*-stems) is often extended by analogy; e. g. *ānālis* (for **anūlis*) by analogy of *sēnālis*; *vernālis* is from *verna*, *vernālis* from *ver*; from *libra*, a pound, we have *librīlis* and *librālis*; from *scurra*, *scurrīlis*; from *manu* not **manūlis*, but *manūālis* (so *dorsūālis* from *dorso*). Examples of *-ilis* are *fūdelis* from *fūd-*, *crūdēlis* (cf. *fāmē-licus*, *contūmē-lia*) as well as *patrūlis* and *matrūlis*. Like *tribūlis* (from *tribu-*), *īdūlis* (from *īdu-*), is *īdūlis*. From O-stems we have *puērīlis*, *virīlis*, *hērīlis*, *servīlis*, &c.; *annālis*, *fātālis*, &c.; from Cons.-stems *capīt-ālis*, *virgīn-ālis*, *hospīt-ālis*, *jūvēnālis* and *jūvēnālis*, &c.

§ 42. **-TI-**. As *-to-* was the I.-Eur. suffix of Verbal Adjectives, especially of the Perfect Participle Passive, so *-ti-* was the suffix of Verbal Nouns (Nomina Actionis), e. g. Gk. *πιστός* and *πίστις*. These nouns were of the feminine gender, had the weak form of the root, and are accented sometimes on the suffix, and sometimes on the root, e. g. O. Ind. *matī-* and *māti-* for I.-Eur. **mṛṇ-ti-* (Lat. *mens*) from the root *men-*, ‘to think.’ In Latin, as in Celtic, we find this suffix enlarged by an EN-suffix, e. g. Lat. *mentio*, Acc. *mentīōnem*, O. Ir. *-mitiu-*, *-mitin* Acc., and this compound suffix, which in Latin supplanted almost entirely the older *-ti-*, appears also in other languages, e. g. Goth. *raþjō* (Lat. *rātio*), Gk. *δωρίτη* (cf. Lat. *dātio*, Acc. *dationem*). The supplanting may be accounted for, wholly or partly, by the change which the phonetic laws of the Latin language would produce in the **TI**-suffix, a change which would often make the suffix unrecognizable. From the root *men-*, the Verbal Noun **mṛṇti-* became *mens* in Latin and from the root *bher-*, the Noun **bhṛti-* became *fors*, while from *mēto* we have *messis* for **met-tis*, from the root *wes-*, *vestis*, from *sātiāre*, *sātiās*, &c., forms whose common formation has been obscured past recognition. A similar

explanation has been offered for the fact that in Teutonic also the same suffix -ti- ceased to be a living suffix, namely that under the working of the Teutonic phonetic laws it would assume the various forms -þi-, -di-, -ti-, -si, &c. The older suffix remains in Adverbs like *raptim*, *furtim*, &c. (see ch. ix. § 4).

Occasionally the feminine abstract passed into a concrete noun and might change its gender. Thus Lat. *hostis* (Goth. *gasts*, 'a guest,' O. Sl. *gostĭ*) may have been originally abstract, just as Lat. *agrĭcŏla*, a field-tiller, meant originally 'field-tillage' (§ 2).

The secondary suffix -tāti- (or -tāt-), used to form feminine Abstract Nouns, derived from Adjectives and Nouns, and the similar suffix -tūti- (or -tūt-) exhibit this suffix -ti- added to the suffixes -tā- and -tu-, e. g. Lat. *jūventās* beside *jūventa* (see § 27). The suffix -tāti- (-tāt-) is found in O. Ind., Greek, and Latin, while -tūti- (-tūt-) is found in Latin, Celtic, and Teutonic, e. g. Lat. *nŏvītās* (Gk. *νεότης*), Lat. *ūnītās* (O. Ir. *oentu*), Lat. *jūventūs* (O. Ir. *ōitiu*). In Latin, in addition to -tūti- (-tūt-), which is much less in use than -tāti- (-tāt-), we find a form augmented by an N-suffix, -tūdo, Gen. -tūdinis, e. g. *servītūdo* beside *servītūs*, *hilarītudo* (so in Plaut., not *hilaritas*), *beatītudo*, which (with *beatitas*) was a coinage of Cicero (Quint. viii. 3. 32).

§ 43. Other examples of the suffix -ti- in Latin. Latin *vectis*, a lever (cf. *vectio*), from *vĕho*; Lat. *vītis* from the root *wei-*, 'to plait, weave'; Lat. *messis* (cf. *messio*) from *mĕto*; Lat. *fors* (O. Ind. *bhṛti-*, O. Ir. *brith*, Goth. *ga-baurþs*, O. H. G. *giburt*, O. Engl. *gebyrd*, 'fate') from *fĕro*; Lat. *mens* (O. Ind. *matī-* and *māti-*, Goth. *gamunds*, ana-minds, Lith. *at-mintis*, O. Sl. *pamęti*) from the root *men-*, 'to think' (cf. *mentio*); Lat. *gens*, from *gigno* (cf. *nātio* for **gnatio*); Lat. *mors* (O. Ind. *mṛti-*, O. Lith. *mirtis*, O. Sl. *sŭ-mrĭti*) from *mŏrior*; Lat. *dŏs* (O. Ind. *dāti-*, Lith. *dŭtis*, O. Sl. *dati*) from root *dŏ-* (cf. *dātio*, Gk. *δαριμ*); so Lat. *cŏs* beside *cātus* (ch. iv. § 54); Lat. *ars* (O. Ind. *ṛti-* means 'attack'); Lat. *pars* (cf. *portio*); Lat. *grātes* beside *grātus*; Lat. *quĕs* beside *quĕtus* (*inquies* for *inquietus* is due to the tendency to turn Compound Adjectives into I-stems); Lat. *vestis* from the root *ves-*, 'to clothe,' meant originally, like our word 'clothing,' the act of arraying oneself, then the raiment itself.

§ 44. Examples of Lat. -tiŏn-. Lat. *visio* (cf. O. Ind. *vitti-*, O. Sl. *-vistĭ* and *vĕstĭ*) from the root *weid-*, 'to see, know'; Lat. *-ventio* (cf. O. Ind. *gāti-*, Gk. *βάσις*, O. H. G. *cunft*, Lith. *-gimtis*) from the root *gĕm-*, 'to come'; Lat. *sātio* (cf. Gk. *ἀν-εσις*, Goth. *-sęþs*, 'seed,' Lith. *sęti*) from the root *sę-*, 'to throw, throw seed'; Lat. *con-dĕtio* for **con-dātio* (cf. O. Ind. *-hiti-*, Gk. *θέσις*, Goth. *-dęþs*, 'a deed,' O. Sl. *-dęti*) from the root *dhĕ-*, 'to put, place'; Lat. *ad-ęptio* for **ad-ąptio* (cf. O. Ind. *ąpti-*) beside *ąptus*; Lat. *ex-plĕtio* (cf. O. Ind. *prāti-*, Gk. *πλήσις*), beside *ex-plĕtus*; Lat. *nŏtio* for **gnŏtio* (cf. O. Ind. *-jñāti-*, 'the act of knowing,'

jñāti-, 'an acquaintance,' Gk. γνῶσις, O. H. G. ur-chnāt, O. Sl. po-znati, Goth. ga-kunþs, ga-kunds, Germ. Kunst, O. Sl. zęti, 'son-in-law') beside (g)nōtus; Lat. *dictio* (cf. O. Ind. diṣṭi-, Gk. δεῖξις, O. H. G. -ziht) from the root deiġ-; Lat. *statio* (cf. O. Ind. sthiti-, Gk. στάσις, O. H. G. stat, O. Sl. -stati) from *stare*; Lat. *in-tentio* (cf. O. Ind. tati-, Gk. τάσις) from the root ten-, 'to stretch'; Lat. *junctio* (cf. O. Ind. yukti-, Gk. ζεύξις, Lith. jūnkti) from *jungo*.

§ 45. **Adjectival -ti- for -to- in Latin.** The same tendency to turn O-stem Adjectives into I-stems, which we have seen in *similis* (Gk. ὁμαλός), *hūmīlis* (Gk. χαμαλός), appears in an adjective like *fortis*, in O. Lat. *fortus* (Paul. Fest. 73. 9 Th. horctum et foretum pro bono dicebant, originally a P. P. P. from the root dherġh-, 'to establish' (O. Ind. dṛdhā-, 'established, firm'). The older spelling *fortis* occurs in the clause of the XII Tables quoted by Festus (524. 15 Th.), which provided: ut idem juris esset Sanatibus quod Foretibus, the Sanates being allies who had revolted but had returned to their allegiance, 'quasi sanata mente,' the Foretes being those who had never broken faith [cf. Paul. Fest. 59. 26 Th. foretis (MSS. foretes), frugi et bonus, sive validus]. The word *Sanates* shows a similar transference to the I-declension of the P. P. P. of *sānare*, and throws light on the termination, -ās O. Lat. -ātis (see ch. iii. § 16), which indicates the country or the party to which one belongs, e. g. *optimates*, *infimates* (Plaut. *Stich.* 493), *Arpīnates*.

§ 46. **Other examples of Lat. -tāt(i)-, -tūt(i)-, -tūdin-.** The tendency of the I-stems to encroach on the Consonant-stems in Latin (mentioned above, § 34) makes it difficult to decide when -tāt-, -tūt-, and when -tāti-, -tūti- were the suffixes used, e. g. Gen. Pl. *civitatium* and *civitiatum*. In O. Ind. -tāt- e. g. *sarvātāt-*, 'completeness' is rarer than -tāti- (e. g. *sarvātāti-*), while in Greek only -tāt- is found. Other Latin examples of -tūs (see *A. L. L.* viii. 321) are *scævitas* (Gk. σκαίότης), *commūnitas* (Goth. gamaindūþs), *bōnitas* from *bōnus*, *libertas* from *liber*, *civitas* from *civis*, *ūbertas* from *uber*, *fācultas* and *fācilitas* from *fāciliis*, *vōluptas* from *vōlūp(e)*, *tempestas* from *tempus* (cf. *tempēri*), *vōlūntas* from *vōlens*. Examples of -tūs: *sēnectus* from *sēnex*, *virtus* from *vir*; O. Lat. *tempestus* (Varro *L. L.* vii. 51 libri augurum pro tempestate 'tempestatem' dicunt supremum augurii tempus). Examples of -tūdo: *altitudo* from *altus*, *tātītudo* from *tātus*, *sollīcītudo* from *sollīcītus*.

§ 47. **Suffixes ending in -ū (Nouns of fourth Decl.) -Ū-**. In the declension of these stems ū varies with eu and ou (see ch. vi.). I.-Eur. Adjectives in -u- usually show the weak form of the root, and are accented on the suffix, e. g. *płtú-, 'broad' (O. Ind. pṛthú-, Gk. πλατός, Gaul. litu-). They formed their Nom. Sing. Fem. in -wī, e. g. *swādu-, 'sweet,' with Nom. Sg. Masc. *swādús (O. Ind. svādús, Gk. ἡδύς), Nom. Sg. Fem. *swādwí (O. Ind. svādví). In Latin these Adjectives, aided by the analogy of the Fem., have followed the tendency of O-stem Adjectives, and have passed into the I-declension (as in Teutonic *tⁿnu- 'thin' became þunni- by influence of the fem. *tⁿnwí); thus *suāvis* for *suādvīs, *tēnuis* (O. Ind. tanú-, Gk. τανύ-γλωσσοσ,

O. Sl. *tĭnŭ-kŭ*), *lĕvis* (cf. O. Ind. *raghŭ-*, Gk. ϵ -*λαχŭs*, O. Sl. *lĭgŭ-kŭ*), *brĕvis* (Gk. *βραχŭs*), *grŕvis* (O. Ind. *gurŭ-*, Gk. *βapŭs*, Goth. *kaurus*). Of nouns with the U-suffix examples are I.-Eur. **pĕku-* (O. Ind. *paśŭ-* M., Goth. *faihu* N., 'property,' O. H. G. *fihu*, O. Engl. *feoh*, Germ. *Vieh*, Engl. *fee*), Lat. *pĕcu* and *pecus*; Lat. *lŕcus* (O. Ir. *loch*, a Neuter U-stem); with the rarer NU-suffix, Lat. *cornu* and *cornus*, *mŕnus*, *pĭnus*. The -ru- of Gk. *δἀκρυ* is augmented by the suffix -mā- in Lat. *dacrŭma*, *lacrŭma*. The Romance languages show us that U-stems had come in Vulg. Lat. to be merged in the O-declension; and even as early as Plautus Noun-stems in -u retained little of a distinctive declension in ordinary speech.

-TU-. As we have seen -ti- used to form feminine Verbal Nouns (Nomina Actionis), connected with the P. P. P. in -to-, similarly -tu- was used for masc. nouns of the same kind, sometimes with accent on the root (strong grade), sometimes with weak grade of root and the root unaccented, e.g. O. Ind. *ĕtum* but *ĭtvā*, from the I.-Eur. root *ei-*, 'to go.' The Latin first Supine is the Accusative of a TU-stem, used with a verb of motion, e.g. *vĭsum it* (cf. O. Ind. *vĕttum ĕti*, O. Sl. *vidĕtŭ idetŭ*), and the second Supine is another case (ch. viii. § 88) of a similar stem. Occasionally these Abstract Verbal Nouns become concrete, e.g. Lat. *măgistrŕtus*, a magistrate. In Greek (they are mostly confined to the Ionic dialect) they are feminine, e.g. *ἀπρŭs*, a fitting, a connexion (Lat. *artus*, M., a limb) (cf. O. Lat. *metus* F.).

§ 48. Other examples of U-stems in Latin. Lat. *gĕnu* (cf. O. Ind. *jānu*, N. Gk. *γόνυ* N., Goth. *kniu* N.); *vĕru* (O. Ir. *bir*, a Neut. u-Stem, W. *ber*).

§ 49. Interchange of U- with O-stems. This interchange is found also in Umbro-Osc. Thus Osc. *senateis* shows the same Gen. Sg. suffix as an O-stem (e.g. *sakarakleis* 'saceraculi'), Umbr. *maronato* 'magistratu,' the O-stem Abl. In Plautus the U-stems appear mostly in the Nom. Acc. Abl. Sg., and so are hardly to be distinguished from O-stems; the Dat. Sg. is usually in -ui (ch. vi. § 27), but the Gen. Sg. is normally in -i (ch. vi. § 21); in the Plural instances are comparatively seldom and almost only in the Nom. Acc. and Abl.; the only certain instance of a Gen. Pl. is *mille passum*. On the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C. we have Gen. Sg. *senatuos*, but at the end of the same century *senati* (C. I. L. i. 199, 200, 547), and Quintilian (i. 6. 27) states that it is impossible to say whether *sĕnati* or *sĕnŕtus* is the Genitive form. *Nura* for *nŕrus*, *socra* for *socrus*, forms censured in the Probi Appendix (198. 34 and 199. 1 K.) occur on late inscriptions (*nura*, C. I. L. viii. 2604. 4293, &c.; *nurua*, v. 2452; *socra*, ii. 530, 2936; iii. 655; viii. 2906, 3994; xiv. 526, &c.; *socera*, iii. 3895, vii. 229, &c.) and *nŕra*, *sŕcĕra* or *socra* are the prototypes of Ital. *nuora*,

suocera, Span. nuera, suegra, &c. On Greek inscriptions the only fourth Decl. Nouns found are *īdus, trībus*, and the forms used are Nom. Pl. εἶδοι (*īdoi*), Gen. Pl. εἶδων (second cent. B. C., but later εἶδων) Abl. Sg. τριβου (see Eckinger, p. 134).

Dōmus is declined only according to the second Decl. in Plautus and till Sulla (see Langen, *Anal. Plaut.* ii. p. 5). Quintilian (i. 6. 5) mentions it as a word about whose declension there might be doubt. We find in the older writers *humu* (Varro, *Men.* 422, 531 B.; the gender of *hūmus* is Masc. in O. Lat., see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), *lectus* (fourth Decl., Georges s. v.), *sōmus* (fourth Decl., Georges s. v.), and in a quotation from a Law of Numa (ap. Fest. 212. 17 M.) occurs the form *Jānuī* Dat. Sg.: Januī Quirino agnum marem caedito. Priscian, discussing the interchange of second and fourth Decl. forms (i. p. 256 H.), mentions the variants *fastos* and *fastus* in Hor. C. iii. 17. 4, *cibus* Gen. Sg. (doubtful), *arci* Gen. Sg. (Cic. *Deor. Nat.* iii. 20. 51; *arcus* is Fem. in O. Lat.), as well as the parallel forms *spēcus* and *specum*, *pēnus* and *penum*, *fīco* and *fīcu*, &c. For statistics of the O- and U-declension of such words see Neue, ²p. pp. 509 sqq. Names of trees like *laurus*, *fagus*, &c. show this uncertainty (Varro *L. L.* ix. 80 alii dicunt cupressus, alii cupressi, item de ficis platanis et plerisque arboribus), an uncertainty perhaps due to the rarity of fem. O-stems (e. g. *fāgus*, Gk. φηγός F.) in I.-Eur. (see ch. vi. § 1. p. 369).

§ 50. Other examples of -tu-stems. Lat. *ēsus* from *edo* (O. Ind. áttu-, Lith. ėstū, O. Sl. jastū); Lat. *vitus*, the felly of a wheel (Gk. ἴτρος F.); Lat. *actus*, (1) a driving, (2) a road for driving (Paul. Fest. 13. 17 Th. iter inter vicinos quattuor pedum latum), (3) the space over which something is driven, a measure of land, like our 'plough-gate,' (Plin. xviii. 9 in quo boves agerentur cum aratro uno impetu justo); Lat. *fētus*, a brood (cf. Gk. τροφή, e. g. Soph. O. T. 1); O. Lat. *metus* F., e. g. Enn. A. 526 M. nec metus ulla tenet.

§ 51. The Suffixes -YĒ- (Nouns of fifth Decl.) and -Ī-. The Stems in -Ī-. As the feminines of O-stems were formed with the suffix -ā- (§ 2), so the feminines of other stems appear with the suffix -yē-, e. g. Lat. *tempēriēs* from the ES-stem *tempus*, or -ī-, e. g. O. Ind. dātṛī, fem. of dātār- (in Latin with *e* added, e. g. *dātrī-w*, stem *dātrīc-*; cf. Gk. ἀλητρίδ- with added dental and short *i*), or -yā-, e. g. Lat. *temperia* (cf. Gk. ἀλήθεια for *ἀληθεσ-γᾶ, δότειρα for *δοτερ-γᾶ). How far these differences are due to a variation of -yē- with -ī-, as in the Optative, e. g. Lat. *siēs, sītis* (ch. viii. § 55), or to a confusion of Ī-stems (thus O. Ind. naptī-, Lat. *neptis*, may be an Ī-stem corresponding to the Ū-stem, O. Ind. śvasṛū-, Lat. *socrus*, O. Sl. svekry), has not yet been satisfactorily determined. It is possible that the ē-vowel of Latin and the Balto-Slavic languages (e. g. Lith. žem-ė- for *žem-ĭē-, 'land,' O. Sl. zēm(l)-ja- for *zem(l)jē-, whence the name Nova Zembla, connected with Lat. *hūmus* and Gk. χθών) may be a modification

of an original ā under the influence of the preceding y-sound (cf. Vulg. Lat. *Jenuarius* for *Jānuarius*, ch. ii. § 3), so that O. Lat. *heriem* Acc., a word occurring in the liturgical formula *heriem Junonis* (Gell. xiii. 23. 2), will exactly correspond to Osc. *heriam* [on an execration-tablet, *Zvet. I. I. I.* 129. 1; the i (not ii) of the Oscan word probably indicates a y-sound (ch. iv. § 63)]. Verbal Nouns with -yē- are a feature of Latin, e. g. *pro-gēnies*, *rābies*, *scābies*, *perniciēs*, and *pernitēs* [in *fācies*, *spēcies* the i (y) appears also in the Pres. stem].

Other examples of these suffixes are: of U-stems, O. Ind. *svādvī*, Gk. ἡδεῖα for *σfādēfyā (cf. Lat. *suāvis* M. and F., § 47), fem. of I.-Eur. *swādu-; of N-stems, O. Ind. *yūnī*, fem. of *yūvan-*, 'young' (the Plautine *iuuenix*, *Mil.* 304 points to Lat. *jūnīx* being rather a contraction of a stem *yūwenī- than a direct development of the stem *yūnī-*), O. Ind. *rājñī* (mod. Raneē), fem. of *rājan-*, 'a king'; of NT-stems, O. Ind. *bhārantī*, fem. of the Pres. Part. *bhārant-* (Gk. φέρουσα for *φεροντῆ; cf. Lat. *praesentia*, &c.).

Other fifth Decl. stems are suffixless, e. g. *rē-s* (O. Ind. *rā-s*, *rāy-ās* Gen. from the root *rēi-* (ch. iv. § 47)¹; *diēs* from a stem *d(i)yēw-* (O. Ind. *dyāús* Nom. Sg.), a byform of *d(i)yēw-*, 'sky, day' (ch. iv. § 48). Some seem to have the same Verbal Ē-suffix as is seen in verbs like *cdlē-facio*, *candē-facio* [ch. viii. § 33 (9)], e. g. *fām-ē-s* (cf. Gk. ἐ-χάω-η-ν from *χαίω* for *χαμγω), which is really a fifth Decl. noun like *fūd-ē-s* (cf. Gk. ἐ-πίθ-η-ν). Another noun declined according to the fifth Decl. is *sordēs*, Abl. *sordē*, Lucr. vi. 1271, Gen. Pl. *sordērum*, Plaut. *Poen.* 314 (cf. *sordeo*). So from **ōleo*, to grow, *prōles* for **pro-ōles*, *sub-ōles*, *ind-ōles* (cf. *ol(e)-facio* from *ōleo*, to smell); from *luo lues*, from *struo strues* from *ruo rues* ['rues' ruina, *C. G. L.* iv. 281. 5; cf. *lue rue*, 'luem ruem' (?) on the *Carmen Arvale*]. Against the association of *lābes* with *lābe-facio* is the different quantity of the root-vowel. A long vowel is seen also in *mōles* (*mōles-tus*), *sēdes* (*sēdeo*), *amb-āges* (*āgo*),

¹ *spēs* may be of similar formation (cf. O. Ind. *sphāyatē*, 'he extends himself, increases'); it is used by Plautus only in Nom. Acc. Abl. Sg. and in Nom. Acc. Pl. (*spes*). But Ennius

treats it as an S-stem in *Ann.* 448 M.: *spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt* (cf. 119 M.). With the variants *spēs* and *spērēs*, compare *vīs* (Nom. Pl.) and *vires*.

contāges (*tāngo*), *propāges* and *compāges* (*pāngo*), *rūpes* (*rūmpo*). The cognates *mōles-tus*, Gk. ἔδος, *véφος* have suggested the reference of *mōlēs*, *sēdēs*, *nūbēs* (though the *ū* is difficult to explain) to ES-stems (§ 71), with the same *-ēs* that we see in Gk. ἀλιθής from λιθός, Dor. λᾶθος (cf. ἑλάθον). But perhaps a better explanation of *sēdēs* is to regard it as a Plural of an I-stem *sēdis*, used as a Singular (cf. O. Ind. *vāyas*, 'a bird,' properly 'birds,' and for the long vowel Gk. μῆνις, &c.); for a good many of these nouns in *-ēs* were more used in the Plural than the Singular, e. g. *ambāgēs* (O. Ind. *ājī-*, 'contest,' Ir. *āg*, 'contest'), *aedes*, *vepres*, and byforms of the Nom. Sg. occur with *-is*, e. g. *nubis*, Plaut. *Merc.* 880 (cf. *nubs*, Liv. Andr.), *saeps*, Cic. (cf. *prae-saepe* Neut.), *vātis* (cf. O. Ir. *faith* for **wāti-*), *vēhis*, *clādīs*, *aedis* (*C. I. L.* i. 206. 30), *caedis*, *molīs*, *sedīs*. Many of them belong to poetical diction; e. g. neither Plautus nor Terence use *sedes* (the usual word for a seat being *sōlium* or *sella*), *rupes*, *tūbes*, *caedes*, &c.; and they must have been liable on that account to confusion of Number. A certain amount again of Nouns in *-ēs* are fem.¹ names of animals, e. g. *cānēs* (F., beside *cānīs* M., in O. Lat.), *fēlēs*, *mēlēs*, *vulpēs* (cf. *vulpēcula*), *pālumbēs*. The last two, perhaps all, are dialectal, so that this *-ēs* may be the dialectal expression of *-eis*, a byform of the Nom. Sg. suffix of I-stems. *Plēbēs* has been called an ES-stem like *πλήθος*, but it is more persistently declined after the fifth Decl. (cf. *plebeius*), than any of the others, whose Abl. is often the only Singular case found in use (e. g. *ambage*, *vepre*, Ovid, &c.); *pūbēs* (cf. *pūber-tas*, *im-pūbēr-es* Nom. Pl.) has a better claim, although the Abl. *pubē*, Plaut. *Pseud.* 126, would have to be explained as due to a false analogy of the Nom. Sg., such as has produced *requiē* Abl., *requiem* Acc. from *requiēs*, *-ētis*.

The declension of a good many of these Nouns with Nom. Sg. in *-ēs* wavers between the third and fifth Decl. Plautus makes the Gen. Pl. of *sordēs sordērum* (*Poen.* 314), like *rērum*, but we find *sordium* in late Lat. Cicero (*Top.* vii. 30) says that *specierum*, *speciebus* are impossible forms (nolim enim, ne si Latine quidem

¹ Priscian (i. pp. 168. 15, 169, 9, and 321. 19 H.) seems to think that *adip-* F. implies a Nom. Sg. *adipēs*.

dici possit, 'specierum' et 'speciebus' dicere), and so prefers *forma* to *species* as a translation of the Greek εἶδος. Yet *specierum* and *speciebus* are common in late authors, e. g. Apuleius, and Priscian (i. 367: 23 H.) quotes *facierum* from a speech of Cato. Quintilian (i. 6. 26) expresses the doubt felt about the declension of *progenies* and *spes*: quid progenies genetivo singulari, quid plurali spes faciet? (For statistics of fifth Decl. forms, see Neue, i². pp. 370 sqq.) And the use of *-iēs* itself in the Nom. Sing. seems to have been a matter of gradual extension. Plautus has *fācies*, *permiētis*, *mātēries* (but *materiam* on the Sententia Minuciorum of 117 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 199), *segnītis*, *vastītis*, and possibly *caesāries*, *inlūvies*, *intempēries*, *rābies* (but *effrīgia*, &c.), to which Terence adds *mollītis*, Lucretius *nōītis*, *spurcītis*, &c. These *yē*-forms are generally confined to the Nom. Acc. Sg., while in other cases *yā*-forms are preferred, e. g. *intemperiae* Nom. Pl., *materiae* Dat. Sg., *luxūriāe* Dat. Sg., *mollitiis* Abl. Pl., in Abl. Sg. *barbāriā*, *Poen.* 598, *mollitiā*, *Vidul.* 35. Still Plautus adheres to the fifth Decl. type for *facies* (Nom. Gen. Acc. Abl. Sg.), and apparently *ācies* (Acc. Abl. Sg.), *permiētis* (Nom. Acc. Abl. Sg.), *species* (Acc. Abl. Sg.), though he does not use these words in the Plural. Pliny (ap. Charis. p. 118. 15 K.) allowed *plānītis*, *luxuries*, *mollities*, but not *āmicities* (*amicitiem*, *Lucr.* v. 1019), 'because the Plural is *amicitiae*,' while Charisius (p. 57. 3 K.) confines *cānītis* to poetry, and makes *canitia* the proper prose-form. (For fuller statistics, see Neue.) The *-tiē*-stems are found also in Umbr., e. g. *uhtretie* 'auctoritate,' *kvestretie*, 'in the quaestorship.'

§ 52. Other examples of Latin Fems. in *-ī*, *-iē*, &c. Latin *cornīx* (cf. Gk. κοράνη); *gēnētrix* (O. Lat. jānitri, Gk. γενέτειρα); from *mēdeor* comes *mēvētrix*, but from *mēdeor* the name of the deity *Mēditrīna*, whose festival, the Meditrinalia, is mentioned by Varro (*L. L.* vi. 21) and Paul. Fest. (88. 36 Th.) in connexion with the curious Roman custom of hallowing the first taste of new wine with the words: *novum vetus vinum bibo*; *novo veteri morbo medeor*; *cānicula* (cf. O. Ind. šuní); *clāvis*, *-im* Acc., *-ī* Abl. (cf. Gk. κληίς, stem κληί-δ-).

§ 53. *-yē*- and *-ī*-. *Acisculus*, a small pickaxe (there was a Roman family-name Valerius Acisculus), has been referred (with supposed *ī*) to *ācies* (*Rhein. Mus.* 1891, p. 236); the Probi Appendix (p. 198. 12 K.) censures a large number of forms in *-is* beside forms in *-es*, e. g. *vatis* beside *vates*, and among them *facis* for *facies* (cf. *faciteryium* Isid. beside *faciteryium* Greg. Tur.).

§ 54. **Suffixes ending in -n (Nouns of third Decl.)** -EN-, -YEN-, -WEN-, -MEN-. Beside I.-Eur. Masc. stems in -o- (-e-), -yo- (-ye-), -wo- (-we-) (§§ 2, 4, 5), we find masc. stems in -en- (-on-), -yen- (-yon-), -wen- (-won-). The relation between the two seems to be that the O-stem is the Adjective, but becomes an N-stem when a Substantive, e.g. Lat. *multi-bibus* Adj., but *bibō* Subst. An adjective which is restricted to denote one individual, in other words which becomes definite from indefinite, takes this suffix, e.g. Lat. *rūfus*, red, but *Rūfō*, 'the Red' (cf. Gk. *στραβός* and *Στραβων*); and this process, which has been more consistently carried out in the Teutonic languages than in any other, is still seen in the German 'weak declension' of the Adjective, e.g. *rothe* Nom. Pl. indef. (strong decl.), *die rothen* Nom. Pl. def. (weak decl.) (Goth. *raudai* and *þai raudans*). This early connexion between O- and N-stems explains why an N-stem in a Compound is often replaced by an O-stem, e.g. Gk. *ἀκμό-θετον*, *stithy*, compounded of *ἄκμων* and *τίθημι*, and why an N-stem in one language often corresponds to an O-stem in another, e.g. Gk. *αι(φ)ών* to Lat. *aevom* (also explained as **aiwōn*), Goth. *ga-juk-a* (N-stem) to Lat. *con-jūg-us* (O-stem), or in the same language, e.g. Lat. *lānio* to Lat. *lānius*, *incūbo* to *incūbus*. In the declension of these Masc. N-stems, *n* varies with *en*, *on*, *ēn*, *ōn*, &c., *yen* also with *īn*, and *wen* also with *ūn*. They are sometimes transferred by the addition of -o- or -ā- into the O- and Ā-declension, e.g. Lat. *ēpūlōnus* beside *ēpūlō*, *termīnus* beside *termō* (§ 13). Neuters in -n are connected with neuters in -r, &c., the *n* apparently being proper to the Oblique Cases, e.g. Lat. *femur*, Gen. *feminis* (§ 56). They are therefore better considered in the paragraph which deals with the R-suffix § (56).

Neuters in -men are Verbal Nouns (Nomina Actionis), and are used in various languages as Infinitives (like -sen-, e.g. O. Ind. *nēśāni* from *nī-*), e.g. O. Ind. *vid-mān-ē*, Hom. Gk. *ἴδμεν-αι* (perhaps Lat. 2 Pl. Imper. Pass., e.g. *lēgimīni*, is a similar Infinitive form with Imperative sense; see ch. viii. § 81). They have usually the E-grade of root, e.g. *teg-men*, but the Latin law of Syncope seldom allows us to decide when there was a connecting vowel, when an *s* preceded, &c. (cf. *regimen*, *integumen-tum*,

jugmen-tum and *jugumen-tum*, *augmen-tum*, *sūmen* from *sūgo*, and see ch. iv. § 116 on *agmen* and *exāmen*). Their byforms with *-mentum* in Latin, e. g. *ālimentum*, have been mentioned in § 30, and the extension of MEN-stems by the YO-, YĀ- suffixes, e. g. *alimōnia*, *alimonium*, in § 4.

Fem. Verbal Abstracts in *-yen-*, *-tyen-* (*-tien-*) in Lat., Celt., Teut., e. g. Lat. *ūsū-cāpio*, *captio* have become fem. by the analogy of other abstract nouns. They sometimes appear as Ā-stems with the ending *-īna*, *-tīna*, e. g. *Polīna*, the goddess worshipped when a child first drank (Non. 108. 15 M.) from *pōtio*, *Statīna*, 'statuendi infantis,' *offīcina* (*ōpī-fīcina* Plaut.), *rāpīna*, *ruīna* (cf. § 8).

§ 55. **Masc. en-stems in Latin.** Lat. *liēn*, Gen. *liēnis* shows *-ēn*, and *pectēn*, Gen. *pectēnis* (Gk. *κτεῖς* for **πτεῖς*?) shows *-ēn*, but the usual form is *-ō* in the Nom. Sg., *-ōn-* or *-īn-* (with *ī* for older *ō* or *ē*) in the oblique cases, e. g. *ēdō*, Gen. *edōnis* from the verbal root *ed-*, 'to eat,' *hēmō*, Gen. *hōmīnis* from the noun-stem *humō-*, the ground. The Fem. *cāro*, Gen. *carnis*, is exceptional in reducing the stem-suffix in the oblique cases to *n*. In Umbr.-Osc. the word has the same declension and gender, but retains the older sense of 'a part,' a 'share,' e. g. Osc. *māinas carneis senateis tanginud*, which would be in Latin, 'maximae partis senatūs sententiā'; and originally the word seems to have been a Verbal Abstract (Nomen Actionis), 'the act of cutting or dividing,' whence the feminine gender. (On the variation of gender in *cardo*, *margo*, *cūpīdo*, *grādo*, *ūngo*, *farrāgo*, see Neue, i². p. 654; Abstracts in *-go*, like *ūrigo*, are fem., and Nouns indicating defects or ailments like *ferrūgo*, *aerūgo*, *cālīgo*, *prūrīgo*).

Nouns in *-ō*, *-ōnis* Gen., used of persons, belong as a rule to plebeian or colloquial Latin and express contempt, e. g. *āleo*, *bībo*, *Cāpīto*, *Nāso*; in the earliest period they are derived only from Adjectives, e. g. *strābo*, but later from Nouns and Verbs, e. g. *commūlīto* from *mīles*, *lānio* from *lānius*, *erro* from *errare*, *sātūrīo* from *sātūrīre*. The more respectful formation was in *-ōnus*, e. g. *patronus* (but *παρρων* always on Greek inscriptions, as early as 150 B. C., Eckinger, p. 135); Paul. Fest. quotes O. Lat. *epolonus* for *ēpūlo* (55. 15 Th.), *centīrionus*, *cūrionus* and *dēcūrionus* (34. 36 Th.); so Dor. Gk. *Δάρω* became *Lātona*. (On these nicknames, &c. in *-ō*, *-ōnis*, see Fisch, *Lat. Nomina Pers. auf -o, -onis*, 1890.)

§ 56. Suffixes ending in -r (Nouns of third Decl.).

-R- I.-Eur. Neuters in *-r* (*-r̄*) seem to have substituted *n* for *r* in the oblique cases, e. g. Lat. *fēmur*, Gen. *fēmūnis*, O. Ind. *ūdhar*, 'the udder,' *ūdhnas* Gen., which has led to confusions of R- and N-stems, e. g. Lat. *jēcūr*, but O. Ind. *yakān-*, and to such curious declensions in Latin as *ūt-ūn-ēr-is*, *jēc-ūn-ēr-is*, and *joc-in-er-is*, &c.

§ 57. **Neuter R-stems.** Many of these are names for parts of the body, e. g. *fēmur*, *jēcūr*, *ūber* (*Amer. Journ. Phil.* xii. 1). On O. Lat. *aser*, blood (O. Ind. *āsṛ-k* Nom., *asn-ās* Gen.) and on other Neut. R-stems, see ch. vi. § 15.

§ 58. **-ER-** and **-TER-**. As the Comparative suffix is sometimes *-ero-*, sometimes *-tero-* (§ 16), so we find *-er* and *-ter* as the suffix for forming words of relationship, and masculine *Nomina Agentis* [with fem. in *-(t)rī*, *-(t)ria*, &c., § 51]. This *-(t)er-* varies with *-(t)or-*, *-(t)ēr-*, *-(t)ōr-*, *-(t)r-*, &c., e. g. Gk. πατήρ, Acc. πατέρα, and φράτωρ, Acc. φράτορα, Gk. δοτήρ beside δώτωρ, βοτήρ beside βώτωρ, &c. The *Nomina Agentis* in Latin show *-tōr-*, e. g. *actor*, Gen. *actōris* (Gk. ἄκτωρ, *-oros* and ἐπ-ακτήρ, *-ῆρος*). Abstracts in *-or*, *-ōris* Gen., often connected with Verbs in *-eo* and Adjectives in *-idus* (e. g. *cālor*, beside *caleo*, *calidus*), are not R-stems but S-stems, and had in O. Lat. *-ōs* in the Nom. Sg., e. g. *calos*, though in the classical period the *r*, into which intervocalic *s* in the oblique cases had passed by the phonetic law of Latin (ch. iv. § 148), forced its way into the Nom. Sing. also (see ch. vi. § 7).

§ 59. **Nouns of relationship.** Lat. *pāter* [O. Ind. *pītār-*, Arm. hair, Gk. πατήρ, O. Ir. *athir*, Goth. (rare) *fadar*]; Lat. *māter* [O. Ind. *mātār-*, Arm. *mair*, Gk. μήτηρ, O. Ir. *māthir*, O. Engl. *mōdor* (in Goth. *aipei*, 'mother,' *atta*, 'father') O. Sl. *mater-*]; Lat. *frāter* (O. Ind. *bhrātār-*, Arm. *eAbair*, Gk. φράτωρ and φράτηρ, a clansman, O. Ir. *brāthir*, 'a brother,' W. *brawd(r)*, Goth. *brōþar*; cf. O. Sl. *bratrŭ*); Lat. *sōror* (O. Ind. *svāsar-*, Arm. *k'oir*, O. Ir. *siur* and *fiur*, Lith. *sesŭ*; cf. Goth. *svistar*, O. Sl. *svestra*); Lat. *lævīr* better **laevir*, for **laever* by Anal. of *vir* (I.-Eur. **daiwer-*, O. Ind. *dēvār-*, Arm. *taigr* with *g* for *w*, Gk. δάηρ for **daifηρ*, O. Engl. *tācor*, O. H. G. *zeihhur*; cf. Lith. *dēver-is*, O. Sl. *dēver-i*).

§ 60. **Latin Nomina Agentis.** Lat. *praetor* for **prae-itor* (O. Ind. *pura-ētār-*, 'he who goes before,' 'a guide'); *junctor* (O. Ind. *yōktār-*, Gk. ζευκτήρ) (cf. *junctus*); *con-ditor* for **con-dātor* from the root *dhē-*, 'to put, place' (O. Ind. *dhātār-* and *dhātar-*, Gk. θετήρ) (cf. *conditus*); *pōtor* (O. Ind. *pātār-* and *pātar-*, Gk. ποτήρ) (cf. *pōtus*); *gēnitor* (O. Ind. *janitār-*, Gk. γενετήρ and γενέτωρ) (cf. *gēnitus*) with Fem. *gēnētrix* (O. Ind. *jānitrī*, Gk. γενέτειρᾶ) (on *ē* see ch. iii. § 19); *textor* (O. Ind. *tāṣtar-*, 'carpenter') (cf. *textus*); *ēsor* (O. Ind. *attār-*, Gk. ἄμμηστήρ) (cf. *ēsus*).

§ 61. **Suffixes ending in -t (Nouns and Adjectives of third Decl.). -T-**. Latin stems in *-t* are probably of various origins. A compound like *com-es* (stem **cōm-īt-*) from *cum* and *ire*, which has the sense of a Participle Active, 'going along with,' reminds us of the use of this suffix in O. Ind. with verbal roots ending in vowels, &c., when these roots form the second part of a compound, e. g. O. Ind. *viśva-jīt-*, 'all-conquering,' from *ji-*, 'to conquer.' To this category belong Latin *t*-stems like *anti-stes*

from the root *stā-*, 'to stand,' *sācer-dōs* from the root *dō-*, 'to give.' On the other hand adjectives of passive meaning like *man-suēs*, Gen. *mansuētis*, 'accustomed to the hand,' tame (beside *mansuētus*), *in-gens*, Gen. *ingentis*, 'not known,' huge (cf. Engl. uncouth), may be for **mansuētis*, **ingentis* with that transference of the Adjective to an I-stem which we have seen in O. Lat. *Sanates*, beside *sanati*, *fortis* (class. *fortis*) beside *fortus* (§ 45). It has further been suggested (§ 29) that nouns like *ēques*, Gen. *equītis*, may be connected with Greek formations like *ἵππότης*, the fem. Abstract **equita*, horsemanship, becoming masc. *eques*, a horse-man, just as *antistita* fem. is related to *antistes* masc.

Again Feminine *t*-stems like *tēges*, Gen. *tegetis*, a mat, lit. 'a covering,' *sēges*, Gen. *segētis*, a crop, lit. 'a sowing' (W. hau for **sog-*, 'to sow'), *merges*, a sheaf, lit. 'a dipping' (if *merga*, a pitchfork, be rightly explained by Paul. Fest. 89. 13 Th.: quia . . . messorum eas in fruges demergunt, ut elevare possint manipulos), or 'a plucking' (cf. Gk. ἀ-μέργω), may have been originally Fem. *TI*-stems (Nomina Actionis), like *messis* for **met-tis*, 'a reaping,' harvest (§ 42), and may show that confusion of the *TI*- and the *T*-suffix which is shown by words formed with *-tūt(i)-*, *-tāt(i)-*, (§ 46), and bystems like Gk. *νυκτ-*, Lat. *nocti-*. But Greek nouns like *κέλης*, *-ητος*, a horse, lit. 'runner,' from the root *kel-*, 'to run, go quickly' (O. Ind. *car-*; cf. Lat. *celer*), and adjectives like *ἀργήτ-* and *ἀργέτ-*, bright, from the root *argē-*, 'to shine' (O. Ind. *arj-*; cf. Lat. *argentum*), rather point to by-forms in *-t*, beside the usual Pres. Part. stems in *-nt*, just as Greek compounds like *ἀγνός*, *-ῶτος*, (1) unknowing, (2) unknown, beside *ἄγνωτος* and *ἄγνωστος*, *προβλής*, *-ῆτος*, a headland, beside *πρόβλητος*, thrown forth, suggest that Latin *mansuēs*, &c. may be quite separate forms from *mansuētus*, &c., and not sprung from **mansuētis*, still less produced by Syncope of the last syllable of *mansuetus* (cf. ch. iii. § 16).

§ 62. Other examples of Lat. *T*-stems. Lat. *tēres*, Gen. *terētis*, from *tero*; *hēbes*, Gen. *hebētis*; *āles*, Gen. *alītis*, with the sense of *alātus*; *tūdes* (cf. *tūdītare*), an old word for a hammer (Fest. 530. 30 Th.; Paul. Fest. 531. 12. Th.), from *tundo*, is a rather doubtful form; and the origin of I.-Eur. **nēpot-* (O. Ind. *nāpāt-*, M. Ir. *niae*, Gen. *niath*, W. *nai*; cf. Hom. Gk. *νέποδες*), Lat. *nēpōs*, with its cognate **nēptī* (O. Ind. *naptī-*, Goth. *ni(f)þjis*, 'kinsman,' O. Sl. *ne(p)tiji-*, 'nephew,' &c.), Lat. *neptis* is not clear. The termination *-es* was much in vogue

in the earlier period, e. g. *caeles*, *-itis*, *circes*, *-itis*. From it were formed Abstract Nouns in *-itia*, *-ities*, &c. (see §§ 4, 51) (cf. *axitiōsi*, Paul. Fest. 2. 34 Th. : a. factiosi dicebantur, cum plures una quid agerent facerentque, from *axites* id. 3. 1 Th. a. mulieres sive viri dicebantur una agentes. The adj. *axitiōsus* is quoted by Varro, *L. L.* vii. 66 from the *Astraba* of Plautus :

axitiosae annōnam caram e uili concinnānt uiris).

§ 63. **-NT-**. The suffix *-ent-*, *-ont-*, *-nt-*, &c. plays an important part in the I.-Eur. languages, being used in the formation of all Active Participles, except the Perfect (ch. viii. § 89). In the thematic conjugation we have *-ont-* in all the cases in Greek (*φέρωντ-ος*, *φέρουσι* for **φεροντσι*, &c.) and other languages ; and O. Lat. forms like *flexuntēs* (?), as well as the classical *euntēs* where *e* precedes, have been quoted as proof that Lat. *ferent-is*, *ferent-em*, &c. represent an older **feront-*, with change of the short vowel before double consonant in the syllable unaccented under the early Accent-law (ch. iii. § 5) into *ě* (but see ch. viii. § 90). These Participles have often become adjectives and nouns, e. g. Engl friend (Goth. frijōnds, lit. 'loving'), fiend (Goth. fijands, lit. 'hating,' Germ. Feind), Gk. ἄρχων, Lat. *rudens*, sometimes with transference to the O-declension, e. g. Lat. *věntus* (Goth. vinds) beside the Participle, O. Ind. *vānt-*, Gk. ἀέλις for **ἀφειρς*.

§ 64. Other examples of Lat. *-ent*. Lat. *āgens* (O. Ind. *ājant-*, Gk. ἄγων); *fěrens* (O. Ind. *bhārant-*, Gk. φέρων, Goth. bairands, O. Sl. bery); *rudens* (O. Ind. *rudānt-*), (1) 'roaring,' (2) 'a rope'; *věhens* (O. Ind. *vāhant-*, Goth. *gavigands*, Lith. *vežās*, O. Sl. *vezy*); *běnevōlens* is often a Noun (cf. *běnēměrens*) in the Comedians, and is closely connected with the Adjective *benevolus*, so that *benevolentior* and *benevolenter* have taken the place of the Comparative and Adverb of the latter, as *magnificentior*, *magnificentissimus* supply a Comparative and Superlative to *magnificus*. Other Nouns are *pārens* (beside the verb *pārio*), *serpens*, *ādūlescens*; other Adjectives, *vīlquens*, *sāpiens*, *innōcens*. The addition of the *ya-*suffix, which forms the fem. of these participles in Greek (e. g. φέρουσα for **φεροντῆῶ*) forms Abstract derivatives in Latin. e. g. *benivolentia*, *praesentia*, *eloquentia* (all of these first used by Terence), *confidentia*, *mālvōlentia*, *pātientia*, *sāpientia*, *pollentia*, &c. (all used by Plautus), *sententia* (beside the verb *sentio*). On the rare ending *-entium*, e. g. *silentium*, see Rōnsch, *Collect.* p. 208. *Fluentum* and *cruentus* probably originated in Neut. Pl. *fluenta*, *cruenta* (cf. *silenta loca* Laev.), a formation like Gk. φέροντα, &c. The ending *-lentus* of *ipūlentus* (beside *opulens*), *vīōlentus* (and *violens*), *trūcūlentus*, *escūlentus*, *vīrūlentus*, &c. comes from an Adj.-stem in *-to* (*-li* § 21); cf. *grācūlentus* (the *o* of *vīnōlentus*, *somnōlentus* has been explained by 'popular etymology' from *vīnō lentus*, *somnō lentus*; see ch. iii. § 21).

§ 65. **-WENT-**. This suffix, like our '-ful,' added to Noun-

stems to form Adjectives, with the sense 'possessed of,' 'abounding in,' and occasionally 'resembling,' e.g. O. Ind. agni-vánt-, 'provided with fire,' *χαρίεις* for **χαριφεντς*, possessed of grace, graceful, *στονόεις* (Corcyr. *στονοφεσαν*, Acc. Sg. Fem.), woeful, is in Latin augmented by the TO-suffix, e.g. *dölösus* (Gk. *δολόςεις*) for **dolo-venssus* from **dolo-went-to-* or **dolo-wnt-to-*, *nivösus* (Gk. *νιφόεις*). In O. Ind. it was often added to the P. P. P. TO-stem, e.g. *kṛta-vant-* from *kṛtá-*, P. P. P. of *kṛ-*, 'to do,' and came to be used in the sense of a Perfect Indicative (with omission of the Substantive Verb), e.g. *sa tad kṛtavān*, 'he has done this.'

§ 66. Other examples of Lat. -ösus. Lat. *vírosus* (cf. O. Ind. *višá-vant-*); *vinosus* (cf. Gk. *οινόεις*), (1) full of wine, (2) like wine; *cädävërosus*, like a dead body. From U-stems, -uosus, e.g. *aestuosus* (but *fastösus*, and from the stem *mont-*, *montuösus*), but from I-stems -osus, e.g. *pisocosus* (Virgil's rendering of Homer's *ιχθύόεις*), (but *viliosus*). *Incüriosus* (from *incüria*) produced *cüriosus* (instead of **cürösus*); *cälämütösus* stands for **calamütätösus* (ch. iii. § 13, p. 176). On the change of *-ocenssus to -ösus (cf. *retrörsus*, *retrösus* from *retröversus*, &c.), see ch. ii. § 53. The older spelling is -onssus, -ossus (see Brambach, *Orth.* p. 268, and the *Indices* to Ribbeck's Virgil and to Studemund's Apograph of the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus). Gellius (ix. 12) comments on the Active and Passive sense of these Adjectives: ut 'formidulosus' dici potest et qui formidat et qui formidatur, ut 'invidiosus' et qui invidet et cui invidetur, ut 'suspiciosus' et qui suspicatur et qui suspectus est, ut 'ambitiosus' et qui ambit et qui ambitur, ut item 'gratiosus' et qui adhibet gratias et qui admittit, ut 'laboriosus' et qui laborat et qui labori est, &c.

§ 67. Suffixes ending in -d (Nouns of third Declension). D-suffixes are not frequent enough in the I.-Eur. languages to enable us to determine the formation of Latin *d*-stems like *läpis* (cf. Gk. *λέπας*?), *mercēs*, *hērēs*, nor to trace the passage of original D-stems into other stems. The -ad- of Gk. *χοιπάς*, a reef, 'like a hog's back,' *πελειάς*, a wild dove, has been declared to be the first part of the Latin -astro- (for *-ad-tro-) of *poëtaster*, 'like a poet,' *oleaster*, 'a wild olive,' &c. Lat. -*ädüla* occurs in names of birds, &c., e.g. *ficädula* (and *ficëlla*?), a beccafico, *acrädula*, *querquädula*, *nütädula* and *nütëlla* (cf. *alcëdo*); Lat. -*ëdo* in names of ailments like *frīgëdo*, *rübëdo*, *grävëdo* (and *gravïdo*) resembles the -ηδών of Gk. *ἀχθηδών*, *χαμηδών*. Lat. -*dus* of Adjectives beside Verbs in -eo and Abstract Nouns in -or, e.g. *pallïdus* (beside *palleo* and *pallor*), *splendïdus* (beside *splendeo* and

splendor), *squālūdus* (O. Lat. *squalus*) (beside *squāleo* and *squalor*), has been referred to the root *dō-*, 'to give' (cf. O. Ind. *jala-das*, lit. 'giving moisture,' like Lat. *imbrī-dus*, *artha-das*, 'giving benefit,' but see ch. iii. § 15. (8)); and the termination of Gerundives like *laudandus*, &c. has been similarly explained (**laudam-dus*, 'praise-giving') with the Acc. Sg. of a Verbal Noun as the first part (cf. *vin-dex*) of the compound (see ch. viii. § 94), as well as Verbal Adjectives in *-bundus*, e. g. *errābundus*, *pūdībundus*, *fūrībundus*, *gēmēbundus*, *mōrībundus*, *lascīvibundus* (*-īb-* probably) and *-cundus*, e. g. *jūcundus*, *rūbīcundus*, *vērēcundus*, *fēcundus*, *īrācundus*, *fācundus*. (On these also, see ch. viii. § 94.) The termination *-tūdo*, Gen. *-tūdīnis*, has been called the amplification of the stem *-tūt-* by an N-stem, **tūt-n-* producing **tūd-n-* (but see ch. iv. § 161), but it may also be derived from a *tu-*stem, as *rūbēdo* from an *ē-*stem.

§ 68. Other examples. Lat. *pēcus*, *-ūdis* beside *pecus*, *-ōris*; Lat. *cassis*, an Etruscan word, according to Isidore (*Orig.* xviii. 14. 1), with transference to the *Ā-*declension in the byform *cassīda*.

§ 69. Suffixes ending in a Guttural (Nouns and Adjectives of third Declension). These also are infrequent in I.-Eur. languages, and often have, as we have seen (§ 31), byforms with added *-o-*, e. g. Gk. ἀλώπηξ (O. Ind. *lōpāśá-*), Gk. μείραξ (O. Ind. *maryaká-*), Gk. νείαξ (O. Sl. *novakū*), Lat. *sēnex* (O. Ind. *sanaká-*, cf. Goth. *sineigs*; perhaps with the Diminutive suffix *-ko-*, so that Lat. *senex* may be for **sēnēcis*, 'oldish,' with that transference to the I-declension so frequent in Adjectives; cf. *seni-* from I.-Eur. **sēno-*, O. Ind. *sána-*, Gk. *ēvos*, O. Ir. *sen*, Lith. *sēnas*, &c.). Latin Adjectives in *-āx* express tendency or character, e. g. *bībāx*, *dīcāx*, *rūpāx*, *pervīcāx* (O. Lat. *pervīcus*); of adjectives in *-īx* we have *fēlīx* from **fēla*, Gk. *θηλή*, the breast, *pernīx* (properly of horses, &c. *A. L. L.* viii. 453) from *perna*; *-trīx* is the fem. ending (O. Ind. *-trī*, Gk. *-τρῆ*) of Masc. Nomina Agentis in *-tor*, e. g. *gēnētrīx* (O. Ind. *jānitrī*, Gk. *γενέτειρα*, § 51); *-ōx* appears in the derivatives from Adjectives, *fērōx* (from *fērus*), *sollōx* (from *sollus*), *ātrōx* (from **ātro-*; cf. *ōdium*), and in *vēlōx*, *cēlōx*, which suggest connexion with *ōciōr*. We have O-stem Adjectives with *-ācus*, e. g. *mērācus*, and *-īcus*, e. g. *mendīcus*, *āmīcus* (§ 31), and *Ā-*stem Nouns with *-īca*, e. g.

lectīca, and *-ūca*, e. g. *lactūca* (§ 32). The Latin termination *-īgo*, in names of ailments, e. g. *vertigo*, *dēpētigo*, *impētigo*, *cāligo*, may be due to the addition of an N-suffix to Adjectives in *-īx*, **vertīc-n-*, **calīc-n-*, &c., and the somewhat similar *-ūgo* of *ferrūgo* (cf. *rōbīgo*), *aerūgo*, *lānūgo*, and in names of plants, e. g. *mollūgo* (*-igo*), *aspērūgo* may similarly represent *-ūc-n-*, the *c* becoming *g* before *n* by the phonetic law of Latin (ch. iv. § 119).

§ 70. Other examples. Lat. *pūlīx*, *-īcis*, a flea, but *pulegium*, fleabane; Lat. *lātīx*, Pl. *latīces* (but Gk. *λάραγες*; cf. Gk. *ὑπρυγ-* but O. Ind. *vartaka-*); Lat. *vertīx* from *verto*; Lat. *vervīx*, a wether; Lat. *nātrīx*, *-īcis*, a watersnake (O. Ir. *nathir*, *nathraeh* Gen.).

Words like *aureax* (a. *auriga*, Paul. Fest. 6. 27 Th.), *aurīfex*, &c. do not show the Guttural suffix, but are Compounds of *ago*, *facio* (§ 78).

The number of words ending with *-x* that indicate parts of the body is noticeable, e. g. *calx*, *faux*, *coxendix*, *cervix* (or rather *cervīces* Plur., for the Sing. was a poetical usage; cf. Varro, *L. L.* viii. 14 and Quint. viii. 3. 35), *mātrix*, *pantex*, *pōdex*, also bodily marks, e. g. *varix*, *vībix*, *famex*, &c.; bird-names in *-ix* are, e. g. *cornix*, *coturnix*, *spinturnix*. Adjectives in *-āx* from second Conj. Verbs are *audax*, *tēnax* (cf. *rētīnāculum*), *mordax*, &c.; from IO-Verbs *cāpax*, *effīcax*, *perspīcax*. With *fallax* cf. *falla*, O. Lat. for *fallācia*; with *dīcax* cf. *dīcā-re* beside *dīcēre*; with *cāpax*, *oc-cūpā-re*.

§ 71. Suffixes ending in *-s* (Nouns and Adjectives of third Declension). **-ES-**. The suffix *-es-*, varying with *-os-*, *-s-*, &c. was used to form Neuter Abstract Nouns, with E-grade of root and accent on the root, e. g. I.-Eur. **gēnos* Nom. Sg., **gēnes-* in Oblique Cases, from the root *gēn-* (O. Ind. *jānas*, Gk. *γένος* Nom., *γένε(σ)-ος* Gen.), Lat. *gēnus* Nom., *genēr-is* for **genes-es* Gen. These Neuter-stems became adjectives by transferring the accent to the suffix and substituting *-ēs* for *-ōs* in Nom. Sg. Masc., *-ēs* in Nom. Sg. Neut., e. g. Gk. *εὐ-γενής* Masc., *-νής* Neut. Beside them we find occasionally Masc. or Fem. Nouns with *-ōs* in Nom. Sg., a formation which came into great favour in Latin, e. g. *tēnor* Masc. for **tenōs*, beside *tēnus* Neut. (Gk. *ρένος*, a string), from the root *ten-*, 'to stretch'; *tēpor* Masc. for **tepōs* (cf. O. Ind. *tāpas* Neut. for **tépos*), from the root *tep-*, 'to be warm.' A case of these Neuters is used as the Infinitive in various languages, e. g. Lat. *vīvēre* Loc., O. Ind. *jīvāsē* Dat., 'to live' (see ch. viii. § 83).

§ 72. Neuter ES-stems in Latin. The original declension with *-os* Nom., *-es-* in Oblique Cases and Derivatives, is sometimes departed from, e. g. *tempus*,

-ōris (but cf. *tempēri*, *tempes-tivus*); ōnus, ōnustus (but cf. *oneris*, *onerare*); Velius Longus (p. 73. 1 K.) calls attention to the discrepancy between *faenoris* and *faeneratorum*, *fācīnoris* and *facinerosus*. We have the O-grade of the root, e. g. in *mōdes-tus* (by analogy of the O-stem *mōdus*) from **modes*¹, from the root med- (but Umbr. *mers* for **med(o)s* Neut., the right, the due, is normal), *foedus* [also *fidus*, i. e. **feidos*, to judge from Varro *L. L. v. 86* per hos (Fetiales) etiamnunc fit foedus quod 'fidus' Ennius scribit dictum; cf. Paul. Fest. 64. 3 Th. *fidusta* a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant] from the root bheidh-, *pondus* by analogy of *pondo*- (Abl. *pondō*) from *pendo*. *Minerva* was in earlier times **Menes-ua* (§ 7), a derivative of the Neut. stem **mēnes*- (O. Ind. *mānas*, Gk. *μένος*), from the root men-. From other than E-roots we have, e. g. *ōpus* (O. Ind. *āpas* and *āpas*, 'work,' especially 'a religious performance'). The ending -nus is seen in *fācinus* (cf. Gk. *δά-νος*), &c. The -r of *rōbur* (O. Lat. *robis*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) may be due to the Masc. byform *robōr* (cf. O. Lat. *robosum* Acc., quoted by Paul. Fest. 11. 20 Th.); cf. *cālor* Neut. (Plaut. *Merc.* 860). The weak grade of the suffix, -s-, is seen in the derivative O-stem O. Ind. *vats-ā-* for **wetso*-, 'a calf,' lit. 'a yearling,' from **wetos*, 'a year' (Gk. *fēros*), &c. Other examples are *Vēnus* (originally Neuter and meaning 'glamour,' like O. Ind. *vānas*-; cf. *vēnēnum* for **venes-num*, properly 'a philtre'); *tergus* (Gk. *στέρφος* and *τέρφος*).

§ 73. Adjective ES-stems. Of the transference of a Neut. S-stem into an Adjective a good example is Lat. *vētus*, which is nothing but I.-Eur. **wētōs* (Gk. *fēros*, a year) used in apposition as a predicate (cf. Hom. Gk. *πῆρ*, Lat. *ūber*, &c.). The ordinary way of making an Adjective from a Neuter S-stem was by adding the suffix -to- (§ 27), e. g. *vētustus*, to which however, owing to the cacophony of the two similar syllables, *vetus* was preferred in the Positive and *veterrimus* in the Superlative, though *vetustior* was the Comparative in vogue (cf. Varro, *L. L. vi. 59* a vetere vetustius ac veterrimum), *ōnūs-tus*, *scēlēs-tus*, *fūnēstus*, *jūs-tus*. Perhaps another way was to add the suffix -o-, e. g. O. Lat. *scēlērus*, and perhaps *fūnērus* (beside *funereus*) (see *Fleck. Jahrb.* 1894, p. 676; both forms are doubtful) (cf. *dēcōrus* from *dēcor*, § 74). The *veter* used by Ennius (*Ann.* 16 M. cum ueter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo) and Accius (*Trag.* 481 R.) may be of this formation, or of the third Decl. like *pūber* (beside *pubēs* Adj.) and the Compounds *dēgēner*, *bīcorpor*, &c.

§ 74. Masc. (and Fem.) ES-stems. The usual termination is -or Nom., -ōris Gen. (older -ōs, -ōsis), e. g. *dēcōr* (beside *decus*; with Adj. *dēcōrus*, O. Lat. *dēcōrem* Accus.; cf. *indēcōrem* beside *indēcōrum*); *angōr* (O. Ind. *āhas* Neut.; with Adj. *angustus*); *hōnōr* (with Adj. *honestus*); *arbor* F. (with Adj. **arbutustus*, cf. *arbutum*, § 28); *paedōra* is Vulg. Lat. for *paedores* (C. G. L. iv. 270. 4 'paedora' aurium sordes). The -s remains in *flōs* [like *Flōra* F. beside *flōs* M. is *aurōra* beside I.-Eur. **ausōs* (Gk. *ἡώς* F.)]; while some have found -ēs in the Fem. nouns *sēdēs*, beside I.-Eur. **sēdōs* (O. Ind. *sādas*, Gk. *ἔδος*), *plēbēs* (Gk. *πληθός*), and perhaps *aedēs* beside *aedis* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) (O. Ind. *ēdhas*, Gk. *αἶθος*) (but see § 51). These Masc. Nouns in -or are widely used as Verbal Abstracts, connected with Verbs in -eo and Adjectives in -idus, e. g. *pallōr* (*palleo*, *pallidus*), *tīmōr* (*timeo*, *timidus*) (see § 67; and for a list of examples

¹ Plaut. *Curc.* 200 *immodestis tuis modereris moribus*.

A. L. L. viii. 313). The Verb in *-eo* is not found with *fluor*, *fluidus*, *cruor*, *crūdus* (cf. O. Ind. *kraviṣ-*, 'raw flesh,' Gk. *κρέας*); the Adj. in *-idus* is not found with *fāvor* (*fāveo*), a coinage of Cicero's time (Quint. viii. 3. 34).

§ 75. Other S-stems. Lat. *cērebro* for **ceresrum* points to an S-stem like O. Ind. *ṣiras-*, 'the head,' Gk. *κέρας*, a horn; Lat. *tēnēbrae* for **tenesrae* (cf. O. Ind. *tāmis-rā* beside *tāmas*, 'darkness'; cf. Lat. *tēmēre*, lit. 'in the dark'); Lat. *cīnis* M., sometimes F., resembles Gk. *κύων* F. in its termination; Lat. *fār*, *farris* Gen. for **fars*, **farsis* has a derivative *fārīna* for **farrisna*, Fem. of an Adj. **farrisnus* (cf. Goth. *bariz-eins*, 'made of barley').

§ 76. -YES-. This suffix, used to form Comparatives (cf. the 'Comparative' use of *-yo-*, § 4), appears in Latin as *-ior* Nom. M., F., *-iōris* Gen., *-ius* Nom. N. (older *-iōs*, *-iōsis*, *-iōs*), e. g. *suāvior*, *suāvioris*, *suāvius*. The variations of the suffix are not easy to determine amid the variety of forms in the various languages (e. g. O. Ind. *svād-īyas-*, with Nom. *svād-īyān*, Gk. *ἡδίω*, Acc. *ἡδίω* for **ἡδιωσα*, Goth. *sutiza* for **sut-izen-*, Lith. *sald-ēs-nis*, &c.), but it is certain that the weak grade *-īs-* was prefixed to the suffix *-tō-* (*-thō-*?) to form Superlatives in various languages (O. Ind. *svād-iṣṭha-*, Gk. *ἡδιστος*, Goth. *sutists*), though in Latin this formation was ousted by *-issimus* (cf. however *māgis*, *magis-ter*, &c.). These suffixes were originally affixed to the root without the suffix of the Positive stem (so Lat. *ōc-ior*, O. Ind. *āś-īyas-*, Gk. *ὠκ-ίω* from a Positive stem **ōku-*), but we have also in Latin, e. g. *tēnu-ior*, *suāvior* for **suadv-ior*, *aspēr-ior*, &c.

For other details of the formation of Comparatives and Superlatives in Latin, see ch. vi. section 2.

§ 77. Suffixless Forms. Nouns formed directly from the root, without any suffix except those of the cases, are especially frequent as the second element of a Compound, and take in this position the function of a Nomen Agentis, e. g. Lat. *au-spex*, 'seer of birds,' from the root *spek-*, 'to see,' *parti-ceps*, 'taking a share.' They are also found independently, e. g. O. Ind. *spāś-*, 'a spy,' often with a high grade of vowel, e. g. Gk. *σκόψ*, an owl (cf. ch. iii. § 51, p. 254), both from the same root *spek-* (*skep-*). The passage of such forms into the vowel declension is a very near one, so that we find bysystems with and without a suffix in the same language, e. g. Lat. *auspex* beside *exti-spīcus* (a late

form of *exti-speæ*), or in different languages. e. g. O. Ind. *nāu-*, Gk. *vaūs* beside Lat. *nāv-i-s*, O. Ind. *úd-añc-* beside Gk. *ποδ-απ-ό-ς*, Lat. *prōp-inqu-o-s*. The Latin Inf. Pass., e. g. *āgī*, seems to be a case of a suffixless Verbal Noun (cf. O. Ind. *nir-ājē*, *drśē*, Inf. of *drś-*, 'to look'), just as the Inf. Act., e. g. *āgērē*, seems to be the Locative case of a Verbal Stem in *-es-* (see ch. viii. § 83).

§ 78. Suffixless stems at end of Compounds in Latin. From *jungo*, *con-jux* (cf. O. Ind. *sa-yuj-*, Gk. *σύ-ζυξ*) and *con-junx* (O. Ind. *yúnj-* beside *yūj-*); from *fācio*, *artifex*, *carñifex*, *ōpifex*, &c.; from *cāpio*, *manceps*, *auceps*, *forceps* for **formi-ceps*, *prñnceps*, &c.; from *dico*, *jūdex*, *vindex*; from *sēdeo*, *dēses*, *rēsēs*; from *cāno*, *cornīcen*, *fīdīcen*; from *āgo*, *rēmex*, *aureax*, &c. Beside these we have often O-stems, &c., e. g. *jūri-dīcus* beside *jū-dex*, *prōd-īgus* beside *rēm-ex*, O. Lat. *hosti-capas* (*hostium captor*, Paul. Fest. 73. 10 Th.), *urbī-cāpe* Voc. (Plaut. *Mū.* 1055) beside *auceps*, &c. The presence of suffixless stems in the second part of Compounds in other I.-Eur. languages forbids us to regard the third Decl. forms as due to Latin syncope of the O-suffix in the Nom. Case, **avi-cap(o)s*, &c. (see ch. iii. § 16). But in some adjectives original O-stems may have become I-stems (cf. § 34), and the Nominative form may be due to syncope or to the analogy of consonant-stems (just as *pars* Nom. for **parti-s*, with Gen. *partis*, is due to syncope or to the analogy of *rēx* Nom. with Gen. *rēg-is*, &c.), e. g. *praecoax* beside *praecōquis* and *praecoquus*, *cohors* for **cohortis* from *hortus*. The Feminines add *a*, e. g. *exti-spīc-a*, *fīdī-cīn-a*.

§ 79. Latin Independent suffixless stems. Lat. *rēx* (O. Ind. *rāj-*, O. Ir. *rig* Gen.) from the root *reġ-*, of *rēgo*; *lēx* from *lēgo*; *pēs* Nom., *pēd-is* Gen. (cf. O. Ind. *pad-*, *pād-am* Acc., Dor. Gk. *πός* Nom., *ποδ-ός* Gen., &c.); *fur* for **fūr* (ch. iv. § 16) (Gk. *φάρ*) from the root *bher-*; *rēs* (O. Ind. *rās*); *hiems* (Zend *zyā*, Gk. *χάωρ*); *ōs*, the mouth (O. Ind. *ās-*); *mūs* (O. Ind. *mūš-*, Gk. *μῦς*, O. H. G. *mūs*); *dīc-is* Gen., in the phrase *dīcis causa*, for form's sake (O. Ind. *dīš-*, 'direction') from the root *deik-*, of *dīco*; *nīx* (Gk. *νίφ-α* Acc.); *sal* (Gk. *ἄλς*); *sūs*, *sūbus* Dat. Pl. (Gk. *ῥς*, O. H. G. *sū*); *dūx* from *dūco*; *prēc-es* Plur. from root *prek-*, 'to ask'; *vōx* (O. Ind. *vāc-*, F.) beside *vōco*. (On the long vowel, see ch. iv. § 51, p. 254.)

§ 80. II. COMPOSITION. Compounds are seldom resolvable into two intact words like Gk. *Δίος-κουροι*, *ἀρηί-φατος*, slain in battle, Lat. *sēnātūs-consultum*, *patres-fāmiliārūm*, *jūris-jūrāndi*, *res-publīca*, O. Engl. *Tīwes-dæg*, 'Tuesday.' Sometimes, as in reduplicated words, one element is reduced almost beyond recognition, either the second element (in 'broken' or curtailed Reduplication), e. g. Lat. *bal-b-us* (cf. O. Ind. *bal-balā-karōmi*), *gur-g-es*, a whirlpool (cf. O. Ind. *gār-gara-*), or more usually the first, e. g. *ci-cindē-la*, a glow-worm, while Lat. *gur-gūl-īo*, the throat, *quer-quēr-us*, *mur-mur*, &c. give equal prominence to both elements. But generally the full stem without the case suffixes

is used in the first part of the Compound, e. g. *patrĭ-cĭda* (contrasted with *patres-famĭliarum*), *jŭrĭ-dĭcus* (contrasted with *juris-jurandi*). The treatment of these stems which begin the Compound is the special subject of this section.

Owing to the weakening of unaccented vowels in Latin, every vowel in the final syllable of such a stem was liable to change under the early accentuation of the first syllable of each word (ch. iii. § 5). It is therefore often necessary to call in the aid of other I.-Eur. languages before one can determine the original vowel in a Latin Compound, e. g. *ālĭ-ger* from *āla* may be shown to have been originally **alŏ-ger* by Greek *ἄλο-τόμος*, &c. from *ἄλη* (§ 82), though, so far as the Latin form goes, it might equally well have been **alŏ-ger*, **alĕ-ger*, &c., while in *forceps* for **formi-ceps* the vowel has been suppressed altogether by Syncope (ch. iii. § 13), in *arcŭbĭi* for *arci-cubĭi* by Dissimilation (*ib.* p. 176). Ō is the I.-Eur. 'Composition-Vowel' *par excellence*. Not only does it appear in O-stems, but it is often added to Consonant-stems, and sometimes takes the place of the *-ā* of *Ā*-stems. In Latin post-tonic *ö* (like *ă* and other short vowels) became, as was shown in ch. iii. § 18, *ŭ* before labials (later *ŷ*), and *ĭ* before other single consonants (except *r*), so that *ĭ* is the 'Composition-Vowel' of Latin as *ö* of I.-Eur. (cf. *Uno-mammia* Plaut., *Oinu-mama* on a Praenestine inscription, *ŭnŷ-mamma*, an Amazon).

The second part of a Compound is often scarcely to be distinguished from a suffix. Thus the second part of *imbrĭ-dus* (cf. O. Ind. *jala-da-*, lit. 'moisture-giving,' § 67) is often called the 'suffix' *do-*; and the form taken by the final vowel of the stem before a suffix is often determined by the same laws as before the second element of a Compound (cf. *făbă-gĭnus* with *făbă-ceus*, *făbă-tŭs*, *făbă-rius*, *făbă-lis*; *imbrĭ-dus* with *imbrĕ-cus*). For these laws with suffixes, laws often disturbed by the influence of analogy, e. g. *ănĭlis* (from *anu-*) for **anŭlis* by analogy of *sĕnŭlis* (from *seni-*), see the preceding section.

Composition does not play so great a part in Latin as in Greek (cf. Liv. xxvii. 11. 4 quos 'androgynos' vulgus, ut pleraque, faciliore ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, appellat). The early dramatists and other imitators of Greek poetry incurred

the censure of Quintilian for their attempts to reproduce Greek compounds like *κυρταύχην* in Latin (Quint. i. 5. 70 *sed res tota magis Graecos decet, nobis minus succedit: nec id fieri natura puto, sed alienis favemus, ideoque cum κυρταύχενα mirati simus, 'incurvicervicum' vix a risu defendimus, alluding to Pacuvius' line:*

Nérei repándirostrum incúruicervicéum pecus);

and Virgil uses a periphrasis like (Averna) *sonantia silvis* (*A. iii. 442*) where an earlier poet might have employed a compound like *silvisōnus* (cf. *silvifragus*, used by Lucretius, who however complains that the 'patrii sermonis egestas' prevented him from reproducing the Greek compound *ὁμοιομείρεια*, i. 832). The compound Proper Names of other I.-Eur. languages are, as we have seen (§ 4), replaced in Latin (and Umbro-Oscan) by Adjective IO-stems, such as *Lūcius* [on the compound *Opiter*, see ch. iii. § 16 (9)]. The Latin language does not therefore give the same occasion as the Greek for a study of the I.-Eur. types of Compounds, or the various irregularities which disturbed the normal course of Composition; and a brief account of these types and irregularities will suffice.

I.-Eur. Compounds, Nouns and Adjectives, are sometimes classified according to the scheme of the Sanscrit grammarians [Dvandva or Collectives, Bahuvrīhi or Possessives, Tatpurusha or Determinatives (including Karmadhāraya formed of Adj. and Noun, and Dvigu formed of Numeral and Noun), Avyayibhāva or Adverbial Compounds], sometimes by the more rational criterion of the change or retention of the meaning of the second element (thus the Possessive *longī-mānus*, 'possessing long hands,' 'long-handed,' changes its second element from a Noun to an Adjective, while the Determinative *perennī-servus*, 'a constant slave,' retains the Noun-meaning of *servus*), these two main classes being subdivided according to the nature of the first element [a Noun or Adj. stem as in *longi-manus*, a Particle as in *in-certus*, *vē-sānus*, a Preposition as in *con-servus*, a Noun or Adj. Case as in *vin-dex*, *lēgislator*, *jurisdictio* (contrast *jūri-dīcus*), the last being, as we have seen, rather Word-groups than Compounds; cf. *parcē-prōmus* Plaut., *lēnē-vōlus*, *paen-insūla* (contrast

lěvī-densis, soltī-citus]), &c. Of Possessive Compounds (Sanscr. Bahuvrihi) examples are *angvī-pes*, 'possessing a foot which is a snake,' 'snake-footed'¹; *pūdōrī-cōlor*, 'possessing the colour of shame,' 'shame-coloured,' *sicc-ōcūlus*, 'possessing dry eyes,' 'dry-eyed.' Of Determinatives with first element consisting of (1) a governed Noun (Sanscr. Tatpurusha): *vītī-sātor*, 'planter of the vine,' *arvī-fer*, *āqvī-lex*; (2) Adjective qualifying a Noun (Sanscr. Karmadhāraya): O. Lat. *albō-gālērus*, the white cap of the Flamen Dialis, *suāvī-sāvīātio* Plaut., *vivē-rādiū* Cato, *lātī-clāvus* (the Adj. contrary to rule follows the Noun in Pliny's *equifer*, a wild horse; cf. *ovifer*, a wild sheep); (3) Numeral, *trī-nummus*. (For other examples of Numeral Compounds, see ch. vi. sect. iii.) Coordinate Compounds (Sanscr. Dvandva, e.g. *agnī-dhūmau*, 'fire and smoke') are not found in Latin, except in Derivatives, e.g. *su-ōvī-taurīlia* (but not **su-ovī-taurus*), a sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, *stru-fer(c)tarii*, those who offered 'struem et fertum.' Scaliger's rule that a Noun is never compounded with a Verb was a law of I.-Eur. Noun-compounds, and is not broken in good Latin, though Tertullian coins *vinci-pes* by false analogy of *nudi-pes*, whose first element he conceives as a verb, 'qui pedes nudat' (*de Pall.* 5 quem enim non expediat in algore et ardore rigere nudipedem quam in calceo vincipedem?), and *Verti-cordia* was a name under which Venus was worshipped. As we have seen in the chapter on the Latin Accent (ch. iii.), the line is often hard to draw between a Word-group (united under a single accent) and a Compound, e.g. *affatim* (from *ad fatim*), *denuo* (from *de novo*), *Juppiter* (from **Jū-pater*, Voc., ch. vi. § 32). From the group *per noctem* has been formed the Compound Adj. *pernox*, much as *mēvī-die* [a single word like O. Lat. *diequinte* or *diequinti*, ch. iii. § 12^a (9)], which is only found in this form in the earlier writers, gave rise to the Compound Noun *meridies*; from *Sacra Via* we have the derivative *Sacravienses*, from *quarta dēcīma* (sc. *legio*) the derivative *quartadecimāni* (cf. our 'get-at-able,' &c. formed from the

¹ These Possessives were originally retained in the Fem. of Compounds used in Apposition, e.g. *angvī-pes*, like *ροδο-δάκτυλος* ('*Ῥώς*), 'Rose-finger.' Hence in Greek -os is

phrase 'to get at'). *Holusatrum* differs from a word-group by the fact that the first element remains undeclined in *holusatrum* Gen., &c. (§ 85); *vin-dex*, by the fact that *-dex* (*-dix*) is not used as a separate word, though the first element shows the Noun in its proper Case (for a similar explanation of *laudan-dus*, &c., see ch. viii. § 95). Similarly the Case instead of the Stem appears in the first element of *centum-pēda* (cf. Gk. ἑκατόμ-πεδος), beside *centi-peda* (but see ch. vi. § 76), while the reverse is seen in the forms *multī-mōdis* (for *multis modis*), *omnī-modis* (for *omnibus modis*), which are used by Plautus. Plautus is especially fond of whimsical compounds coined on the Greek type, and often half-Greek, half-Latin, e. g. *Pers.* 702-5:

Uaniloquidorus Uirginesuendónides
 Nugiepiloquides Argentumextenebrónides
 Tedigniloquides Númmosexpálnónides
 Quodsémelarrripides Númquamerripides: ém tibi.

Cāvaedium may stand for *cav(um) aedium*, *domnaedium* Accus. for *dōmñ(um) aedium*, as *āñmadverto* for *anim(um) adverto* (ch. iii. § 52) (*āñmaequitas* has similarly been referred to *anim(i) aequitas*); Lucr. uses *ordia prima* for *primordia*; and *summopere*, *magnōpere*, &c. represent *summo opere*, *magno opere*, and the like. Greek compounds like ἀριστό-χειρ (with a Superlative as first element), αὐτό-χειρ (with a Pronoun) are alien to the spirit of the Latin language.

These Noun and Adjective Compounds sometimes retain the stem of their second element unchanged, e. g. *sicc-ōcūlus*, sometimes add a suffix (on *ōpifīcus*, &c. beside *ōpifex*, &c., see § 77). Compound O-stem Adjectives, as we have seen (§ 34), tended to become I-stems, e. g. O. Lat. *īnermus*, class. *īnermis*; and Compound Nouns (and Adjectives) affected the IO-suffix, e. g. *lāti-clāvium* beside *lāti-clāvus* (so the Vulgar Compound formed from the Word-group *terrae mōtus* assumed the form *terrimotium*, Prob. App. 198. 32 K.). Often the selection of a suffix for a Compound is determined by the usage in Derivatives from the simple word, e. g. *transmārīnus* from *trans mare*, like *marinus* from *mare*, *dūbingēniōsus* from *dubius* and *ingenium*, like *ingeniosus* from *ingenium*, *simplūdiārius* (cf. *ludiarius*).

Compound Verbs have normally as their first element a Prepo-

sition (see ch. ix.). Whether the Negative Particle *in* might be used, e. g. *ig-nosco*, 'not to notice,' to overlook or pardon, is doubtful (see ch. x. § 18; cf. *ne-scio*, *ne-queo*, &c.). But Compounds like *aedificare* from *aedes* and *facio* are really Derivatives from Compound Adjectives or Nouns, *aedificus* or *aedifex*; so that Scaliger's law (see above) is not violated (cf. Gk. *οικοδομέω*, &c. from *οικοδόμος*); so *nāvigare* from **navigus*, *ōpītūlari* from **opitulus* (like *philosophari* from *philosophus*). (On these Deriv. Verbs, see ch. viii. §§ 21, 33.) *Bēnēfacio*, *mālēfacio*, &c. are really word-groups, and so are *cālefacio*, *arefacio*, &c. (cf. *facit arē* Lucr.). *Crēdo* comes from an I.-Eur. word-group (O. Ind. *śrād* *dadhāmi*, 'I set the heart to,' see ch. viii. § 27). Compound Adverbs like *dērēpentē*, *dēsūbītō* are discussed in ch. ix., and also Compound Prepositions like Vulg. Lat. *ābante* (Fr. *avant*). (For a fuller treatment of Latin Compounds than can be permitted within the limits of this book, see Skutsch, *Nom. Lat. Comp.*).

§ 81. Reduplicated Nouns and Adjectives in Latin. Lat. *gur-g-es*, whirlpool, *gur-gūl-io*, throat (O. Ind. *gár-gar-a-*, 'whirlpool,' Gk. *γάρ-γάρ-εών*, uvula, *γέρ-γέρ-ος*, throat, O. H. G. *quer-chal-a* and *quer-ch-a*, Germ. *Gurgel*); *bal-b-us* (O. Ind. *bal-bal-ā-karōmi*, 'I stammer,' Gk. *βάρ-βάρ-ος*); *quer-quer-u-s*, cold, shivering (*frigidus cum tremore*, Paul. Fest. 343. 5 Th., who quotes from Lucilius febris *querquera*, the ague) (cf. Hom. Gk. *καρκαίρω*), has reduplicated form like other words for trembling, shivering, such as Germ. *zittere* from **ti-trō-mi*; *can-cer* (cf. O. Ind. *kar-kaṭ-a-*, Gk. *καρ-κίν-ος*); *mur-mur* (O. Ind. *mar-mar-a-*, Gk. *μωρ-μῶρ-ω*, Lith. *mūr-m-iu*); *ta-ta*, like *mamma*, children's words mentioned in Martial's witty epigram (i. 100):

'mammās' atque 'tatas' habet Afra; sed ipsa tatarum
dici et mammarum maxima mamma potest,

and found on children's epitaphs, e. g. *C. I. L.* vi. 25808 *destituisti*, *Vitilla mea*, *miseram mammam tuam* (cf. ch. ii. p. 118 n), *qui-squū-iae*, shreds of leather, &c. (Gk. *κο-σκυλ-μάτια*) (Caec. *Com.* 251 R. *quisquillas uolantis*, *uenti spolia*); *fīber* (the I.-Eur. name was **bhe-bhr-u-*, O. Ind. *ba-bhr-ū-*, 'brown,' O. H. G. *bi-bar*, 'a beaver,' Lith. *bē-br-u-s*, O. Sl. *be-br-ū*). Reduplication is common in onomatopoeic words, e. g. *cū-cūlus* (cf. Gr. *κόκκυξ*, Lith. *ku-kū-ti*, 'to cry cuckoo,' &c.), *ūp-ūp-a* (cf. Gk. *ἐπ-εψ*), *ūl-ūl-a* (cf. O. Ind. *ul-ul-i-*, Gk. *δλ-ολ-ἔγγη*), *tur-tur*. The Latin tendency is to assimilate the first to the subsequent syllable, e. g. *cīn-cīn-nus* (Gk. *κί-κιν-νος*) (cf. *mō-mōrd-i* for earlier *mē-mōrd-i*, &c.. see ch. iv. § 163). Often a reduplicated Noun is a derivative from a reduplicated Verb-form, e. g. *ci-cīndē-la* from **cī-cīnde-o*, a reduplicated form of *candeo*, like Gk. *δι-δαχ-ή* from *δι-δάσκει*, *κε-κράγ-μός* from *κέ-κράγα*. (On these reduplicated Verb-forms, see ch. viii. § 9.)

§ 82. *Ā*-stems show sometimes *ā*, but usually *ō* in I.-Eur. compounds,

(e. g. Gk. *νικη-φόρος* and *Νικό-μαχος*, O. Ind. *urvarā-jít-* and *ukhā-chíd-*, Lith. *sziksznó-sparnis* and *gaivā-raisztis*, Gaul. *Teutō-bōdiāci*, Goth. *airpā-kunds*), so that Lat. *ī* of *tūbi-cen*, *ālī-ger*, &c. must have been originally *o*. The long *a* is probably seen in *fībā-gīnus*, *ōleā-gīnus*, as before suffixes like *Rōmā-nus*, *ālā-ris*. Stems in *-iā* seem to show a similar divergence of forms, *tūbi-cen* with *ī* for *iō* (§ 4), and before a suffix *viā-ticus*.

§ 83. O-stems appear with *-ō* in Gk. *ἰππό-δαμος*, Gaul. *Dēvo-gnāta*, Eporēdia, Teut. *Austro-valdus*, &c., so that Lat. *ī* of *bellī-ger*, *magnī-ficus*, earlier *ū* before a labial, e. g. *magnū-ficus*, is probably a weakening in the unaccented syllable of original *ō*. O. Lat. spellings (mostly before a labial), like *Unomammia* (Plaut. *Curc.* 445; cf. *Ōīnu-mama*, an Amazon, on an old Praenestine cista, *C. I. L.* i. 1501), *sescento-plāgus* (Plaut. *Capt.* 726), *albo-gālērus* (Paul. *Fest.* 8. 6 Th.), *Āhēno-barbus* may thus be genuine relics of the oldest spelling, though late compounds like *mālo-grānātum* must be imitations of the Greek. Before a vowel this *-ō* is elided in Latin (as in Greek, &c., e. g. *ἰππ-αγωγός*), e. g. *magn-ānīmus*, *aequ-ānīmitas*, forms like *multi-angūlus* being late. Lat. *-IO*-stems show *-iē-* for *-ī-* by Dissimilation (ch. iv. § 13) before a suffix in *sōcie-tas*, *anxie-tas*, &c., but *-i-* in *Lucīlius*, &c. (cf. *hostī-lis* from the *I*-stem *hosti-*). Like *sescento-plāgus*, &c. is O. Lat. *sōcio-fraudus* or *sociu-fraudus* in Plaut. *Pseud.* 362. (The Palatine MSS. have *o*, the Ambrosian Palimpsest *u*.) Latin *ro*-stems show *-ēr-* by rule [ch. iii. § 15. (8)], e. g. *sacer-dōs*, but sometimes *-rī-*, e. g. *sacri-fex*, after the law by which *-rī-* became *-ēr-* had been forgotten.

§ 84. *I*-stems had *ī* in *I*-Eur. compounds (e. g. O. Ind. *tri-pād-*, Gk. *τρίπους*, Gaul. *tri-garanus*, O. Engl. *pri-fēte*, Lith. *tri-kójis*, O. Sl. *tri-zabŭ*), and so Lat. *tri-ennīum*, *tri-gēminus*, though by rule *-rī-* [at least unaccented *-rī-*, ch. iii. § 15. (8)], became *-ēr-* in Latin, e. g. *ter-geminus*, and before a labial *ī* was by the older spelling properly *ū*, e. g. *ācriūfōliūs* Cato (*R. R.* xxxi. 1), as before *r* it was *ē*, e. g. *lēgērŭpa* Plaut. Before a vowel this *ī* (now become *y*) might be dropped, e. g. *fān-ambulus* (coined by Messalla to express Gk. *σχοινοβάτης*, Porph. ad Hor. *S.* i. 10. 28), from **funy-ambulus*, *sēm-ermis* for **semjermis*.

§ 85. *U* stems had originally *ū* (e. g. O. Ind. *svādu-rāti-*, Gk. *ἕδν-(F)επής*, Gaul. *Catu-rīges*; O. H. G. *Hadu-mar*, Lith. *virszū-kalnis*), so that the older spelling *mānū-festus* preserves the earliest form (class. *mānī-festus*). From diphthongal *U*-stems we have *nau-frāgus* (see ch. iv. § 46), *bū-caeda* beside *bōnī-cidium*, *bu-star* and *bo-star*, an ox-stall (ch. iv. § 42), *jū-glans* (Gk. *Διὸς Βάλαρος*) (*Macr.* iii. 18. 3). *Dies-pūtris* (*C. L. L.* xi. 3259), *Dies-pūtri* Arnob. ii. 70 (cf. *Dies-pūtrēm*, *Macrob.* i. 15. 14 'ut diei patrem') may be a case of the declension only of the second part of a word-group, like *holus-atrī* for *holeris atrī* (§ 80), or pronouns like *alter-uter*, *alter-utrius* Gen. (ch. vii. § 29). On *Juppiter*, see ch. vi. § 32.

§ 86. *N*-stems show, as we have seen (§ 54), their close connexion with *O*-stems, by substituting *-ō* for *-n* whether in the first half of a compound, e. g. Gk. *ἀκμό-θετόν*, *stithy*, from *ἄκμων*, Lat. *hōmī-cida*, from *homo* (cf. Goth. *guma-kunds*, 'of male sex'), or in the second, e. g. Gk. *ἕμαιμος* beside *ἑμαίμων*. We find also *η* in Gk. *ὄνομά-κλυτος*, so that the *en* of Lat. *nomen-clātor*, &c. was originally *η*; also the 'Composition vowel' *-ō-* added to the stem, e. g. Gk. *φρεν-ο-βλαβής*, Lat. *īmāgīn-ī-fer*.

§ 87. **R-stems**, like N-stems, take the weak grade of the stem suffix before a consonant, *r* (e. g. O. Ind. *pitṛ-śrávara-*, Gk. *τετρά-γνος*, Goth. *brōþru-lubō*), before a vowel, *r* (e. g. O. Ind. *pitṛ-artham*, Gk. *πατρ-ωνύμος*), and often add the 'Composition vowel' *ō* (e. g. Gk. *πατρο-φόνος*). Since Latin *-ŕ-* (for I.-Eur. *r*), *-rī-* (for I.-Eur. *-rō-*) would generally become in the unaccented syllable *-ŕr-*, it is not easy to decide on the origin of *-ŕr-* in each case. For *patri-cida*, *patri-cus*, &c. we should expect **patercida*, **patercus*; cf. *acertas* on the Aes Italicense. (C. I. L. ii. 6278, l. 36, of 176-180 A.D.)

§ 88. **Dental and Guttural Stems.** The frequent interchange of consonantal with I-stems in Latin (§ 34), suggests that the *-i-* of *dent-i-frangibūlus*, *pēd-i-ſŕgūus*, *rēg-i-fūgūum*, may have been original *i*. It may also have been the *ō*, which is often used as 'Composition vowel,' with these stems, in other languages [e. g. Gk. *δρακοντ-ό-μαλλος*, *νιφ-ό-βολος*, Gaul. Carant-o-magus, Cinget-o-rīx (lit. 'king of warriors'; cf. O. Ir. *cing*, 'a warrior,' from *cingim*, 'I march'). Before *r* we should have *ē*, e. g. *lēgŕŕipa* (Plaut.), and before a labial *ū* (*ū*) in the older spelling (see ch. iii. § 18).

§ 89. **S-stems.** The S-stems, like other consonant-stems in Latin, often show *ī*, e. g. *mūr-ī-cīdus*, *jūr-ī-dīcus*, whether the *i* of I-stems or the 'Composition vowel' *ō* it is not easy to decide. But we find also the normal stem, e. g. *mūs-cīpūla* (cf. Gk. *μῖσ-φόνος*). The ES-stems took *-ēs-* in I.-Eur. compounds [e. g. Gk. *σακκσ-φόρος* (the poetical form), Goth. *sigis-laun*], and so before suffixes in Latin *tempes-tivus*, *hōnes-tus*, &c., though *-ūs-*, by Analogy of the Nom. Sing., is found in *ōnus-tus*, &c. In Latin compounds the stem suffix is either displaced by *ī* [the *ō* of Gk. *ἔπο-ποιός* (the prose form), *ἀληθό-μαντις*, &c. O. Sl. *čudo-točínū*], e. g. *foedī-frīgus*, or augmented by it, e. g. *foedŕ-ī-fragus*, *hōnŕ-ī-fīcus* (cf. O. Sl. *čudes-o-točínū*, Goth. *aiz-a-smīþa*).

§ 90. **Stem-suffixes and Composition in Romance.** The Latin suffixes have for the most part remained productive in Romance (e. g. Ital. *cannonata* with the TO-suffix), though their meaning has sometimes undergone a change. Thus *-ino-*, which has ousted *-e(y)ō-*, the suffix denoting material (§ 4), e. g. Fr. *ferrin*, *ivoirin*, has acquired in Italian and Portuguese a Diminutive sense, e. g. Ital. *tavolino*, Port. *filhinho*; *-áceo-* has taken the sense of large size or inferior quality, e. g. Ital. *corpaccio*, *acquaccia*. And new suffixes have been gained from other languages, such as *-issa* (from the Greek), a fem. suffix used especially in titles, e. g. Ital. *duchessa*, Fr. *duchesse*; *-itto-* with Diminutive sense, e. g. Ital. *biglietto*, Fr. *amourette*; *-ia* (from the Greek), denoting Abstracts, e. g. Ital. *villania*, Span. *villanía*, *cortesia*, and so on. (For a full account of the Romance suffixes, see Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 448 sqq.) Of Composition these varieties are noteworthy: Word-groups like Fr. *pour-boire*; Bahuvrīhi Compounds like Fr. *rouge-gorge*; Dvandva Compounds like Ital. *acqui-vento*, 'wind and rain'; Verb with Noun (violating Scaliger's rule), e. g. Fr. *garde-robe*, Ital. *guarda-boschi*, *becca-fico*, lit. 'peck-fig,' with the Verb apparently in the 2 Sg. Imperat. (see Meyer-Lübke, *ib.* pp. 577 sqq.).

CHAPTER VI.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. NUMERALS.

§ 1. I. DECLENSION OF NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

The I.-Eur. Noun had three Genders, Masc., Fem., and Neut., three Numbers, Sing., Dual, and Plur., and at least eight Cases, Nom., Gen., Dat., Acc., Voc. (if the Voc. may be called a Case), Abl., Instrumental, and Locative (the Dat., Abl., Instr., Loc. are not always easy to discriminate in the Plural). The three Genders are retained in Latin, but of the Numbers the Dual has disappeared, though traces of it remain in the Numeral forms *duō* (§ 59), *octō* (lit. 'two sets of four'?), and in the Pronoun form *ambō* (ch. vii. § 29)¹. (On *vī-gintī*, see § 74.) Of the Cases the Voc. hardly survives except in O-stems (§ 31), and the Instr. has left only doubtful traces of itself in some Adverb forms (§ 36); the Locative became by the operation of the phonetic laws of the language indistinguishable in *Ā*-stems from the Gen. Sg., while in O-stems it seems to have ousted the Genitive (§ 17), and in Cons.-stems the Ablative (§ 33).

The I.-Eur. Cases were indicated sometimes by the addition of suffixes, e. g. -s for Nom. Sg. Masc., -m for Acc. Sg., sometimes by modification of the stem, e. g. **pătēr* Nom. Sg. of stem **pătēr-*, 'a father,' sometimes by both, e. g. **patr-ōs*, **patr-ōm* Gen. Sg., Pl. of the same stem. This modification (called by the Germans

¹ With the gradual loss of these peculiar suffixes (in Plautus *ambos* has begun to oust *ambō* Acc., and in Late Latin *ambis* ousts *ambōbus*) we may compare our plural 'shoes,' with disuse of the older suffix of 'shoon,'

a suffix still retained in 'oxen,' &c. The Dual is rapidly disappearing at the present time in the Prussian dialect of Lithuanian, though in the other dialects it is better preserved.

‘Abstufung’) of the stem is due to the different accentuation of the different cases; and the I.-Eur. cases have been divided into (1) ‘Strong’ Cases, viz. the Nom., Voc. M. and F. of all Numbers, and the Acc. M. and F. of the Sing. and Dual, along with the Loc. Sing.; (2) ‘Weak’ Cases, where the accentuation of the suffix weakened the stem, e.g. **patr-ós* (Gk. *πατρ-ός*). This alternation of unweakened and weakened stem is a feature of the Sanscrit declension, but has been effaced in most other languages by the natural tendency to make one Case like another in everything but the suffix (cf. Hom. Gk. *πατέρος* on the analogy of *πατέρα*), Lat. *patr-em* on the analogy of *patr-is*), and often the only trace left of it is the existence of varieties of the same stem; e.g. the varieties *pōlen-* (Lat. *pōlen-ta*) and *poll-* for **polu-* (Lat. *poll-en*) may be due to a former declension with the stem *pōlen-* in the strong, and the stem *polu-* in the weak cases. [The variations *homēn-*, e.g. *hōmēnis*, *hemōn-*, e.g. O. Lat. *hēmōnem* (Paul. Fest. 71. 18 Th.), and *homō(u)-* have been similarly explained.] The appropriation of different stems to different cases leads to what is called Heteroclite declension; thus *itēr-* is the stem appropriated to the Nom. Sing., *itīnēr-* the stem appropriated to the other cases in Latin [so *sēnēc-* (ch. v. § 69) Nom. Sg., but *sēn(i)-* in the other cases, *sūpelleg-*, for *super-leg-*, a suffixless stem (ch. v. § 77) in the Nom. Sg., *supellectīli-* for *super-lectīli-* (an Adjectival LI-stem, ch. v. § 40) in the oblique cases]. Lat. *fēmūr* Nom., *fēmīnis* Gen., &c. retain a very ancient type of heteroclite declension of Neuter Nouns, in which the consonant R was the mark of the Nom., Acc., the consonant N of the Gen., Dat., &c. (see ch. v. § 56). In discussing the declension of the Latin Noun it will be better to put aside the conventional division made by the native grammarians, and to class nouns rather according to the final letter of their stems as *Ā*-stems, *Ŏ*-stems, &c. The heterogeneous composition of the fifth declension (*rēs* stem *rēi-*, *fīdēs* stem *fīd-ē-*, *tristītiēs* stem *tristītiā-* (?)) has been already pointed out (ch. v. § 51); also the close connexion of Consonant and I-stems (ch. v. § 34; cf. below, § 46, on *cīvītātium*, *fērentium*, *audācium*, &c.), and the absorption of the U- into the O-declension (ch. v. § 49). O-stems had, as we saw (ch. v. § 34), a tendency, when used as Adjectives, to become I-stems, e.g. *īnermis*, O. Lat. *īnermus*,

from the stem *armo-*; and in Vulg. Lat. we find a similar confusion of I-stem Adjs. with O-stems, e. g. *tristis* non 'tristus,' Prob. App. 198. 3K. (cf. *trista* N., Rossi, i. 842, of 472 A. D., Ital. *tristo*).

In the Romance languages the Latin Declensions have been 'levelled' to a much greater extent than the Latin Conjugations, owing to the fact that the distinction of the Cases came to be expressed rather by Prepositions than by Case-suffixes. The sign of the Genitive was the Preposition *de*, of the Dative *ad*, and so on; and these Prepositions ceased to retain their classical construction [as early as the first cent. A. D. we have on a Pompeian graffito (*C. I. L.* iv. 275) *Saturninus cum discentes*]. Thus the Cases have been reduced in most languages to one, though O. Fr. and O. Prov. retain the distinction of the Nom. and Acc. (e. g. O. Fr. *chars* Nom., *char* Acc. of Lat. *cārus*; *suer* Nom., *serour* Acc. of Lat. *sōror*), and in Roumanian we see the Dat. Fem. in *roase* Dat. (Lat. *rōsae*) beside *roasă* Nom. (Lat. *rōsa*), &c. More important was the distinction of Singular and Plural; and so the two Numbers are always distinguished, except (in pronunciation) in French, though a Latin Plural has often become a Romance Singular, e. g. *ligna*, Ital. *legna*, *biblia*, Ital. *bibbia*. The fourth Declension has been merged in the second, a process which shows itself very strongly even in the conversational Latin of Plautus (ch. v § 49), the fifth in the third or first; and forms like Span. *polvo* (Vulg. Lat. **pulvus* for *pulvis*), Ital. *serpe* (Vulg. Lat. *serpi-* for *serpens*) illustrate how the 'levelling' influence of Analogy gradually removed the distinctions of declension. (For particulars of the Romance declension, see Meyer-Lübke, *Gram. Rom. Sprach.* ii. pp. 1 sqq.).

As regards Gender, the laws according to which one Noun was Masculine, another Feminine, and a third Neuter in I.-Eur. have not yet been determined. The Neuter Gender seems to have been restricted to things without life. Thus while names of trees were masc. (in O. Ind., e. g. *bhūrjas*, 'a birch') or fem. (in Greek and Latin, e. g. *φηγός*, *fāgus*, 'a beech'), names of fruits were Neuter (e. g. O. Ind. *āmrām*, 'mango-fruit,' beside *āmrās*, 'mango-tree,' Lat. *mālum* beside *mālus*) (see Delbrück in Brugmann's *Grundriss*, iii. ch. i.); the difference between the gender of names of rivers in O. Ind. (fem.) and in Gk. and Lat. (masc.)

may be due to the different gender of the word for 'river' in these languages (O. Ind. *nadí* F., Gk. *ποταμός* M.), just as the names of the months, winds, &c. in Latin are really Adjectives agreeing with *mensis*, *ventus* (e. g. *Jānuārius*, *Februārius*, *Martius*; *Auster*, *Caurus*, *Fāvōnius*). But the proneness of nouns to take a new gender by analogy of a noun which had a similar termination, or a kindred meaning, or with which they were often joined in speech¹, makes it impossible to trace the original gender of each and every noun. The feminine gender seems to have been associated with Abstract Nouns, e. g. Lat. *optio*, 'choice.' But if an Abstract Noun came to be used as a Concrete, it might change its gender; and so *optio* in the sense of 'a centurion's assistant' was masculine. Similarly *agrīcōla*, lit. 'field-tillage,' became masc. in the sense of 'a field-tiller'; and this is probably the reason why \bar{A} -stems, which were associated with the feminine gender in I.-Eur., are often masc. in the various I.-Eur. languages (ch. v. § 2). O-stems were similarly associated with the masculine (with Nom. Sg. in -*ōs*) and the neuter gender (Nom., Acc. Sg. in -*ōm*); but we have feminine O-stems in the various languages, e. g. Gk. *δῶς*, *κέλευθος*, *λίθος*, *ψῆφος*, and names of trees like *φηγός*, &c. In Latin (as we have seen, ch. iv. § 49) we seem to detect a tendency of these feminine O-stems to pass into the fourth declension. Thus *fīgus* is treated like a U-stem (fourth Declension) in the *Culex*, l. 139: *umbrosaeque patent fagus* (cf. Varro ap. Charis. p. 130. 5 K.); and the declension of *dōmus* (an O-stem in the earlier literature, ch. v. § 49; cf. Gk. *δόμος*²), *cōlus* (Gk. *πόλος*), *nūrus* (Gk. *νός* for **νσός*) has been so explained.

The confusion of masculine and neuter O-stems may be illustrated by the words *collum*, which in Plautus is *collus* (I.-Eur. *kolso-*, Germ. *Hals* M.), and *ūtērus*, which in Plautus is *uterum* (cf. O. Ind. *udāram*). (Other exx. in Neue, i². p. 529.) (On *lōcus*, *loca* Plur., &c., see § 45.) In Late and Vulgar Latin the masculine seems to oust the neuter in these stems, as we see from

¹ Thus the fem. gender of *dīzs* has been ascribed to the analogy of *nox*.

² O. Slav. *domŭ* is a U-stem, but in Slavonic the O- and U-declensions have been mixed up, as in Latin.

the precepts of the grammarians [e. g. Caper (first cent.) censures *pratus* 105. 6 K., *solius* 94. 19 K., and expresses himself forcibly about *cereber* 103. 6 K.: hoc cerebrum est nam 'cereber' qui dicunt sine cerebro vivunt], and from the 'sermo plebeius' of Petronius (e. g. *fatus*, 42, p. 28. 13 B.). On plebeian epitaphs we find *collegius* (e. g. *C. I. L.* xi. 4579. 4749), *monimentus* (e. g. *ib.* vi. 19319), and especially *fatus* in the stock-epitaph of the lower classes (like our 'Affliction sore long time he bore'):

noli dolere mater eventum meum.
properavit aetas : hoc voluit fatus mihi.

(On the disuse of the Neuter in later Latin, see Appel, *De genere neutro intereunte in lingua Latina*, Erlangen, 1883).

In the Romance languages the Neuter has disappeared, though it has influenced the formation of the Plural. Thus O. Prov. *pratz* points to *pratus* for *pratum*, but Ital. *tempora* Plur. (tempo Sg.), *braccia* Plur. (*braccio* Sg.), retain the Neut. Plur. formation *tempora*, *braccia*. (On change of gender see Meyer-Lübke, ii. 416.)

The Adjective Declension took advantage of the connexion of O-stems with the masculine and neuter, and of \bar{A} -stems with the feminine gender, e. g. I.-Eur. * $n\check{e}w\check{o}s$ M., * $n\check{e}w\bar{a}$ F., * $n\check{e}w\check{o}m$ N. (Lat. *nŏvus*, -a, -um) (see ch. v. § 2). Consonant-stems formed their feminine with the \bar{I} -suffix, e. g. I.-Eur. * $n\check{e}pt\bar{i}$ F. beside *nĕpot-* M. (Lat. *neptis* beside *nĕpōs*.) (On the \bar{I} -suffix, see ch. v. § 51, and on other feminine formative suffixes, as in Lat. *gall-ina* beside *gallus*, *rĕg-ina* beside *rĕx*, consult the same chapter.) The Greek extension to the Feminine of the masculine suffix -os in Compound Adjectives, which were originally Nouns in Apposition, is not found in Latin, e. g. $\rho\acute{o}\delta\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ 'Hῶς, lit. 'Dawn Rose-finger' (ch. v. § 80), though we have in O. Lat. *lupus femina*, *agnus femina*, &c. (e. g. Ennius, *A.* 59 M., in the story of the nursing of Romulus and Remus, has :

indotuetur ibi lupus femina).

But a usage peculiar to Latin is the extension to the Neuter of the S-suffix of the Masc. and Fem., not merely in Present Participles like *fĕrens*, where *ferens* Neut. may represent an older **ferent* (ch. iv. § 105), and in *vĕtus*, which was probably originally

a noun (Gk. *Féros*, § 55), but also in Adjectives like *audāx* (facinus audax, Plaut.), *dīves* (dives opus, Ovid). It is to be compared with the extension of Derivatives in *-trīx* (properly feminine, e. g. *victrices lauros*, Virg.) to Neuters, e. g. *victricia arma*, Virg., though *victriā* Sing. is not used with a Neuter Noun till Late Latin (see Neue, ii³. p. 40; and cf. below, § 16). The distinction in RI-stems¹ between the Nom. Sg. Masc. in *-er*, and the Nom. Sg. Fem. in *-ris* is not always found in the earlier authors (e. g. Ennius has *somnus acris*, *A.* 400 M., and *acer hiemps*, *A.* 471 M., and Virgil himself has *alacris* Masc., *A.* vi. 685), and is not rigorously enforced even in classical Latin, e. g. *mediocris* Masc., *illustris* Masc. (see Neue, ii³. p. 15). (On the Romance declension of Adjectives, e. g. Ital. buono M., buona F., Span. bueno M., buena F., O. Fr. bon, bone, &c., see Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. p. 75.) (On the Pronominal declension of certain Adjectives in I.-Eur., see ch. vii. § 29.)

§ 2. Nom. Sing. I. Masc., Fem. \bar{A} -stems took \bar{a} in I.-Eur. (e. g. O. Ind. *áśvā*, 'a mare,' Gk. *χόρᾱ*). By the time of the oldest Latin poetry this \bar{a} has in every Nom. of an \bar{A} -stem been shortened to *ă*, a shortening which may have begun in dissyllables with short first syllable, e. g. *hera*, where the working of the Law of Breves Breviantes would shorten the final syllable, *hĕră* like *căvĕ*, *hăvĕ* (ch. iii. § 40); though an early reduction of this \bar{a} , as well as of the \bar{a} of Nom. Pl. Neut. of O-stems (§ 45), on Italian soil is indicated by the fact that in Oscan both have been replaced by an *o*-sound (in Oscan alph. *ú*, in Lat. *o*, in Gk. *o*), and in Umbrian are written sometimes *-a*, sometimes *-o* (in Umbr. alph. *-u*), e. g. Osc. *vío* 'via,' Umbr. *mutu* and *muta* 'muleta' (see ch. ii. § 1)². O. Lat. *hosticapas* (hostium captor, Paul. Fest. 73. 10 Th.), *paricidas* quoted from the Laws of Numa (Paul. Fest. 278. 10 *siqui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, paricidas esto*) may be analogous to the Greek usage of

¹ Many were originally RO-stems (ch. v. § 40; cf. O. Lat. *hūlarus*). They are often RO-stems in Late and Vulgar Latin, e. g. Vulg. Lat. *ălĕcer*,

Ital. *allegro*; cf. Ital. *campestro*, &c.

² For the Umbro-Oscan forms of these and the other case-suffixes, see *Class. Rev.* ii. pp. 129, 202, 273.

adding -s to a fem. Abstract ā-stem when used as a masc. Concrete, e. g. *νεανίας*, a youth, from **νεανιά*, youth, though the usual practice in Latin is to retain the ordinary Nom. form, e. g. *agrŭ-cōla*, a field-tiller, originally 'field-tillage.'

YA-stems, the fem. of consonant-stems, &c. (ch. v. § 51), which in O. Ind. take -ī, e. g. *bhārantī*, Pres. Part of *bhr-*, 'to carry,' *naptī*, Fem. of *nāpāt-*, 'grandson,' in Greek -ιά, e. g. *φέροσα* for **φεροντγᾶ*, show in Latin -ia, e. g. *prae-sentia*, possibly also -īs, e. g. **ferentīs* which became *ferens*, *neptīs* (older Lat. -īs?). Beside -ia (first Decl.) we find -iēs (fifth Decl.), e. g. *māter-ies* beside *materia*. The exact relation between O. Ind. -ī, Gk. -ιά, Lat. -ia and -iēs has not yet been determined (see ch. v. § 51).

Ō-stems took -os in I.-Eur. (e. g. O. Ind. *vṛkas*, 'a wolf,' Gk. *λύκος*, Gaul. *tarvos*, 'a bull'), and in Latin, e. g. *lupus*, *taurus*, older **lupos*, **tauros* (ch. iv. § 19). In RŌ-stems the final -ros, when preceded by a consonant, was changed by a phonetic process common to Latin with other Italic languages to -er, e. g. Lat. *āger* for **agro-s* (Gk. *ἀγρός*), Umbr. *ager*; even when a short vowel precedes, we find, e. g. Lat. *sōcer* (in Plautus *socērus*) for **socēros*, **socēros* (I.-Eur. **swēkūros*), *vīr* for **vīros*, *sātur* for **satūros*.

YO-stems, whose suffix in I.-Eur. seems to have varied with i (e. g. Goth. *hairdeis*, 'a herdsman'; Lith. *gaidỹs*, 'a cock,' beside *svēczias*, 'a guest') show in Latin usually -ius, but in familiar language also -is, e. g. *Cornēlis* and other proper names.

All other stems took -s in I.-Eur. and in Latin, e. g. *ōvis* (O. Ind. *ávi-s*, Gk. *ὄ(f)ις*, Lith. *avis*), *mānūs* (O. Ind. *svādús*, 'sweet,' Gk. *ἡδύς*, Lith. *sūnūs*, 'a son'), *vīs* (Gk. *ἴς*), *sūs* (Gk. *ῥς*), *rēs* (O. Ind. *rās*), *mīlēs* for **mīlets* (the last syllable is scanned long by Plautus, **mīless*, ch. ii. § 133), *mūs* for **mūs-s*, *rēx*, &c. S-stems have -ēs (e. g. I.-Eur. **dus-menēs*, O. Ind. *dur-manās*, Gk. *δυσ-μενής*) or -ōs (e. g. I.-Eur. **āūsōs*, Hom. Gk. *ἠώς*; cf. O. Ind. *uśās*), and so in Latin, e. g. *pūbēs*, *hōnōs* M., later *honor*, *tēnor* M. (beside *tēnus* N.). But N-stems, which in I.-Eur. showed (1) -ōn, -ēn, (2) -ō (-ē) [e. g. (1) Gk. *κύων*, *ποιμήν*, (2) O. Ind. *śvā*, 'dog,' O. Ir. *cū*, Lith. *szū*], show -ō in Latin, e. g. *hōmō*, *rātīō*, *uirco* 'virgo' on the very ancient Dvenos inser. I.-Eur. R-stems had similarly (1) -ōr, -ēr, (2) -ō, -ē [e. g. (1) Gk. *μήτηρ*, *δῶτωρ*,

(2) O. Ind. *mātā*, *dātā*, Lith. *motė* and *motė*, *sesū*, 'sister'], but display only the first formation in Latin, e. g. *mātēr*, *dātōr*, *sōrōr* (in O. Lat. **matēr*, *datōr*, *sorōr*; see ch. iii. § 49). So in Umbrian *karu*, 'a part' (Lat. *cārō*), with *u* as equivalent of Lat. *ō*, but in Osc. *statif* 'statio,' *fruktatiuf* 'fruitatio,' *úttiuf* 'utitio' with -f for ns, the ns being perhaps a re-formation just as *carnis* sometimes replaces *caro* in Latin (Prisc. i. p. 208. 19 H.). Umbro-Oscan R-stems form their Nom. like the Latin, e. g. Umbr. *ars-fertur*, Osc. *censtur* 'censor' (both with *u*, the equivalent of Lat. *ō*).

§ 3. Nom. Sing. of \bar{A} -stems in Lat. We have seen in ch. iii. § 43 that all supposed instances of \bar{a} Nom. Sg. in early poetry are illusory [*aquilā*, Enn. A. 149 M. is a case of metrical lengthening of a short syllable before the penthemimeral caesura; *copiā*, Plaut. *Mil.* 1226 shows 'syllaba anceps' at the end of the hemistich; *família*, *Trin.* 251 is a proceleusmatic (*fāmiliā*) representing an anapaest, and so on]. The only genuine instances are Greek words with \bar{a} ¹, which are long in later poetry too, e. g. *Nemēā* (Stat. *Theb.* vi. 516). Greek Nominatives in -*as*, -*ης* were especially in the older literature changed to the ordinary Latin Nom., e. g. *Anchisā* (Enn. A. 19 M.), *Aeneā* (Quint. i. 5. 61 ne in a quidem atque s litteras exire temere masculina Graeca nomina recto casu patiebantur, ideoque et apud Caelium legimus 'Pelía cincinnatus' et apud Messalam 'bene fecit Euthia,' et apud Ciceronem 'Hermagora,' ne miremur, quod ab antiquorum plerisque 'Aeneā' ut 'Anchisa' sit dictus), and similarly in classical Latin *poētā*, *nautā*, *bibliōpolā*, &c. (cf. *Atrīdā*, Propert. ii. 14. 1; *Marsyā*, Hor. S. i. 6. 120; and for other instances see Neue, *Formenl.* i². pp. 31 sqq.); though they usually in the classical literature retain \bar{a} s, \bar{e} s, just as Greek Noms. in - η retain \bar{e} , e. g. *Andrōmāchē*, or take the Latin suffix, e. g. *ēpistulā*. *Hosticapas*, quoted by Paul. Fest., is a strange form. Compounds of *cāpio* usually show -*ceps*, e. g. *mūnī-ceps*, while Plautus has *urbi-cāpe* Voc. (*Mil.* 1055). *Paricidas* (i. e. *parricidas*, for the double consonant was not written double till Ennius' time, ch. i. § 8) is indeed in the Republican and Classical period an \bar{A} -stem (e. g. *parricīda* Voc., Plaut. *Pseud.* 362; but adjectivally *mūrī-cīde* homo Voc., 'you coward,' *Epid.* 333); however, if these Masc. \bar{A} -stems originally took -*as* in Latin, they had conformed to the ordinary usage of Fem. \bar{A} -stems as early as the beginning of the second cent. B. C., for Plautus, *Rud.* 652, has *lēgērūpa* (better *legerupa*, ch. iii. § 20) Nom. Sing. with its last syllable elided:

lēgerupa, *inpudēs*, *inpurus*, *inuerecundīssimus*,

where *legerupa*, originally 'the act of law-breaking,' a fem. Abstract, then masc. and Concrete, 'a law-breaker,' cannot have been written by Plautus *legerupas* (ch. ii. § 137). The names on Ōscan inscriptions (*Map*)*as* (*Zv. I. I. I.*

¹ *agoēā* in Enn. A. 567 M.: *multa foro ponet et agoea longa repletur*, is not a certain example. The Greek

word seems to have been *ἀγοιᾶ*, and one MS. reads *ponens agoeaque*.

253 from Messana), Maras (*I. F.* ii. p. 437 from Puteoli or Cumae), whence the derivative Osc. Maraio-, Falisc. Mareio-, Lat. *Māvius* (ch. v. § 4), and Tanas (Zvet. 102 from Samnium) suggest that Noms. in -ās (for -ās would probably be syncopated in Oscan) were used in Oscan like Noms. in -ās, -ης in Greek. But they may belong to some un-Italic dialect. *Ξανθίας* is Osc. Santia (Zvet. 228).

§ 4. RO-stems. The substitution of -er for -ros is extended even to Gk. loanwords, e. g. *Alexander*, though the usage varied, e. g. *Euandrus* and *Euander* in Virgil (see Neue, *Formenl.* i². p. 77). It is not found in Latin words when a long syllable precedes -ros, e. g. *scērus*, *sūsrus*, *mātūrus*, nor in these tribrach words *hūmērus*, *nūmērus*, *ūtērus*. Plautus has the tribrach stem *sōcēro-* (I.-Eur. *swēküro-, O. Ind. švāšura-, Gk. *ἐκρός*, Lith. *szesziūras*) with Nom. *socerus* (*Men.* 957), and Priscian (i. 231. 13 H.) says that *puerus* was used by the older writers, though he is perhaps referring to Voc. *puēre*, probably the invariable form of the Voc. Sg. of *puer* in Plautus, for *puerus* is not found in any extant literature. It is not however certain that *puer* was originally an O-stem, for the cognate Greek word is *πα(φ)ίδ-*, and the old Saturnian poets used *puer* as fem. as well as masc. (see Charis. 84. 5 K.; Prisc. i. p. 232 H.), e. g. Naevius, *Bell. Pun.* ii. :

prīma incēdit Cēreris Prosērpina pūer,

while the curious compound slave-names *Marcipor*, *Gaipor*, *Quintipor*, &c. are I-stems, Plur. *Marcipores* (e. g. Plin. xxxiii. 26). *Inferus*, with *superus*, is used in Livius Andronicus' translation of the *Odyssey* (at least in the later dactylic version of it) :

inferus an superus tibi fert deus funera, Ulixes?,

but *infer* and *super* by Cato (*R. R.* cxlix. 1 ubi super inferque uicinus permittet), like *citer* (Cato, *Orat.* fr. lxiii. p. 65 J.). Of compounds ending in Verbal Adjective in -rus we have always *mōri-gērus* (e. g. Plaut. *Capt.* 966), *prō-pērus*, (*jūni-pērus* is by some explained as *jun(on)i-pirus*, 'Juno's pear,' like *jū-glans*, 'Jove's acorn,' by others is derived from **jānus*, cf. *jun-cus*, and *pārio*), but the normal usage favoured -ger, -fer, &c. (for details, see Kühner, *Lat. Gram.* i. pp. 278 sqq.). All this points to -er having originally been substituted for -ros only when a consonant preceded, e. g. *ūger* for **ag-ros*. After the vowel *i* we find -ros curtailed to -r in *vir* (but *pirum* beside *pirum*); after the vowel *u*, in *sātūr* (as early as Plautus; see *A. L. L.* v. 34), although *voltūrus* (class. *vultur*, -ūris Gen.) is used by Ennius, *A.* 138 M. The tendency to curtail -rus to -r increased in Vulgar Latin, as we see from the Probi Appendix 197. 30 K.: barbarus non 'barbar,' although the opposite tendency (due to Greek influence of S. Italy?) is also mentioned (*ib.* 198. 26): teter non 'tetrus,' aper non 'aprus.' In the Umbro-Oscan dialects -los was similarly changed to -el, e. g. Osc. *famel*, apparently for *fām-lo-*, 'a dweller' (cf. Osc. *faamat*, 'he dwells') with the same formation as Lat. *figulus*, stem *fig-lo-* from *figo*, &c. (ch. iv. § 51). But this was not the Latin usage, e. g. *fāmūlus*, *bībūlus*, *mascūlus*, &c. (cf. ch. iv. § 10), though Ennius borrows from his native Oscan the form *famul* in his reference to Servius Tullius (*A.* 336 M.) :

mortalem summum fortuna repente
reddidit, ut summo regno famul oltimus esset,

in which he is imitated by Lucretius, who echoes the rhythm of this passage (iii. 1035):

Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror,
ossa dedit terrae proinde ac famul infimus esset.

The S. Italian forms *figel*, *mascel* found their way into plebeian Latin under the Empire (Prob. App. 197. 28 K. *figulus* non 'figel,' *masculus* non 'mascel'); but the usual Vulgar Latin form *masculus* is mentioned in the same treatise (197. 20 K. *speculum* non 'speculum,' *masculus* non 'masculus,' *vetulus* non 'veclus,' *vernaculus* non 'vernaclus,' *articulus* non 'articulus,' *baculus* non 'baclus,' *angulus* non 'anglus,' *jugulus* non 'juglus.') (On the curtailment of *-ris* and *-lis*, see ch. iv. § 13; the restriction of *-er* to Masc., *-ris* to Fem. Nom. Sing. is not observed in the older literature; e. g. Ennius has *somnus acris* and *acer hiems*; cf. § 1, p. 371).

§ 5. YO-stems. The *-is* of the Nom. Sing. of Oscan YO-stems, e. g. *Pakis*, Lat. *Pācius* (*-is* would be syncopated in Oscan, e. g. *cevs*, Lat. *civis*), is perhaps indicated for Latin by the occasional spellings with *-eis* on Greek inscriptions, e. g. 'Ελευς (Lat. *Aelius*) (I. I. S. 928, Ostia, very late), Περραιυεις (Lat. *Petronius*); the usual Greek transcription, however, is *-is*. (Neither *-is* nor *-eis* is found till the beginning of the first century A. D.; see Eckinger, *Orthographie* p. 56). *Alis* (if we may infer this quantity from *āid*, Lucr. i. 263, &c.) may have its final syllable shortened by the Law of Breves Breviantes, like *cavē*, *havē*, &c. (ch. iii. § 42). In the S. C. de Bacchanalibus (C. I. L. i. 196) the consuls' names are written in what we may suppose to be the ceremonious form, *Marcius*, *Postumius*, while the secretaries' names have the *is*-ending, *Claudi*, *Valeri*, *Minuci*. Ritschl in a paper entitled 'De declinatione quadam latina reconditiore' (*Opusc.* iv. 446) has collected a large number of these proper names with *-is* or *-i* Nom. (less certainly *-is* Gen., *-i* Dat., *-im* Acc.) from Latin inserr. The form *alis*, quoted from the older writers (e. g. Catull. lxxvi. 28) by the grammarians (see the passages mentioned by Ritschl, *ib.* p. 452), may have been specially used in collocations like *alis alium* (so in the Vulgar Latin of the Itala; cf. C. I. L. ii. 2633, of 27 A. D. : *eique omnes alis alium . . . receperunt*, *alis ālibi* (e. g. Sallust *fragt.* ap. Charis. p. 159. 31 K.), where the two words formed a single word-group like our 'one another.' This byform of the Nom. (Acc. &c.) must have led to confusion with I-stems, of which we have perhaps a trace in the gradual ousting of the second Decl. suffix *-ārius* by the third Decl. *-āris* (ch. v. § 4), and in the remark of Caper (112. 2 K.) that *vātes* (an I-stem, like O. Ir. *fāith* for **wāti*-, Gaul. *ovātreis* Plur.) was in O. Lat. *vātius*.

§ 6. I-stems. The *-is* of the Nom. Sing. of I-stems is syncopated in the Umbro-Oscan dialects, e. g. Osc. *cevs* (Lat. *civis*), like the *-ös* of the Nom. Sing. of O-stems, e. g. Umbr. *emps* (Lat. *emptus*), *Ikuvins* (Lat. *Iguvinus*), Osc. *hürz* (Lat. *hortus*), *Bantins* (Lat. *Bantinus*), and the *-ēs* of the Nom. Plur. of Consonant-stems, e. g. Osc. *meddikēs* for **med-dik-ēs* Nom. Plur. of *meddik*, *censtur* for **censtor-ēs*, Lat. *censores*. We have seen (ch. iii. § 16) that it is very difficult to prove a similar treatment of *-is* in Latin; for Noms. like *pars* (for *partis*), Gen. *partis*, may have dropped *i* not by Syncope, but by the Analogy of Cons.-stems like *rēx*, Gen. *rēgis*, *rex*, Gen. *rēgis*, &c. Like *-rös*, however, *-ris* was reduced to *-er* in Latin as in Umbro-Oscan, e. g. Lat. *acer* for *ācris*, Umbr. *pacer* for **pac-*

ris, 'propitious,' connected with Lat. *pāx*. Ennius, who coined *fāmūl* after the type of the Oscan *famel* (§ 4), used *dēbil* (Voc. Sing. ?) for *dēbilis* (*A.* 341 M. *debil homo*), perhaps after Osc. *aidil* (Lat. *aidīlis*), &c. Nouns with Nom. Sing. in *-l* (*consul, praesul, exul, pūgil, vīgil, mūgil, &c.*) are declined as Consonant-stems in Latin (Gen. Plur. *consul-um, pugil-um, vīgil-um, mugil-um*) (see Neue, *Formenl.* i². p. 153), though the line between Nouns in *-l* and Adjectives in *-lis*, e.g. *dēbilis*, is, as might be expected, often passed over. Thus Juvenal, (*x.* 317) has *mugilis* (but Mart. Cap. iii. 294 *si 'mugilis' esset . . . 'mugilium' faceret.*) For *vīgil, pugil* we should expect **vīgulus, *pugulus*, like *bībūlus, figūlus* (ch. v. § 22), or with adjectival *i* (ch. v. § 34) **vīgilis, *pugilis*, although *-ilis* has properly a passive sense, e.g. *bībīlis*, 'drinkable, easily drunk,' *āgilis*, 'easily moved,' *hābilis* (whence *dēbilis* for **dē-hībilis*), 'easily handled' (ch. v. § 41). Beside *-is*, the usual Nom. Sing. of Masc. and Fem. I-stems in Latin, we find occasionally *-ēs*, e.g. *cānēs* F., the O. Lat. form which had been replaced by *canīs* by the time of Varro (*L. L.* vii. 32). The *-ēs* of *ambāgēs, &c.*, we have seen to be really the *-ēs* of the Nom. Plur. of I-stems, viz. *-ēyēs* (e.g. Lat. *trēs* for **trēyēs*, O. Ind. *trāyas*, Cret. Gk. *τρέες* for **τρεyεε*, O. Sl. *trīje, &c.*) (§ 40); it must not be confounded with an early spelling like *aidīles* for *aedīlis* on a Scipio epitaph (*C. I. L. i.* 31, but *aidīlis* on another Scipio epitaph, i. 32), where the *e* (pronounced *ē*) is merely an expression of the *i*-sound in an unaccented syllable, like the third *e* of *Tempestatibus* for *Tempestātibus* (*C. I. L. i.* 32) (see ch. iii. § 22). This use of *-ēs* in the Nom. Sing. of I-stems led to the diversion of other stems, which took *-ēs* in the Nom. Sing., into the I-declension. Thus *plēbēs*, if an *ĒS*-stem by origin like Gk. *περι-πληθής* (beside *πλήθος*) (ch. v. § 74), should have made its Gen. Sing. **plēbēris*, but was led by the analogy of *canēs, &c.* into taking a Gen. *plēb-is*, as on the other hand the analogy of stems like *rēs*, Gen. *rēi, rēi* supplied the Gen. *plēbēi, plēbēi*; and the tendency of Vulgar Latin to replace every Nom. Sing. *-es* by the more familiar *-is* was perhaps the cause of the forms *cautis, plebis, vatis, tabis, nubis, subolis, vulpis, palumbis, luvis, vepris, famis, cladis, protis*, censured in Prob. App. pp. 198-9 K. For the late byform *molis* for *mōles* (an *ES*-stem, cf. *mūles-tus*), see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.v., and for other examples, Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 654. Beside *plēbēs, nubēs, cautes, saepes*, we have *plebs, nubs* (used by Liv. Andronicus, according to Servius ad *A.* x. 636, and frequent in the Itala), *cōs, saeps*; also *trabs* for older *trābes* (Varro, *L. L.* vii. 33 sic dictum a quibusdam ut una 'canes,' una 'trabes' . . . *cujus verbi singularis casus rectus correptus ac facta trabs.*) (On these Noms. in *-ēs*, see ch. v. § 51.) O. Lat. *sortis* (class. Lat. *sors*) and the like are discussed in ch. iii. § 16; *messis* of Plaut. *Rud.* 763 (AP) is changed by editors to *messis*.

§ 7. **S-stems.** Masc. and Fem. *ES*-stems, connected with Neuter *ES*-stems (Nom. *-ōs*, ch. v. § 71), took *-ōs* M. (class. *-or*), *-ēs* F. in Latin, e.g. *hōnōs*, class. *honor* (cf. *honēs-tus*), *plēbēs* (cf. Gk. *πλήθος*). As Adjectives (cf. Gk. *περι-πληθής* beside *πλήθος, ψευδής* beside *ψεύδος*) they show *-er* in *pūber* (also *pūbēs, -ēris* Gen., *impūbēs, -ēris* Gen.), *dē-gēner*; *-or* in *con-cōlor, bī-corpor* (ch. v. § 73). The *-os* of *honos, lābos, cōlos, vāpos, &c.* was not quite ousted by *-or* (taken from the oblique cases, *honōris, honōrem, &c.*, where *s* came between two vowels, ch. iv. § 148) till the Augustan period (for details, see Neue, *Formenl.* i². p. 167). Sallust, according to Servius ad *A.* i. 253, almost always used the form *labos*; and *-os* was persistently retained in monosyllables, e.g. *flōs, rōs*.

§ 8. **N-stems.** We find *-en* in *pecten* M. (Gk. *κτείν* M. for **κτενς*, Gen.

κτενός), *flāmen*, and *liēn* (the *ē* is attested by Prisc. i. 149. 7 H., Mart. Cap. iii. 279). *Sanguis M.*, which often has its last syllable scanned long by the Latin poets (always *sanguēn* or *sanguīs* in Lucretius, Munro ad Lucr. i. 853), may represent **sanguīns* (ch. ii. § 144), a patchwork of the old Nom. **sanguī*, with the oblique cases **sanguēn-es* Gen., &c. (For this declension of some I.-Eur. neuters, e.g. O. Ind. *ākṣi* Nom., *akṣnās* Gen., 'the eye,' see ch. v. § 34.) The scansion *sanguīs* brought with it the treatment of the word as an I-stem, *sanguem* Acc., *sanguīs* Gen. &c. (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.).

§ 9. **Diphthong Stems.** I.-Eur. **nāu-s* (O. Ind. *nāu-s*, Gk. *ναῦ-s*) is Latin *nāvis*; I.-Eur. **gṛōūs* (O. Ind. *gāu-s*, Gk. *βοῦs*) is Lat. *bōs*, but the *ō-* points to the form being dialectal; the stem *rēy-* (O. Ind. *rās* Nom., *rāy-ās* Gen.) probably formed its I.-Eur. Nom. Sing. as **rē-s*, and so in Lat., *rēs*. I.-Eur. **d(i)yēu-s*, 'the sky, day' (O. Ind. *d(i)yāus*, Gk. *Ζεῦs*) has in Latin in the sense of 'day' the Nom. *dīē-s*, while for the name of the sky-god a compound is used, *Juppiter* (the correct spelling, ch. ii. § 130. p. 116) for **Jeu-pater*, probably in the Voc. case, unless *Jeu-* be the stem (ch. v. § 85; cf. *Jani-patri*, *C. I. L.* xi. 5374). The grammarians point out the incongruity of a declension like *Juppiter* Nom., *Jovis* Gen. ('as absurd as *Phoebus* Nom., *Apollinis* Gen.' Mar. Sacerd. 473. 1 K.), and tell us that in the old liturgical books the word was declined *Juppiter* Nom., *Juppitris* Gen., &c. (Pompeius 172. 25; 187. 9 K.), or *Jovis* Nom., *Jovis* Gen., Prisc. i. 229. 10 H.). We have *iovos* Nom. on an old Praenestine cista (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4105), also [*Die*]spater (*Bull.* 1887, p. 232), *Diesptr* (*C. I. L.* i. 1500); and in Plautus, &c. *Diespiter* is not unknown (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v. *Juppiter*). *Dies* is like the Accus. *diem*. For the Nom. we should expect **dieus* (Gk. *Ζεῦs*), with *eu* from *ēu*, which would become in Latin *dīūs* (cf. *nū-dius-tertius*?).

§ 10. **Nom., Acc. Sing. II. Neut.** Neuter O-stems in I.-Eur. have their Nom. Sing. in *-ōm*, the suffix of the Acc. Sg. Masc.; all others use the bare stem, ES-stem Nouns taking however *-ōs*, N-stems *-n*, NT-stems *-nt*, &c. So in Latin, e.g. *jūgum* (older *jūgom*). (I.-Eur. **yūgom*, O. Ind. *yugám*, Gk. *ζυγόν*), *mīte* (older **mīti*; see ch. iii. § 37) (cf. O. Ind. *śūci*, 'pure,' Gk. *ἴδρι*); *nōmen* with *-en* for I.-Eur. *-n* (O. Ind. *nāma*; cf. Gk. *ὄνομα*); *fērens* from **ferent* (ch. iv. § 105) with *-ent* for I.-Eur. *-nt* (O. Ind. *bhārat*), *gēnus* (older *genōs*) (I.-Eur. **gēnōs*, Gk. *γένος*), *cor* for **cord* (O. Ind. *hṛd*; cf. Gk. *κῆρ* for **κηρδ*). U-stems have in I.-Eur. *-ū*, e.g. **mēdhū*, 'mead,' **swādū*, 'sweet' (O. Ind. *mādhū*, *svādū*, Gk. *μέθυ*, *ἡδύ*); and similarly Latin Neuter Nouns have *-u*, e.g. *pēcu*, *cornu* (U-Stem Adjectives passed into the I-declension in Latin, e.g. *suāve*; see ch. v. § 47). But there is a doubt with regard to the quantity of the *-u*. Most grammarians declare it to be short, while Priscian (i. 362. 11 H.) controverts their opinion, and proves by quotations from the poets that it is long. (For

details, see Neue, *Forment.* i². p. 345). The existence of byforms like *pecus*, *cornum*, &c. obscures the question, but there seems to be little doubt that with the Augustan poets *cornū*, &c. was the recognized scansion. The long vowel has not yet been satisfactorily explained (see Brugmann, *Grundr.* ii. § 223 for the various theories, and cf. below, § 45). The Neuter Nom. of consonant-stem adjectives has been assimilated to the Masc. and Fem. form, e. g. *fēlix* for **felīc* (cf. *allēc* N., *allēx* F.), *du-plex* for **dū-plēc* (Umbr. tu-plak) (cf. above, § 1, p. 370).

§ 11. O-stems. We find *-um* lost in *nihil*, *nīl*, from *nihilum*, a compound of *nē* and *hīlum* (quod grano fabae adhaeret, Paul. Fest. 72. 10 Th.), a loss which seems due to elision before a vowel (ch. iii. § 52). From phrases like *nihil(um) hoc est* on the one hand, and *nihilum dicit* on the other, the 'doublets' *nihil* and *nihilum* would come into use, and no doubt existed for a long time side by side till the less cumbersome *nihil*, *nīl* ousted its rival. Similarly *nōn* for *ne-oenum*, like our 'nought' for 'ne-aught,' *ō* being substituted for *ū* (older *oe*) because of the monosyllabic form or the unaccented character of the Conjunction (but see ch. x. § 18). The Umbro-Oscan neuters have *-ōm*, Osc. saka-raklūm 'sacraaculum' ('a shrine'), *dunum* 'dōnum,' Umbr. *esonom*, a sacrifice.

§ 12. I-stems. Final *ē* is dropped by Syncope (cf. ch. iii. § 36) in Neuters like *facul*, an O. Lat. form of *facile*, e. g. Accius, *Trag.* 460 R.:

erat istuc uirile, ferre aduōrsam fortunām facul,

volup, Neut. of a lost Adj. **volupis*, e. g. Plaut. *Cas.* 784 *facite nostro animō uolup*. (On the question whether *volupest* is rightly divided into *volupe est* or into *volup est*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). Similarly the old Nom. *lacte*, with the I-stem form (e. g. Plaut. *Bacch.* 19. 1134, *Men.* 1089, *Mil.* 240) became *lact* [Plaut. *Truc.* 903 (?), Varro, *L. L.* v. 104], classical *lac* (see Georges s. v.).

§ 13. U-stems. The uncertainty of the grammarians of the Empire about the quantity of *-u* of fourth Decl. Neuters may be due to the fact that in later Latin the fourth Decl. was being supplanted by the second Decl. (ch. v. § 49). Priscian elsewhere (i. 161. 26 H., &c.) corrects the extraordinary statement of Charisius (fourth cent.) (22. 15 K.) and others, that the *-u* of *-us* in fourth Decl. Noms. masculine was pronounced long, a quantity indicated neither by poetry nor by the orthography of inscriptions.

§ 14. S-stems. The I.-Eur. Nom. Sg. *-ōs* of Neut. ES-stems, and *-ōs* of Masc. ES-stems, remained distinct in Latin, e. g. O. Lat. *opōs* (C. I. L. i. 52), *honōs*. In course of time Neut. *-ōs* sank to *-ūs*, *ōpus* (see ch. iv. § 20), Masc. *-ōs* became by Analogy of the oblique cases (*hōnōr-is*, *hōnōr-em*, &c.) *-ōr*, then *-ōr*, owing to the difficulty of sounding a long vowel before a final *-r* (ch. iii. § 49). There are a few indications of a temporary formation of Neuter Noms. in *-or*, e. g. *calor* (Plaut. *Merc.* 860 *nec calor nec frigus metuo*), *prior bellum* (Claudius Quadrigarius ap. Prisc. i. p. 347. 7 H.), *bellum Punicum posterior* (Cassius Hemina

ap. eund.) (cf. § 53 below). Priscian (*l. c.*), who quotes some instances of Neut. Comparatives in *-or* from the old historians, says: *vetustissimi etiam neutrum in or finiebant, et erat eadem terminatio communis trium generum, thus hinting that the justification of this usage was the Analogy of Adjectives of one termination for Masc., Fem., Neut., like audāx, fēlix.* And it is possible that a Neuter in *-ūr* (older *-ōr* like *rōbur* (*robor* Acc., Varro, *R. R.* iii. 7. 9) took *-r* for *-s* in the Nom. from the oblique cases *robōr-is, robōr-i, &c.*, for Cato (*R. R.* xvii. 1) uses the form *robūs*, or from an Early Latin Masc. byform [if we may trust Paul. Fest. 11. 20 Th. 'robosēm' pro robore (*dicebant antiqui*)]. But in spite of these occasional deviations, Latin writers hold with great persistence to the rule that a Neuter ES-stem has a Nom. in *-ūs* (older *-ōs*), a Masc. ES-stem in *-ōr* (older *-ōr, -ōs*), e. g. *tēnus* N., *tēnor* M., *dēcus* N., *dēcor* M., *frīgus* N., *frīgor* M. The *-us*, not only of Neut. Nouns, but also of Neut. Comparatives, is invariably short in Plautus and the older poetry (Müller, *Plaut. Pros.* p. 55).

§ 15. **R-stems.** Neuter R-stems show usually *-ūr* (older *-ōr*), apparently representing I.-Eur. *-r̥*, but occasionally *-ēr*, e. g. *über* (O. Ind. *ūdhar-*, Gk. *οὐθαρ*), in Latin. The obsolete word *aser*, blood (cf. Cret. Gk. *ἔαπ*, O. Ind. *āsṛ-k*, *asn-ās* Gen., Lett. *asins*), is of doubtful spelling [cf. Paul. Fest. 12. 19 Th. 'assaratum' apud antiquos dicebatur genus quoddam potionis ex vino et sanguine temperatum, quod Latini prisce sanguinem 'assyri' vocarent; Gl. Philox. *asaer* (*leg. -er*): *αἷμα*].

§ 16. **S in Nom. Sg. Neut. of Adjectives.** This, if we may believe the MSS., is as old as Plautus, e. g. *facinus audax*, *Aul.* 460 (so Ter. *Phorm.* 233, &c.), *duplex* (*sc. aurum*), *Men.* 546, *sagax nasum*, *Curc.* 110, and occurs in the ancient phrase *quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit.* (For examples, e. g. *dives opus*, Ovid, *pondus iners*, Cic., see Neue, ii^o. p. 22). Similar is the extension of the suffix *-trix*, properly fem., to neuter Adjectives, e. g. *victricia arma*, Virg. *A.* iii. 54 (though *victrix* Sg. is not used as neut. till Late Latin). [Does *concapit* of the XII Tables (ap. Fest. 556. 27 Th. *tignum iunctum aedibus uineae et concapit ne soluito*) point to an earlier use of the bare stem for the Neuter?].

§ 17. **Gen. Sing.** *Ā*-stems took in I.-Eur. *-ās* (e. g. Gk. *χόρᾱς*, Goth. *gibōs*, Lith. *rañkos*), and similarly in the Umbro-Oscan languages, e. g. Umbr. *tutas*, later *totar* 'civitatis,' Osc. *eituas* 'pecuniae,' and in O. Lat., e. g. *escas*, Liv. Andr. But a rival formation, of doubtful origin, which appears in the oldest literature as *āi* (dissyllabic) ultimately established itself in exclusive use in the form *-ae*. In Greek we find Masc. *Ā*-stems taking the O-stem suffix, e. g. Hom. *Ἄτρειδᾶο* like *Αἰόλοο*, and it has been suggested that Lat. *-āi* began in Masc. Nouns such as *agricōla*, *advēna*, &c. (§ 2), and took its *-i* from the Gen. of the second Decl. Similarly fifth Decl. stems show *-ēi*, later *-ei, -ī*, e. g. *fīdēi* O. Lat., *fīdēi* class., *rēi, rēi*, and *rēi* in the Dramatists, *dii*, Virg. *A.* i. 636, also (like *-ās* from *Ā*-stems), O. Lat. *faciēs, diēs*.

O-stems, which in Umbro-Oscan show the I-stem suffix, have in Latin, as in Celtic, a long *i*-sound, e. g. Lat. *nātī, vīrī*, Gaul. Ate-gnati, O. Ir. eich for *eci, 'of a horse,' which one would have no difficulty in regarding as the Locative suffix of O-stems, *-ei* (§ 37), were it not that it is written *-i* and not *-ei* in the oldest Latin inscriptions. For IO-stems indeed a Gen. *-ī* would naturally go with a Nom. *-īs* (§ 5); and it is possible that the suffix, or at any rate the spelling of the suffix, has been extended from these over all O-stems.

I-stems have *-eis, -ois* in various languages (e. g. Goth. *anstais* for I.-Eur. *-ois*); and in Umbro-Oscan we have *-eis*, e. g. Umbr. *ocerer*, of the citadel (Lat. *ōcris*), a suffix extended to consonant-stems and even to O-stems, e. g. Osc. *carneis*, of a part (Lat. *carn-is*), sakarakleis, 'of a shrine' (Lat. **sacrācūli*). But in Latin the consonant-stem suffix has enforced itself on the I-stems too, e. g. *partīs* like *reg-īs* (cf. *partus* like *Castorus*, *C. I. L.* i. 197).

U-stems seem similarly to have had *-eus, -ous* (e. g. Goth. *sunaus*, 'of a son,' for I. Eur. *-ous*), and so in Umbro-Oscan, e. g. Umbr. *trifor* 'tribus,' Osc. *castrovs* 'fundi,' Lat. *mānūs*, all probably with *-ous* from I. Eur. *-eus* (ch. iv. § 35). Whether the Gen. form of *dōmus* affected by Augustus, viz. *domos*, points to the coexistence in Latin of I.-Eur. *-ous* is uncertain (cf. ch. iv. § 41, on Lat. *ō* for I.-Eur. *ou*). A common formation, perhaps the usual one in the careless talk of every-day life, in which the fourth Decl. seems to have been greatly merged in the second (ch. v. § 49), was *-ī*, the O-stem genitive. This is the normal genitive in the Dramatists of the Republic; and even Quintilian in the first cent. A. D. declares it impossible to decide whether *senati* or *senatūs* is the proper Gen. of *senātus*. Occasionally the Dramatists have *-uis*, the suffix proper to *ū*-stems like *sūs, socrūs*, as **iīs, -īs* to *ī*-stems like *vīs* (O. Lat. Gen. *vīs*).

Consonant-stems show *-ēs* in some languages (e. g. O. Sl. *dñ-e*, 'of a day,' with *-e* from *-ēs*), *-ōs* in others (e. g. Gk. *ποιμέν-ος*). Latin *-is*, on old inscriptions *-es*, shows the former suffix, while the *-us* occasionally written on inscriptions seems to be a relic of the latter. To make *-is* a weakening of earlier *-us* (*-os*) is an unlikely theory, seeing that *-us* (*-os*) of the Nom.

Sg. of Neuter ES-stems, &c., e.g. *genus, opus*, was not weakened to *-es, -is*.

The \bar{A} -stem Gen. *-aes* (pronounced *-ēs* with the open E-sound, ch. ii. § 32) is probably a feature of the Italian-Greek patois, for it is practically confined to epitaphs of the uneducated classes (from the last century of the Republic). It is merely an expression in Roman letters of the Greek Genitive-ending $-\eta\varsigma$ (with open E). *Hedonēi* (*C. I. L.* xi. 3316 Forum Clodi), may be an example of a Greek name in $-\eta$ taking a Genitive after the analogy of Latin fifth Decl. stems (or for *Hedonii* ?)

§ 18. \bar{A} -stems. (1) In *-ās*. This form is proper to the Saturnian and earliest Epic poetry. Thus *escas, Mōnētas, Lātōnas* are quoted by Priscian (i. p. 198 H.) from Livius Andronicus, *Terras* and *fortūnas* from Naevius, *vias* from Ennius. (For other passages of the grammarians treating of this Genitive, see Neue, *Formenl.* i². p. 5.) Servius favours the reading *auras* for *aurae* in Virg. *A.* xi. 801, and in his note on the passage mentions that some interpreted *custōdias* as a Gen. Sg. in a passage of Sallust: *castella custodias thensaurorum in deditionem acciperentur*. A relic of the old usage survived in legal phraseology, so conservative always of old words and ceremonies, in the terms *pāter fāmīlias, māter fāmīlias, fīlius (-a) fāmīlias*. But this form is unknown to the conversational language of the Dramatists [*Alcīmēnas* in the Argument (post Plautine) of the *Amphitruo*, l. 1, is an imitation of the antique], and must have been in their time out of use. (A contrary view is stated in *Studem. Stud.* ii. p. 21.)

(2) In *-āi*, class. *-ae*. Dissyllabic *-āi* is not infrequent in Plautus, and is perhaps found in Terence (*Rhein. Mus.* 1893, p. 305), while in Lucilius it is allowed in hexameters only (e.g. *Trēsiai*, v. 43 M.), not in the dramatic metres. Lucretius is especially fond of this early form; and it is used occasionally by Cicero, Virgil, and other Epic writers (for instances, see Neue, i². p. 12). To Martial it seems typical of the uncouth early Latin poetry (xi. 90. 5):

attonitusque legis 'terrai frugiferai,'
Accius et quicquid Pacuviusque vomunt.

The rarity of the elision of the final *-i* of *-āi*, as of *-ēi* [Plaut. *Bacch.* 307 *Diana(i) Ephesiae*; Pers. 409 *pecunia(i) accipiter*, are more or less doubtful instances], may be an indication that the ending had already at the beginning of the second cent. B. C. ceased to be quite two distinct syllables, though it is scanned as a spondee. The change to *-ae* would probably begin by the shortening of the *ā* before the following vowel, so that *āi* (classical *-ae*) would differ from *-āi* in Plautus very much as his pronunciation *Chīus* (Adj. *pīus* from *Chīus, pīus* (ch. ii. § 143). Though written *-ai* on early inscriptions (for example on the old Praenestine vases and mirrors) it need not have been pronounced otherwise than the diphthong *ai* of *aidilis*, &c. (ch. iv. § 29), precisely as the archaistic spelling of a later metrical inscription (*C. I. L.* vi. 555) offers as a spondee *ripai*. Another inscription of no early date (i. 1202),

seems to show *-aī* with *-i* elided: non aevo exsacto vitai es traditus morti). [For passages of the grammarians referring to this Genitive in *-ai*, see Neue, i². p. 9, e.g. Quint. i. 7. 18 unde 'pictai vestis' et 'aquai' Vergilius aman-tissimus vetustatis carminibus inseruit. Servius on *A.* vii. 464 says that Virgil ended the line with 'aquae amnis' (*leg. vis?*), which was changed by Tucca and Varius to *aquai*].

A list of 'Greek' genitives in *-aes* from plebeian epitaphs is given by Neue, i². p. 13. On two bricks of the same year (123 A. D.) from the manufactory of Flavia Procula we have (*C. I. L.* xv. i. 1157-8) *Flaviaes Proclaes* and *Flaviae Proculae*. [Cf. no. 1425 *Seiaes Isauricae* (123-141 A. D.), but usually *Seiae Isauricae*.]

Some would connect Lat. *-āī*, *-ae* with O. Ind. Gen. *-āyās*, Dat. *-āyāi* (used in the Brāhmanas for the Gen.) of *Ā*-stems, the *yo f* which forms is of doubtful origin. The derivation of Lat. *-āī* from an earlier **-ais* is impossible. The supposed 'Prosepnais' of a Praenestine mirror (*C. I. L.* i. 57) is really *Prosepnai*, and is a Dative, not a Genitive (see *Rhein. Mus.* 1887, p. 486).

§ 19. Fifth Decl. Stems. The Genitive of these stems is discussed by Aulus Gellius in the fourteenth chapter of Book ix of the *Noctes Atticae*. In old copies (aliquot veteribus libris) of the History of Claudius Quadrigarius he found *facies* Gen., sometimes with *facii* added in the margin: *meminimus enim in Tiburti bibliotheca invenire nos in eodem Claudii libro scriptum utrumque 'facies' et 'facii.'* Sed 'facies' in ordinem (in the text) scriptum fuit, et contra (in the margin) *per i geminum 'facii.'* He quotes *dies* from Ennius (*Ann.* 433 M.) and from Cicero, *pro Sest.* xii. 28: *equites vero daturus illius dies poenas* (where our MSS. read *diei*, but where Gellius found *dies* in the older copies: *inpena opera conquisitis veteribus libris plusculis*), and mentions a report that in a 'liber idiographus' of Virgil the line (*G.* i. 208) was written:

Libra dies somnique pares ubi fecerit horas¹.

He adds examples of *-ii* (Nom. *-iēs*), *-i* (Nom. *-ēs*) from early literature, *fami* from Cato and Lucilius, *pernicii* from Sisenna and Cicero, *progenii* from Pacu-vius, *acii* and *specii* from Matus, *luxurii* from C. Gracchus, and supports the reading *dii* in Virgil, *A.* i. 636: *munera laetitiamque dii* (quod inperitiores 'dei' legunt, ab insolentia scilicet vocis istius abhorrentes). Finally he summons the authority of the great Dictator for *die*, *specie*, &c.: sed C. Caesar in libro de Analogia secundo 'hujus die' et 'hujus specie' dicendum putat, and supports this form from an old MS. of Sallust: *ego quoque in Jugurtha Sallustii summae fidei et reverendae vetustatis libro 'die' casu patrio scriptum inveni.* (The passage is *Jug.* xvii. 3, where two of our MSS. have *die*, the rest *diei*.) (For the remarks of other grammarians on this point, see Neue, i². p. 375.) From his account we gather that forms like *dīē*, *speciē*, were grammarians' coinages designed to restore the actual forms *dīi*, *speciū* to the proper e-type of stem. At the same time the tendency to Dissimilation, which in the middle of a word turned *ī* to *ē* in *ālienus*, &c., may have been to some extent operative in certain collocations of these words, e.g. *dii-festi*, *dii-natalis*, &c. [see ch. iii. § 12 a (9)]. The spelling *diei*, *speciei*, &c., in early literature and inscriptions, may often have represented *dīi*, *speciū*, the *-ei* being diphthongal as

¹ The form *dies* would, however, produce cacophony with its repetition of *-s* in the Cicero and Virgil passages.

in the old spellings *deico, feido* (ch. iv. § 34). Gellius mentions (*l. c.*) the theory of some grammarians that *die, specie* were Ablative forms used as Genitives, and modern philologists have made them Locatives, like *die crastini, &c.* (§ 37).

The rule of the grammarians of the Empire is that in the approved Gen. form, dissyllabic *-ei*, the *e* is short after a consonant, long after a vowel, e. g. *fidēi, diēi*. In Plautus and Terence we rarely find *rēi* (e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 494), but usually monosyllabic *rēi*, hardly ever the ceremonious form *rēi*, e. g. *Mil.* (prol.) 103 *magnāi rēi publicai grātia* (post-Plautine?); similarly *fidei* is always dissyllabic in Terence and usually in Plautus (but twice *fidēi*); *spei* is never a dissyllable. (Seyffert, *Stud. Pl.* p. 25.) (Compare the usage of the dramatists with regard to the Pronoun Dat. Sg. *ēi, eī, and ei*, ch. vii. § 19.) The normal shortening of *ē* in hiatus (ch. ii. § 143) would be hindered when *i* preceded, e. g. *diei*. Of the elision of the final *-i* of dissyllabic *-ei* examples (more or less doubtful) are: Plaut. *Aul.* 68 *Malaē rei euenisse, Poen.* 479 *Quoi rēi? Ad fundas uiscus ne adhaerēsceret, &c.* (Other examples of all these forms of the Gen. of fifth Decl. stems, e. g. *rābīs* in Lucr. iv. 1083:

quodcumque est, rabies unde illaec germina surgunt,

die in Varro, *Ep. ad Fufum*: *meridiem die natalis, fidē* in Hor. *C. iii.* 7. 4 *constantis juvenem fide*, see in Neue, *l. c.*)

§ 20. O-stems and IO-stems. The grammarians tell us that *Vālēri, Vergīli, &c.* were accented on the second syllable, that is to say they were accented as if they were contractions of *Valerīi, &c.* (ch. iii. § 10. 4), though whether this accentuation was due to tradition or to grammarians' rules is open to question. Lucilius' rule for the use of the single symbol *i* for a Singular case, e. g. *pueri* Gen. Sg., and of the double symbol *ei* for a Plural, e. g. *puerei* Nom. Pl. has been mentioned in ch. i. § 9.

The earliest form of the O-stem Gen. Sg. suffix is *-i*, e. g. *Saeturni pocolom C. I. L. i.* 48; from the time of Lucilius to the end of the Republic *-ei*, which had come to be an expression of the long *i*-sound (ch. i. § 9) is also found. e. g. *populi Romanei* on the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. In Faliscan we have *-oi* in the one instance of the Gen. Sg. of an O-stem, Zextoi 'Sexti' on a rude inser. on a tile (Zvet. *I. I. I.* 73); IO-stems (with Nom. in *-io* or *-es*) have *-i*, e. g. *Acarcelini* (*ib.* 62), *Cauī* (*ib.* 49) (also *-es*?). On the use in the Gen. Sg. of IO-stems of *-i* (the older form) and *-ii* (Propertius, Ovid, &c.), see Neue, *Formenl.* i². pp. 85-94. The passages which he quotes from the grammarians make it clear that *-ii* was a grammarian's restoration¹ on the Analogy of

¹ The suggestion of *-ii* seems to have been made as early as Lucilius, who proposed to distinguish in this way the Gen. of *Numerius* from the Gen. of *numerus*. The phrase *servandi numeri* should, he said, mean 'for the purpose of keeping tune' (*inc.* 66 M.):

'servandi numeri':—numerus ut seruemus modumque.

This use of the Gen. of the Gerundive

to indicate purpose (cf. *Aegyptum proficiscitur cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac.*) is a genuine Latin construction (see Weisweiler, *Der finale Gen. Gerund.* 1890), and is found in Umbrian, e. g. *esono- . . . ocerer pihaner* 'sacrificium arcis piandae' (*Tab. Ig. vi. A.* 18), *versale puse arsfertur trebeit ocerer peihaner* 'templum (?) ubi flamen versatur arcis piandae' (*ib.* vi. A. 8).

O-stems, -i the actual historical development. Adjective IO-stems have -ii, e. g. patrii sermonis, Lucr. [See Neue, ii³. p. 44; *fluvii* of Virg. *A.* iii. 702 (Gela fluvii cognomine dicta) has been explained as an Adj.]

§ 21. U-stems. On the S. C. de Bacchanalibus of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196) we have *senātuos*, but in inscriptions of the latter part of the second cent. B. C. *senati* (i. 199, of 117 B. C.; i. 200, of 111 B. C.; i. 547, of 141 or 116 B. C.), (cf. *lūci* i. 584, of 82-79 B. C., and see Mommsen's note); and in the Comedians and Tragedians -i is the usual form (cf. Prisc. i. 257. 18 H.), occasionally -uis (dissyll.), e. g. Ter. *Heaut.* 287 eius anuis causa. Gellius (iv. 16. 1) tells us that Varro and Nigidius (first cent. B. C.) approved -uis, e. g. *senatuis*, *dōmuis*, a form which sticklers for Analogy defended by the Dat. Sg. *senatui*, since *patri*, *dūci*, *caedi* had as Genitives *patris*, *ducis*, *caedis*. According to Mar. Victorinus (9. 4 K.), Augustus used *domos* for *domus* Gen. (divus Augustus genetivo casu hujus 'domos' meae per o, non ut nos per u litteram scripsit. Cf. Suet. *Aug.* 87). (For other passages of the grammarians dealing with the Genitive of u-stems, see Neue, i². p. 352). The -uos of *senatuos* must be the ū-stem Gen. with the I.-Eur. Gen. suffix -ōs (see below), as the -uis of *anuis* is the ū-stem Gen. with the I.-Eur. Gen. suffix -ēs. But the -ūs of *senatūs*, *ānūs* can hardly be derived by the ordinary processes of phonetic change from either; for -uos, -uis would naturally become -vōs (-ūs), -vīs (cf. *mītuos*, Plaut., *mīvos* in class. Lat., *mort(v)ūs* in Late Lat., ch. iv. § 71).

In Faliscan we have (Zvet. *I. I. L.* 70): de zenatuo sententiad, where the final -s of *zenatuos* (Lat. *senatuos*) has been dropped before the following initial s-. Oscan *senateis* shows the same Gen. suffix as the O-stems.

§ 22. Consonant-stems. The frequency of the Gen. -us in S. Italian inscriptions, e. g. *Vēnērus*, *C. I. L.* i. 565 (Capua, 108 B. C.), *Eph. Epigr.* viii. 460 (Capua, 108 B. C.), *C. I. L.* i. 1183 (Casinum), i. 1495 (on a tile, now at Naples), *Cērērus*, i. 566 (Capua, 106 B. C.), i. 568 (Capua, 104 B. C.), *Hōnōrus* on the Lex Pariet. Fac. i. 577 (Puteoli, 105 B. C., a copy), may be due to the influence of the Greek Gen. in -os [so *rēgus* (with *sōciētātis*) on a bilingual Greek and Latin inser. of 81 B. C., *Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 110], but this Latin suffix cannot have been merely a usage of Italian-Greek patois, like -aes in Gen. of Ā-stems. It is found on so early inscriptions as the S. C. de Bacch. (i. 196) with *nōmīnus*, and the old Praenestine cippus (xiv. 2892) with *Sālūtus*, and on various official inscriptions, e. g. the Epistula ad Tiburtes (i. 201, of c. 100 B. C.) with *Kastorus*, the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. (i. 200) with *hōmīnus*, *praevāricātiōnus*, the Lex Bantina (i. 197, of 133-118 B. C.) with *Castorus* and even *partus* (an I-stem), and may be the correct reading in Lucil. ix. 28 M.: foris subteminus panust. (Other examples in Neue, i². p. 191, such as the soldier's message of defiance cut on a glans used at the siege of Perusia: L. Antoni calve, peristi C. Caesarus victoria, *C. I. L.* i. 685).

The Genitive in -es on old inscriptions may sometimes be dialectal with -ēs for -eis (the I-stem Gen., extended in the Umbro-Oscan languages to Consonant-stems), e. g. Umbr. *matrer*, *nomner* (cf. Osc. *maatreis* 'matris'), but is more naturally regarded as -ēs, the older spelling of classical -īs (as early as c. 180 B. C., *flāmīnis*, *C. I. L.* i. 33) (cf. ch. iii. § 18). Examples are *C. I. L.* i. 49 (Orte) *Salutes pocolom*, i. 187 (Praeneste) *Apolones dederi*, i. 811 (Rome?) [*C*] *ereres*.

On a possible byform -s, of the Gen. Sg. suffix, seen in the O. Lat. Adverb *nox*, 'by night' (Gk. *νυκτός*), see ch. ix. § 3.

§ 23. **Dat. Sing.** The Dat. Sing. of \bar{A} -stems had in I.-Eur. the long diphthong $\bar{a}i$ (e.g. Gk. $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\bar{a}$). In Latin and the Umbro-Oscan languages we find the ordinary diphthong $-ai$ (Osc. $-a\acute{i}$, Umbr. $-e$, Lat. $-ae$, older $-ai$). Whether in O. Lat. $-\bar{a}$ existed beside $-ai$ is not quite certain. If it did, we must suppose $-\bar{a}$ and $-ai$ to have been doublets, both sprung from original $-\bar{a}i$, just as *atque* and *ac* (for $*ate$) were doublets, the one representing the sound which *at* with the enclitic *que* took before a word beginning with a vowel, the other its sound before a consonant (ch. ii. § 136; ch. iv. § 45).

O-stems had similarly in I.-Eur. the long diphthong $-\bar{o}i$ (e.g. Gk. $\iota\pi\pi\omega$). In the most ancient Latin inscriptions we have $-oi$ with the quantity of the *o* unascertainable (Umbro-Oscan seem to have had the ordinary diphthong $-oi$, in Oscan $-\acute{u}i$, in Umbrian $-e$), but in all other inscriptions and in classical Latin, $-\bar{o}$. This $-oi$ and $-\bar{o}$ are generally regarded as doublets, like $-\bar{a}$ and $-ai$ of \bar{A} -stems, the long vowel having survived the struggle for existence in the one declension, the diphthong in the other.

As regards Fifth Decl. Stems, we have seen (ch. iv. § 47) that the doublets $-\bar{e}i$ (the long diphthong) and $-\bar{e}$ probably existed in I.-Eur. times. If Gellius is right in saying that *faciē*, &c. were regarded as the correct forms by the older writers, this may indicate that the latter gained the day in Latin. The alternative Dative which he mentions, *facii*, may then be the Genitive form (*faciē* for older *faciēi* from *faciēi*), which was adapted to the dative use on the Analogy of third Decl. datives in $-\bar{i}$ (just as the classical *faciēi* seems to be a Genitive form), though some prefer to regard it as a relic of the I.-Eur. 'doublet'-suffix $\bar{e}i$.

I-stems have in Latin $-\bar{e}$, older $-ei$, probably (like the Genitive in $-\bar{is}$, older $-es$, also $-us$, § 22) a loan from Consonant-stems, and so originally $-ai$. The Umbro-Oscan termination was $-ei$ (Osc. $-e\acute{i}$, Umbr. $-e$), as in Consonant-stems.

U-stems have $-\bar{u}i$ in Latin, which is equally traceable to either of the I.-Eur. suffixes, $-\bar{e}wai$ and $-\bar{w}ai$ (e.g. O. Ind. $s\bar{u}n\acute{a}v\bar{e}$, 'to a son,' and $\acute{s}\acute{i}\acute{s}v$, 'to a child.' The occasional Latin forms in $-\bar{u}$ are (cf. Umbrian *trifō* 'tribui') really Locatives (§ 37), according to some, Instrumentals (§ 36).

Consonant-stems had $-ai$ ($-ai$? ch. iv. § 3) in I.-Eur. (e.g. O. Ind.

śún-ē, 'to a dog,' dá-man-ē Inf., Gk. δό-μεν-αι Inf., Lat. *lĕgĭmĭnĭ* Inf. used as Imper. (?), ch. viii. § 81), in Latin -ī from older -ei (sometimes written -e), the diphthong -ai being weakened first to -ei, then to -ī in the unaccented syllable, as *ai* of *oc-caido* to *ei*, *occeido*, and *ī*, *occĭdo* (ch. iii. § 18). In Umbro-Osc. this weakening does not seem to have taken place, so that their -ei (Osc. -eí, e. g. *medíkeí* 'meddĭci,' chief magistrate, [A] *πελλουνημ*; Umbr. -e, e. g. *patre*, *nomne*) can hardly represent I.-Eur. -ai.

§ 24. *Ā*-stems. Dissyllabic -ā is not found in the Dat. of *Ā*-stems, but only in the Gen. (*terrai frugiferai*, Enn. *A.* 605 M. is, like Virgil's *aulai medio*, with which Charisius couples it, a Genitive, so correct 'dativo' in Char. 19. 1 K.; *uiā sternendā*, Lucil. xi. 5 M., even if the reading is right (MSS. *rim sternenda et*), is anything but a certain example (see L. Mueller's note), so that Priscian's remark that the Nom. and Voc. Plur. ending of the first declension did not admit of 'divisio,' as the Gen. and Dat. Sg. did, cannot be quite accurate (Prisc. i. p. 291. 17 H. *nominativus et vocativus pluralis primae declinationis similis est genitivo et dativo singulari*. Nam in *ae* diphthongum profertur, ut 'hi' et 'o poetae'; sed in his non potest divisio fieri, sicut in illis). Gellius (xiii. 26. 4) tells us that Nigidius (first cent. B. C.) approved -ai (presumably the diphthong) in the Gen., -ae in the Dative. (On Lucilius' practice see L. Mueller's note on Lucil. ix. 6.) The -e found on some inscriptions is dialectal (cf. Umbr. -e) and rustic, e. g. *Diane* (C. I. L. i. 168, Pisaurum), *Fortune* (i. 64, Tusculum), *Victorie* (i. 183, Marsi). Of the 'Datives in -a,' only found on very old inscriptions, most of the apparent examples come from Pisaurum (C. I. L. i. 167-180), where -e (*Diane* just quoted) was the Dat. suffix of *Ā*-stems, and may be Genitives in -ās with omission of the final *s* (cf. Nom. Pl. *matrona Pisaurae* for *matronas Pisaurenses*, i. 173; so Gen. Sg. *Coira pocolo*, *Eph. Epigr.* i. 6), or else a mere dialectal variety, which would prove nothing for the Latin dative. Others, viz. *Fortuna* (i. 1133, Praeneste); *Fortuna* (Bull. 1885, p. 62, Signia); *Fortuna Diouo fileia primogenia* (xiv. 2863, Praeneste); *Diana* (xiv. 4182 a and 4184 a, Nemi) are open to similar doubts. The strongest instances are: [*Mē*]nerua dono d. . . (Not. Scav. 1887, p. 179, Rome); *Iunone Loucina* (C. I. L. i. 189, loc. inc.); *Iunone Loucina Tuscolana sacra* and [*Pa*]le [*Tusc*]olana sacra (i. 1200-1, Capua) [cf. Faliscan *Menerua sacru* (Zvet. I. I. I. 70)].

Examples of -ai are *Dianai donum dedit* (C. I. L. xiv. 4270, beg. of second cent. B. C.), *Meneruai donom port-* (C. I. L. i. 191), [*Iunon*]e *Loucinai* (i. 813). We have -ai even on inscr. of the Emperor Claudius, e. g. *Antoniai Augustai matri* (Orelli 650).

§ 25. *Fifth Decl. Stems.* Gellius (ix. 14): in casu autem dandi qui purissime locuti sunt non 'faciei,' uti nunc dicitur, sed 'facie' dixerunt. He then quotes two examples of *facie* from Lucilius (vii. 9 and vii. 7 M.), and adds: sunt tamen non pauci, qui utrobique 'facii' legant. In Plautus the treatment of the Dative Sg. of these stems is the same as that of the Genitive (see § 19). In Umbr. *ri* 'rei' the *i* may correspond to Lat. -ē, as in *pru-sikurent* 'pronuntiauerint' with the ē-grade of root seen in Lat. *sēdi*, &c. (ch. viii. § 39).

§ 26. **O-stems.** The suffix *-oi* (mentioned by Mar. Victorinus 17. 20 K.: 'populoi Romanoī' pro populo Romano solitos priores scribere) is found on the very ancient Praenestine fibula (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4123): Manios med fefaked Numasioī (=Manius me fecit Numerio), but *-o* on the Dvenos inscription (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 285), if the words: die noīne med mano statod, be rightly read and interpreted 'die noni me Mano stato' (cf. Numisio Martio donom dedit meretod, *Not. Scar.* 1890, p. 10; *Lebro 'Libero' C. I. L.* i. 174, from Pisaurum. The Vestine dialect had *-o*, e. g. *Herclo Iouio* (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 11).

§ 27. **U-stems.** *Senatuei* (*C. I. L.* i. 201, of c. 100 B. C.). Gellius (iv. 16) informs us that Varro and Nigidius used *senatui, domui, fluctui*, &c. in the Dative, and *senatuis, domuis, fluctuis* in the Genitive, but gives examples of *-ū* from Lucilius (iv. 8 M.; *ānu*, iv. 9, cf. vii. 21) and Virgil, and clenches them with the authority of Caesar: C. etiam Caesar, gravis auctor linguae Latinae, . . . in libris Analogicis omnia istiusmodi sine i littera dicenda censet. In Plautus *-ui* is the usual form, e. g. *quaestui habere, extersui, usui esse*, and with the force of a second supine, *Bacch.* 62 quia istaēc lepida sunt memoratui; but *-u* is also found, e. g. *Rud.* 294 sunt nobis quaestu et cultu.

§ 28. **Consonant-stems.** The so-called 'Datives in *-ē*' in Latin poets (cf. Servius ad *A.* x. 653 conjuncta crepidine saxi, *A.* x. 361 haeret pede pes, and L. Mueller's note on Ennius, *Ann.* 395) are really Locatives or Instrumentals (see Neue, *i²*. p. 195). The *-e* which we find (along with *-ei*) on old inscriptions is *-ē*, possibly in some cases (e. g. *C. I. L.* i. 1170, *Ioue*, Marsic), a dialectal form (cf. Umbr. *patre*), but certainly in others a mere graphic variety of *-ei*, later *-ī*, just as the *e* of *plorume* on the Scipio epitaph (*C. I. L.* i. 32 hoc oino plorume cosentiont) represents no different sound from the usual *-ei*, later *-ī* of the Nom. Pl. of O-stems. Instances of Dat. *-ei* and *-e* are: *Hercolei* (i. 1503, Rome, 217 B. C.); *Martei* (i. 531, Rome, 211 B. C.); *Hercole* (*Ann. Épig.* 1890, no. 84, Rome); *Hercole* (*C. I. L.* xiv. 2891-2, Praeneste). We have the three spellings of the suffix side by side on a freedman's inscription from the Roman district (i. 1110): *Iunone Seispilei Matri*, and the two older in i. 638: [*D*]ioui Victore (Rome, c. 180 B. C.), [Quintilian (i. 4. 17) mentions *Diove Victore* as an old form], and in xi. 4766 *Ioue* . . . *Ioui* (Spolegium in Umbria). (For other instances of these old spellings, see Index to *C. I. L.* i.)

§ 29. **Acc. Sing.** To form the Acc. Sing. Masc. and Fem. the suffix *-m* was added, which in the case of Consonant-stems took the form *-m̄* (e. g. O. Ind. mātar-am, Gk. μητέρα, Lat. *matr-em*). The Acc. Neut. was the same as the Nom. (§ 10).

Thus *Ā*-stems had *-ām* (e. g. O. Ind. úśvām, Gk. χόρᾰν), which in Latin would become *-ām* (ch. iii. § 49), *equām*. The long vowel is indicated by Osc. *paam* (Lat. *quam*), the Acc. Sg. Fem. of the Relative Pronoun, but the usual spelling is e. g. Osc. *tovtam*, Umbr. *totam*, the community. O-stems had *-ōm*, in O. Lat. *-om*, class. *-um* (ch. iv. § 20); IO-stems, *-iōm*, *-ium*, perhaps also in the

'familiar' declension (§ 5), -im; I-stems, -im, which is found in the older literature and in many examples, *turrim*, &c., in the classical period, though -em, the Consonant-stem ending, has usually supplanted it; U-stems, -ūm; Ī-stems, -īm (also -iym, e.g. O. Ind. dhīyam, 'thought'), which in Latin would become -īm; Ū-stems, -uwm, Lat. -uem, e.g. *suem*, also -ūm, Lat. -ŷm, e.g. *socrum*. Consonant-stems take in Umbro-Oscan -om, the O-stem Accusative, e.g. Osc. *medicatin-om* (Lat. **meddīcātiōnem* from *med-dix*, a magistrate). Of Latin ES-stems some are regular, e.g. *dēgēnĕrem* from **degenes-em*; others follow the analogy of Ē-stems, as in the Gen. and other cases, e.g. *plēbem* (ch. v. § 51).

§ 30. The endings -im and -em. We can hardly say that -im arose from -im by ordinary phonetic change, seeing that final -im remains in so many words, e.g. Adverbs in -im like *ōim*, as well as Accusatives like *clāvim*. The change is rather due to that intermixture of I- and Consonant-stems which was the despair of grammarians as early as Varro (*L. L.* viii. 66), and which led to the substitution of -ĕ for -ī in the 'Ablative' (see below, § 33). A list of Accusatives in -im, with references to the Latin grammarians who discuss this question, is given by Neue, *i*². p. 196, to which may be added *piscim* on an old Praenestine cista (*Mél. Arch.* 1890, p. 303), and the instances from the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus given in Studemund's Index, e.g. *inbrim*, *Pseud.* 102. Sometimes the use of -im indicates an Ī-stem, e.g. *vim*, sometimes a Greek loanword, e.g. *turrim* (?); it is retained in Accusatives used adverbially, e.g. *partim* (ch. ix. § 4). [*Claudi*, &c. (*C. I. L.* iv. Ind.), if for *Claudi(u)m*, may be dialectal. On Gk. Ἀμφειν for Ἀππιον Nom. Sg. (*I. I. S.* 1411), &c., see Eckinger, *Orth.* p. 56.]

§ 31. Voc. Sing. In the Plural and Dual, and in the Neut. Sing., the Nom. form was used also for the Voc. in I.-Eur., and even in the Masc., Fem. Sing. the same thing is often found (e.g. in the Veda, Vāyav Indraś ca, 'O Vāyu and Indra'; in Hom., Ζεῦ πάτερ, . . . Ἡέλιός τε; in Plautus *meus ocellus*, . . . *mi anime*). The rule however was that in the Singular the bare stem was used (accented on the first syllable, e.g. O. Ind. pítar, Gk. πάτερ, unlike the Nom., O. Ind. pitá, Gk. πατήρ). Ā-stems had a short A-vowel (Gk. δέσποτα, &c.), O-stems -ĕ (O. Ind. vřkă, Gk. λύκε, Lat. *lŷpĕ*) and so on. In Latin I-, U- and N-stems substitute the Nom. form for the Voc., e.g. *civis*, *mānus*, *hōmo* (contrast Gk. ὄφι, πῆχyu, κύον); and the same was done in R-stems even earlier than the shortening of long vowels before final -r in the second cent. B. C. removed the distinction between I.-Eur. -ēr and -ĕr, -ōr and -ōr, to judge from scansion in

Plautus like *Merc.* 800 *Uxór*, heus uxor; probably also in S-stems. Final *ā* was shortened in Nouns of the first declension still earlier, before the literary period (ch. iii. § 43), so that it is impossible to say whether *equā* Voc. is the Nom. form (originally *equā*), or is a special Voc. form. It cannot be the I.-Eur. Vocative, if final I.-Eur. *-ā* became *-ē* in Latin (ch. iii. § 37), so that I.-Eur. **ēkwā* would sink to *equē*, and would be indistinguishable from the Voc. of O-stems, I.-Eur. **ēkwē*, Voc. of **ēkwos*. The levelling process to which the other Latin Vocatives have submitted makes it likely that the Nom. was used for the Voc. in the *Ā*-declension too; and that the Umbrian language, in which a distinction between the Nom. (in *-o*, § 2), and the Voc. (only in *-a*, e. g. *Šerfia*), of *Ā*-stems is clearly apparent, has retained the I.-Eur. *-ā* of the Voc. (cf. ch. iii. § 18, p. 191). Latin IO-stems show in the Voc. *-ī*, e. g. *Vālēri*; but this form is hardly found except in proper names [which, as we saw before, (§ 5), admitted the 'familiar' declension, *-is* Nom., *-im* Acc. (?), &c.], and the word of everyday life, *fīli*, so that the *-ī* need not be a contraction of an older *-ie*, but may be the Voc. byform corresponding to the Nom. byform *-is* (cf. Lith. *gaidỹ* Voc. from *gaidỹs* Nom., 'a cock'; see § 5). RO-stems which took *-er* in the Nom. retain this in the Voc. too, though *puēre*, and not *puer*, seems to be the form always used by Plautus.

§ 32. Other examples. *Jū-pīter* (better *Juppīter*, ch. ii. § 130, p. 116, corresponds exactly with Gk. *Zeū páter*, and might be a Vocative used as a Nominative, just as Homer's *νεφεληγερέτᾱ Ζεὺς*, *μητιέτᾱ Ζεὺς*, have been explained as obsolete Vocative forms, preserved only in certain liturgies, and treated by the poet as Nominatives through a similar mistake to ours in using 'cherubim' as a Singular. But *Jū-pīter* may also be a correctly formed Nominative with the stem **Dyeu-*, Lat. *Jov-* (cf. O. Lat. *Jovis* Nom.) as the first part of the Compound (cf. *jū-glans*, ch. v. § 85). The same double explanation is possible for *Dīte pater* Voc. (C. I. L. i. 818). *Dīte* Voc. (*Eph. Epigr.* viii. 529) reminds us of Gk. *ἔφι*, &c.

The Vocative formation for IO-stems is discussed by Gellius (*Noct. Att.* xiv. 5), who describes a battle royal waged in his presence between two grammarians about the proper Voc. of *egregius*, without satisfactory result (non arbitratus ego operae pretium esse, eadem istaec diutius audire, clamantes compugnantesque illos reliqui). Priscian (i. p. 301. 19 H.) says that the early writers used *-ie* as well as *-i* in the Voc. of proper names: haec tamen eadem etiam in e proferebant antiquissimi, 'O Virgilie,' 'Mercurie' dicentes, though all that he quotes is a couple of instances of *Laertie*, which is a Greek word, and as much an Adjective as a Noun. He adds that the classical form *-ī* must be

a contraction of this older *-ie* (as *Arpinās*, &c., of older *Arpinātis*, &c.) because Voc. in *-ī* were accented on the paenultima, e.g. *Valēri* Voc. (like *Valēri* Gen.). Gellius (xiii. 26) tells us that Nigidius Figulus (first cent. B. C.) wished to distinguish *Valēri* Voc. from *Valēri* Gen., but says that in his time both Voc. and Gen. of IO-stems were invariably accented on the paenultima (cf. ch. iii. § 10. 4). (For other passages of the grammarians, see Neue, *Formenl.* i². p. 82.) Priscian elsewhere (i. p. 305. 9H.) quotes *filie* (apparently the more ceremonious form) from Livius Andronicus:

pāter nōster, Satūrni filie,

but almost the only instance of the Voc. Sg. of a masc. IO-stem to be found in Plautus and the older writers is *voltūri* (for which some would read *vulture*), 'you vulture' (*Capt.* 844). *Publi Corneli* occurs on a Scipio epitaph of c. 180 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 33). Adjective IO-stems take at all periods *-ie*, though there is evidently a reluctance on the part of good writers to use these forms (see Neue, *Formenl.* ii². p. 42).

§ 33. **Abl. Sing.** The Ablative suffix, ending in *-d*, appears to have been used in I.-Eur. only in O-stems, which formed their Abl. Sg. in *-ōd* and *-ēd* (the latter suffix being reserved in the Italic languages for Adverbs, ch. ix. § 1), [O. Ind. *yugāt*, 'from a yoke,' O. Lat. *jugod*, Falisc. rected, class. Lat. *jūgō*, *rectē*, final *d* being dropped after a long vowel at the close of the third cent. B. C. (ch. ii. § 137)]. In other stems the Genitive ending *-ēs* or *-ōs* was used (O. Ind. *nāvās*, 'from a ship,' Hom. Gk. *νη(φ)ός*); and in the Greek language this Ablative use of the Genitive was extended to O-stems too. In the Italic languages on the other hand the *Ā-*, *Ī-*, *Ū-* and *Ē-*stems acquired Ablatives in *-d* on the Analogy of the O-stems; and the Consonant-stems availed themselves in Latin of the I-stem Abl., in Umbro-Oscan of the O-stem Abl. (e.g. O. Lat. *air-īd*, Osc. *ligud*, 'by law'). The Locative Case in *-ē* (possibly Instrumental, § 36) of these Consonant-stems competed with this I-stem Abl. not only in Consonant-stems (e.g. *aerē* and *aerī*), but also in I-stems (e.g. *civē* and *civī*), so that Varro declares that *ove* was heard in his time as often as *ovi*, *ave* as *avi*. The confusion of cases was increased by the circumstance that when *-d* of the Abl. was dropped, nothing remained to distinguish Abl. *-ē(d)* of *Ē-*stems, *-ī(d)* of I-stems, *-ū(d)* of U-stems from Loc. *-ē*, *-ī*, *-ū* (see § 37), so that the *ōvī*, *āvī* of Varro's time have as much right to be called Locatives as Ablatives. (On the question whether these forms can have been Instrumentals, see § 36.)

The use of *-ĕ* in the 'Abl.' Sg. of I-stems was certainly not so far advanced in the time of Plautus as in the classical period. He uses only *sorti, lili, civi, fusti, navi, &c.*, not *sortĕ, &c.* Priscian however attests *rete* (presumably *rĕtĕ*, like *fortĕ*, *Most.* 694) in *Rud.* 1020, and remarks (i. p. 331. 16 H.): *vetustissimi solebant hujusmodi ablativum etiam in -e proferre.* Of Consonant-stems with *-i* we have, e. g. *pāriĕtī* (MSS. *-e*), *Cas.* 140, *pūmĕcī* (MSS. *-e*), *Pers.* 41, *obiĕcī*, *Pers.* 203. (For details of the use of *-i* and *-e* forms by the Latin authors, and the rules laid down by the native grammarians, see Neue, i². pp. 212 sqq.). An early example of the Ablatival use of *-e* (presumably *-ĕ*) is the line of the Saturnian Scipio epitaph (*C. I. L.* i. 30, c. 200 B. C.?):

Gnaivod pātre prognātus fōrtis vir sapiēnsque.

(Cf. *aire moltaticol* i. 181, Picenum); somewhat later are i. 198 (*Lex Repet.*) *maiore parte diei*; i. 199 (*Sent. Minuc.*) *de maiore parte*; i. 603 (*Lex Furf.*) *mense Flusare* (dial. ? Cf. *Sab. mesene Flusare*). We have *-ei*, apparently a graphic variety of *i* (ch. i. § 9), in the Scipio epitaph of c. 130 B. C. (i. 34, along with *aetate*):

is hic situs quei nūquam uictus est uirtūte

(cf. *ab fontei* on the *Sent. Minuc.*, i. 199. 7); *-i* in the *Lex Agr.* (i. 200. 23 *ab eo herediue eius . . . testamento hereditati deditiue obuēnit*, and again: *curatore herediue*), in the *Lex Jul. Municip.* (i. 206 *ubi continenti habitabitur*), the *Lex Rep.* (i. 198. 56 *de sanctioni*, but also *adessint* for *adessent*). These are clearly the later forms of the older *-id* of i. 61 *airid*, i. 186 (*S. C. Bacch.*) *coventionid*, xi. 4766 *bouid*.

§ 34. O. Lat. Abl. with *-d*. Ablatives with *-d* seem to be unknown in Plautus and the earliest Dramatic literature, so that the final dental must have dropped out of the spoken language before the end of the third cent. B. C., though it is found in the Saturnian poetry (e. g. *Naevius, Bell. Pun.* 7 M. *noctu Troiad exhibant cāpitibus opertis*; *C. I. L.* i. 30, one of the oldest Saturnian Scipio epitaphs: *Gnaivod pātre* (probably *-ĕ*) *prognātus fōrtis uir sapiēnsque* (but *Samnio* Abl. on the same epitaph), and is persistently written in the *S. C. de Bacchanalibus* (i. 196) of 186 B. C. (*sententiad, coventionid, exstrad, suprad, oquoltod, preiutatod, poplicod, facitumed, &c.*). It is as persistently omitted in a nearly contemporary inscription (*C. I. L.* ii. 5041, Spain, of 189 B. C.). [For other examples of Abl. *-d* on inscriptions, and for passages of the Latin grammarians referring to this form, see Neue, i². p. 2, *Ritschl, Neue Excursus*, i., and add *porod* (for class. *porro*) on a Praenestine cista, *Mél. Arch.* 1890, p. 303.] In Oscan the *-d* remains, e. g. *tristaamentud* 'testamentō,' *akrid* 'acri,' *egmad* 're' (cf.

Faliscan *sententiad*), but in Umbrian it has been dropped as in Latin, e. g. *poplu* 'populo,' *re-per* 'pro re,' *ocri-per*, *vea* 'viā' (cf. Pelignian *oisa* 'usā'); similarly with Adverbs in *-ēd*, e. g. Osc. *amprufid* 'improbe,' Umbr. *rehte* 'recte;,' Cons. stems show the O-stem Abl., e. g. Osc. *ligud* 'lege,' or the Loc. in *-ī*, e. g. Pelign *aetate*, Umbr. *nomne*.

§ 35. I-stem and Cons.-stem 'Abl.' in *-i* and *-e*. There is no evidence of an old Cons.-stem *-ēd*, later *-ē*, corresponding to I-stem *-īd*, later *-ī*. The *dictatoreā* (also *naveā*, but *marid*) of the Columna Rostrata (*C. I. L.* i. 195) is probably a mistake, for the inscription is not the actual inscription of 260 B. C., but a copy made in the time of the Empire; and the instances in MSS. of Plautus and the old poets with final *-ē* may be due to that 'imperitia' on the part of scribes which Priscian (i. p. 345. 1 H.) blames for the change of *civi*, &c. to *cive* in MSS. of Cicero. The reading of the best Palatine MS. (B) in Plaut. *Pseud.* 616 is *militite*, which points to a correction in the archetype of *militi* to *militē* (the Ambrosian Palimpsest seems to have *militi*); and the MSS. often vary between *-i* and *-e*, e. g. Naev. *Bell. Pun.* 14 M. *pietati* (v. l. *-te*), Enn. *A.* 486 M. *monti* (MSS. *montis* and *monte*).

§ 36. Instr. Sing. The Latin grammarians knew nothing of an Instrumental Case. Quintilian indeed (i. 4. 26) suggests that a seventh case is required in Latin for such a phrase as *hastā percussi*, where *hastā* is not a real Ablative; though of the previous existence of an Instrumental Case in the Latin language he has no conception. But in various I.-Eur. languages we find an Instrumental, and also a Locative Case; Sanscrit, for example, has, in addition to the Abl. *dēvāt*, 'from a god,' the Instrumental¹ *dēvéna*, 'with a god' (in Vedic also **dēvā*), and the Locative *dēvē*, 'in a god.' And the suffixes used in these languages to form their Instrumentals and Locatives it is possible to find also in Latin, though the weakening process which attacked every Latin final syllable has made them indistinguishable from other Case suffixes. To form the Instrumental Singular there seem to have been originally two methods used in the Indo-European language: (1) the addition of *-ě* [according to some *-ǎ*, which would in Latin become *-ě* (ch. iii. § 37)]; in Cons.-stems this *-ě* is found unchanged, in *Ā*-stems we have *-ā*, in O-stems *-ō* or *-ē* and so on; (2) the addition of *-bhi* (e. g. Hom. Gk. *ἱ-φί*), or *-mi* (e. g. Lith. *sūnu-mi*), 'with a son'); and various modifications of these suffixes are found in the different languages. Of *Ā*-stem

¹ The Instrumental, it may be remarked, is the case used after the phrase *ārthō bhavati* (Lat. *opus est*).

Instrumentals with I.-Eur. $-ā$ (and $-ām$?) (e. g. Gk. $λάθρᾱ$?) there are no certain examples in Latin, for the Adverbs *suprā*, *extrā*, &c. are written in the S. C. de Bacchanalibus *suprad*, *extrad*, and are therefore Ablatives. Some make O. Lat. *contrā* (the invariable scansion in O. Lat. poetry, Skutsch, *Forschungen*, i. p. 3) an Instrumental, with the same shortening of $-ā$ as is seen in the Nom. Sing. of \bar{A} -stems, e. g. *terrā* (ch. iii. § 43), *contrā*, the classical form being adapted to the type of *suprā*, *extrā*, &c. But *contrā* may be an Acc. Pl. Neut. form, and *frustrā* (the O. Lat. quantity, e. g. *ne frustrā sis*, Plaut.) need not be an Instrumental either. The Oscan preposition *contrud* (i. e. **contrōd*; cf. Lat. *contrō-versia*) is an Ablative.

The O-stem suffix $-ō$ would by the second cent. B. C., when $-d$ was dropped after a long vowel, be identical with the Abl., so that *modo*, *cito* (usually with $-ō$ by the Law of Breves Breviantes, ch. iii. § 42) may be either Instrumentals or Ablatives. *Porro* is shown to be an Abl. by the old spelling *porod*, mentioned above (§ 34). The other O-stem suffix $-ē$ may indeed appear in *běně*, *mālě*, since the shortening of their final syllable by the Breves Breviantes Law (e. g. Plaut. *dātō* for **datōd*) has advanced more rapidly than in the case of $-ēd$; but on the other hand this might be referred to their greater use in everyday life (cf. *havě* but *monē* in Quintilian's time, ch. iii. § 42), and their more frequent occurrence in word-groups, e. g. *bene-rem-geras*, *male-ficio* (cf. *diēquinte* but *fidē*, ch. iii. § 44). (The scansion *benē*, *malē* in Plaut. is doubtful.) Superlative Adverbs in $-ē$ have lost a final d , as is shown by *facilumel* on the S. C. de Bacchanalibus. Similarly $-ē$ of Fifth Decl. stems, e. g. *fāciē*, *rē*, may be Instrumental $-ē$ or Ablative $-ēd$; $-ī$ of I-stems may be Instr. $-ī$ or Abl. $-īd$; $-ū$ of U-stems may be Instr. $-ū$ or Abl. $-ūd$; they may also be Locative $-ē$ (e. g. *postrī-die*), $-ěyī-$ (Lat. *-ei*, class. $-ī$, e. g. *Neāpōli*), $-eu-$ (Lat. $-ū$, e. g. *noctū*) (see § 37). The $-ě$ of Consonant-stems, e. g. *patřě*, cannot be an Abl. suffix, but either Instrumental $-ě$ ($-ǎ$?), or Locative $-ī$ (Lat. $-ě$, e. g. *Tibŕě*), used ablativally and instrumentally, as Loc. $-ī$ in Gk. Cons.-stems was used to express all the meanings of the Greek Dative case, e. g. $πατρ-ί$.

It thus appears how difficult it is to establish by certain proof the presence of Instrumental forms in the Latin declension, owing

to the lack of a sufficient number of examples from the earlier inscriptions in which Abl. forms have not yet lost their final *d* (e. g. *C. I. L.* xi. 4766 bouid pialcum datod ; i. 61 airid [coir]au-[it] ; i. 181 aire moltaticod ; *Zvet. I. I. I.* 72 opidque Uolgani)¹, and Loc. -ĭ would be distinguished from Instrumental -ĕ (-ă ?). Yet the evidence of cognate languages shows that Instrumental case-forms must have been a living part of Latin at some period, however remote ; and when we come to examine the formation of Latin Adverbs we shall find that some of them are believed with a fair amount of probability to be Instrumentals. The evidence that we can draw from forms on Oscan inscriptions (they are not very numerous), is all in favour of the supposition that in the declension of the Noun the Instrumental forms had quite dropped out of use. The Oscan language, unlike the Umbrian, does not drop final *d* ; and indubitable Ablative forms with -*d* are used in all the senses of the Latin 'Ablative,' to express our prepositions 'from,' 'with,' 'by,' &c., e. g. kúmben-niéís tanginud, 'by decree of the assembly,' éitiuvad, 'with money,' úp éísúd sakaraklúd (Lat. *apud id sacellum*). (The doubtful éitie of *Zv. I. I. I.* 89 : súvad éitie upsed (Lat. *sua pecunia operatus est*), requires confirmation before it can be used as evidence that IĒ-stems used an Instr. or Loc. -iĕ instead of Abl. -iĕd. The absence of an Abl. in -iĕd from the early Latin inscriptions can be explained by the comparative paucity of Fifth Decl. stems.) In the Pelignian dialect, a variety of Oscan, we have in the few inscriptions preserved an 'Ablative Absolute,' oisa aetate (Lat. *usā aetate*, with passive sense of the Deponent, 'his life having been exhausted') (cf. forte, of doubtful meaning, on the same inscription), and an Ablative of uncertain construction, suad(?) aetatu firata fertlid (Lat. *suā aetate . . . fertili*), with apparent dropping of -*d* before initial *f* ; and this evidence, so far as it goes, points to an Abl. of Cons.-stems in -ud (i. e. -ōd, the O-stem Abl. suffix), beside another case in -e (presumably -ĕ). If however this -e represents an original -ĭ (cf. Pel. ae for ai, Osc. *Bansae* Loc.) the case will be a Locative, not an Instrumental ; and this view is favoured by the fact that other stems have in

¹ The (Adverb ?) *mĕritō* is spelt *meretod* or *meritod* on the oldest inscriptions.

Oscan a Locative as well as an Ablative Case, e. g. \bar{A} -stems: *víaí mefiáí* Loc., beside *eítuivad* Abl. (and *eítuas* Gen.); O-stems: *Ladinei* Loc., beside *trístaamentud* Abl. (and *sakarakleís* Gen.). An isolated example of an Adverb formed apparently by the Instr. suffix in Osc. is *suluh* 'omnino' (*Zvet. J. I. I.* 129), though this stands on a carelessly written inscription, a leaden execration tablet, and is not free from the suspicion of being meant for *sullud*, a form which seems to occur (the last letter is unfortunately not quite legible) on another tablet of the same kind (*I. F.* ii. 435; cf. von Planta, i. pp. 577-80). The conclusion therefore which the scanty evidence at our disposal entitles us to draw is that Instrumental formations, though they may be found in some Latin Adverbs, are not found in the declension of Latin Nouns, the case-forms which competed with the Latin Ablative (especially in Cons.-stems) being Locatives and not Instrumentals.

§ 37. **Locative Singular.** Locatives in I.-Eur. seem sometimes to have had a final -*ī* (e. g. O. Ind. *mūrdhán-i* and *mūrdhn-í*, 'on the head'), sometimes not (e. g. O. Ind. *mūrdhán*, Gk. *δόμην* Inf., a Loc. as *δομέναι* is a Dat.). Of Locatives without -*ī* in Latin there are only uncertain traces, such as Prepositions like *pēnēs* (Loc. of *penus*, with -*es* not sunk to -*is*, possibly because the accent rested on it in collocations like *penēs me*, *penēs te*, ch. iii. § 12 a. 3), and Adverbs like *noctū*. The predominant formation is with -*ī*. Of these *ī*-forms, \bar{A} -stem locatives show I.-Eur. -*āī* in O. Ind. *áśvāy-ām*, Lith. *rañkoj-e*, with Postpositions -*ām* and -*e*, but in Greek the ordinary diphthong -*ai* (a 'doublet' of *āi*, ch. iv. § 45), e. g. *Θηβαι-γενής*; and this is also the Italian form (O. Lat. -*āi*, class. Lat. -*ae*, Osc. -*aí*, Umbr. -*e*). O-stems took -*oi* and -*ei* (e. g. Gk. *οἴκοι* and *οἴκει*). By the phonetic laws of Latin both these suffixes would become -*ei*, class. -*ī* (ch. iii. § 18); so the origin of the suffix of *Cōrinthī*, &c. is, so far as Latin is concerned, doubtful. But in Oscan we have -*eí*, which must be I.-Eur. -*ei* (e. g. *múiníkeí tereí*, 'on common ground') (Umbr. -*e*, e. g. *destre onse*, 'on the right shoulder,' may be -*oi* or -*ei*). Fifth Decl. stems took -*ēi*, which already in the 'I.-Eur. period' had a 'doublet' -*ē*. It is this latter form which appears in Latin, e. g. *die* in the phrase *postrī-diē*, *die crāstīnī*, &c. (unless *die* has lost

a final *d*; cf. Faliscan foied 'hodie'). I-stems had -ĕyĭ (e. g. Hom. Gk. πτόλεϊ), which in Latin would become -ei, class. -ĕ, and would be merged in the Dative (§ 23) [possibly Instrumental (§ 36)] suffixes. U-stems had -ĕwĭ (e. g. Hom. Gk. ἄστρεϊ), but Latin U-stem Locatives show -ū, the i-less formation, e. g. *noctū*, mentioned above. Ī-stems showed -ĭyĭ, Lat. -ī, as Ū-stems -ūwĭ, Lat. -ue, e. g. *sue*. Consonant-stems had -ĭ (used in Greek as Dative suffix, as well as Locative), which in Latin became -ĕ, e. g. *Carthāgynĕ*, *rūrĕ*, and Inf. Act. like *āgere*, *vīverĕ* (contrast O. Ind. jīvās-ĕ, Lat. *agī*, which are Datives), though by false analogy of O-stems (or I-stems?) we sometimes find -ī, e. g. *rurī*, perhaps introduced to discriminate the locative from the ablative use, e. g. *rurī esse*, from *rurĕ venire*.

§ 38. Locatives in -ī and -e in Latin. *Hērī* is by modern editors written with -e when the last vowel has to be scanned short, otherwise with -ī. The scansion *herī* (by the Brevis Brevians Law, ch. iii. § 42) is common enough in the early Dramatists (e. g. Caecil. *Com.* 197 R. *herī uero*, where *herī* has abundant MS. authority), while the spelling *here* is established for passages like Plaut. *Mil.* 59 (quantity of final vowel doubtful), where the Ambrosian Palimpsest has *here* and the Palatine MS. *herce* (cf. *Pers.* 108). Quintilian (i. 7. 22) says: 'here' nunc e littera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio: 'heri ad me uenit,' quod idem in epistulis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur. [On his remark (i. 4. 8), in 'here' neque e plane neque i auditur, see ch. ii. § 16.] The spelling of these forms, especially in the early writers, is often doubtful, and so it is difficult to prove with certainty such a theory as that only *rurī* is used for 'in the country,' and usually *rure* for 'from the country' in Plautus (Langen, *Beiträge*, p. 308). Charisius (p. 200. 12 K.) attests *herī* for Afranius *Com.* 71 R., *peregrī* for Naev. *Com.* 93 R., but *peregre* for Naev. *Com.* 84 R., as *prae-fiscine* for Afranius *Com.* 36 R. The long quantity of the final vowel of *pĕrĕgre* (so both the Ambrosian Palimpsest and the Palatine family) is required by the metre in Plaut. *Truc.* 127, an anapaestic line, and *peregrĕ* has been explained as the suffixless Locative of an I-stem *peregrī-* (ch. v. § 34) with the I.-Eur. ending -ĕ, a doublet of -ĕi (cf. O. Ind. *agnī*, Loc. of *agni*, 'fire'). *Vespĕrī*, the form always used by the early writers, is naturally referred to the O-Stem *vespero-*. *Tempĕrī* (-orī, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) may be related to *temporĕ* as *faenōrī* to *faenorĕ*, *majorī* to *majorĕ* (§ 33), and so with *rurī* (e. g. Ter. *Phorm.* 363, Plaut. *Cist.* 226), *Carthaginī* (e. g. Plaut. *Poen.* 1056 AP), *Accheruntī* Plaut., while *māne* (if not an Adverbial Accusative) may show conversely a Cons.-stem 'Ablative' suffix applied to an I-stem *manī-*, *Manes* Pl. (ch. v. § 37). The close connexion of the Ablative and Locative, already mentioned in § 33, is seen in phrases like *mane sane septimi*, Plaut. *Men.* 1157; *luci claro*, Plaut. *Aul.* 748 (the use of *claro* for *clarā* or *clarae* is due to the fact that *luci* being an Adverb does not have the fem. gender of *lux*). (For fuller details about these Locatives, see Bell on the Latin Locative; Neue, *Formenlehre*, ii³. p. 640, i². p. 242).

§ 39. *Ā*-stems, &c. O. Lat. *-ai* is never dissyllabic, like *-ā* of the Genitive. In Plautus a common *Ā*-stem Loc. is *viciniae*, as in the phrase *proximae viciniae*, 'next door.' We have *Romai* on a very early inscription, *C. I. L. i. 54*: *med Romai fecid. Die quinti* occurs in Cato's account of Maharbal's boast to Hannibal: *mitte mecum Romam equitatum; die quinti in Capitolio tibi cena cocta erit* (ap. Gell. x. 24. 7).

§ 40. **Nom. Plur. I. Masc., Fem.** The I.-Eur. *-ēs*, which appears in Cons.-stems as *-ēs* (e. g. O. Ind. *mātár-as*, Gk. *μητέρ-ες*), in *Ā*-stems as *-ās*, in O-stems as *-ōs*, and so on, is the suffix in use among the Umbro-Oscan dialects (e. g. Umbr. *frater* for **fratr-ēs*, Osc. *censtur* for *-rēs*, *aasas* 'arae'), but in Latin is hardly found except in I-stems whose *-ēs* represents I.-Eur. *-ēyēs* (e. g. from the I.-Eur. stem *tri-*, 'three,' O. Ind. *tráyas*, Cret. Gk. *τρέες* for **τρειγες*, Att. *τρεις*) Lat. *trēs*. In O-stems this I.-Eur. suffix *-ōs* is replaced in many of the I.-Eur. languages by *-oi*, the Nom. Pl. suffix of the Pronominal Declension (e. g. I.-Eur. **toi*, O. Ind. *té*, Hom. Gk. *τοί*, Lat. *is-tī* from *-tei* from original *-toi*). Thus in Greek we find *-oi* (e. g. *λόκοι*), in Celtic *-oi* (e. g. Gaul. *Tanotaliknoi*; O. Ir. *fir* Nom. Pl., 'men,' points to an original **wiroi*, as does Lat. *vīrī*, while *firu* Voc. Pl. is either the I.-Eur. Nom. Pl. in *-ōs* or the Acc. Pl.), Teutonic *-ai* (used in Adjectives, I.-Eur. *-ōs* being used in Nouns), Balto-Slav. *-ai* (e. g. Lith. *viškaĩ*, O. Sl. *vlūci*, 'wolves'). Similarly in Latin we find *-ī* from *-ei* from still earlier *-oe* or *-oi*, e. g. O. Lat. *poploe* (Carm. *Saliare*), *poplei*, class. *pōpŭlī*, which is thus distinguished from Acc. Pl. *populōs* as Nom. Pl. *istī* (originally *-toi*) from Acc. Pl. *istōs*. The prevalence of this Pronominal *oi*-suffix among the European languages suggests the possibility that Umbro-Osc. *-ōs* (e. g. Umbr. *Atiersiur* 'Attiedii,' Osc. *Núvlanús* 'Nolani') may have had at one period a struggle for existence with *-oi*, and may have owed its acceptance into use to the analogy of *Ā*-stem Noms. Plur. in *-ās*. The Latin *Ā*-stem suffix *-ae*, e. g. *ārae* (O. Lat. *-ai*, never dissyllabic, according to Prisc. i. p. 221 H.), is an example of the contrary change from a prehistoric *-ās*, of which no traces remain, to a new formation made on the model of the *-oi* of O-stems. It resembles Greek *-ai* (e. g. *χῶραι*), but must have been originally *-āi*, since the ordinary diphthong *-ai* would become *-ī* in the unaccented syllable in Latin (cf. *occīdi* for *óc-caido*, ch. iii. § 18). Lat. *iē*-stems with Nom. Pl. *-iēs* may

have the I.-Eur. suffix, but U-stems with *-ūs* show the Acc. Pl. suffix, instead of the I.-Eur. Nom. Pl. *-ēwēs*, which would be in Latin *-ūēs*, *-ūīs*. (This would hardly contract into *-ūs*, as we saw before, § 21). The *-īs* which is occasionally found for *-ēs* in I-stems is also an Acc. Pl. suffix (§ 51); and the *Ī*-stem Nom. Pl. *vīs* (so in O. Lat., but in class. Lat. *vīr-ēs* for **vīs-ēs*, an S-stem) is probably an Accusative form. The *-ēs* of Cons.-stems, e. g. *matr-ēs*, *censōr-ēs* may either be the I-stem Nom. Pl. ending, since there is so much interchange of Cons.- and I-stems in Latin (§ 30), or the Acc. Pl.; and the same is true of the *Ū*-stem *-uēs*, e. g. *suēs*.

§ 41. *Ā*-stems. Ritschl (*Neue Excursus*, i. p. 118) proposed to avoid hiatus in some passages of Plautus by the change of Nom. Pl. *-ae* to *-ās*, reading e. g. *alternas* in *Trin.* 539:

nam fūlguritae sūnt alternae ārboreas,

where all the MSS., the Palatine family as well as the Ambrosian Palimpsest, read *alternae* (which may be right, the hiatus being palliated by the alliteration, though editors prefer *alternis*, or *alternas*, an Adverb like *ālias*, *altēras*). He quoted in support of this change a line from one of the Atellanæ of Pomponius, c. 90 B. C. (*Com.* 141 R.):

quōt laetitias īnsperatas mōdo mi īnrepsere īn sinum,

where *laetitias īnsperatas* is now usually explained as Acc., governed by *īnrepsere*, though it may quite well be a dialectal form, for the Atellanæ in imitating the manners of country life may also have imitated its language. Dialectal *-as* Nom. Pl. is found in the old inscriptions of Pisaurum with the *s* dropped (*C. I. L.* i. 173 *matrona Pisaurese dono dedrot*; 177 *dono dedro matrona*), along with Gen. Sg. *-ā(s)* [or Dat. Sg. *-ā(i)*, § 24]. In early inscriptions we have *-ai* for class *-ae*, e. g. *tabelai*, *datai* on the S. C. de Bacch.

§ 42. *O*-stems. *Pilumnoe poploe* was a phrase used of the Romans in the Carmen Saliare (Fest. 244. 25 Th. *velut pilis uti assueti*); cf. *fescemnoe* (*qui depellere fascinum credebantur*, Paul. Fest. 61. 10 Th.); should we read *Fescennoe*, class. *Fescennini*?). On early inscriptions we have *-ei*, e. g. *foideratei*, *uirei*, *oinuorsei* on the S. C. de Bacch., sometimes written *-e* (cf. ch. iv. § 34), e. g. *plourume* (*C. I. L.* i. 32). A Nom. Pl. of an *IO*-stem with *-is* occurs on an inscription of the first cent. A. D. (*C. I. L.* i. 1541 b), *filis*. It is impossible to say whether *filei* (i. 1272), *feilei* (i. 1284) (cf. *socii*, i. 1041) is meant for this form (cf. *Clodi* for *Clodis* Nom. Sg.), or is a misspelling of *filei* (i. 1275) or a contraction of it (like *gratis* for older *gratiis*). *O*-stems show *-eis*, also written *-es*, *-is*, in some inscriptions of the end of the second or beginning of the first cent. B. C., e. g. *magistreis* (*C. I. L.* i. 565, Capua, 108 B. C.: *heisce magistreis Uenerus Iouiae muru aedificandum coirauerunt*), *lanies* (vi. 168, Rome), *violaries rosaries coronariis* (vi. 169, Rome). (For other examples, see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 646, and add *heisce magistreis*, *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 164, from Capua, *mustae p̄ieis*, *C. I. L.* iii. Suppl. 12318, from Samothrace.) This form is attested for the pronoun *hic* by Priscian (i. p. 593. 5 H. *inveniuntur tamen etiam nominativum 'hisce' proferentes antiqui*), and is found in the Nom. Pl. Masc. of *hic*, *ille*, *iste* in the Dramatists

before a word beginning with a vowel, when the particle *-ce* is added, e. g. Plaut. *Mil.* 374 :

non possunt mihi minaciis tuis hisce oculi exfodiri,

(similarly *illisce* and *istisce* are the forms used in Plautus before a word beginning with a vowel, never *illie*, *istic*; Studemund in *Fleck. Jahrb.* 1876, p. 57), though probably never in the Nom. Pl. of O-stem nouns. In the pronouns it seems to be due to the addition of the plural suffix *-s* to the already formed plural in *-ī* (older *-ei*); in the Noun O-stems it may have the same origin, though it is not unlikely that the IO-stem formation mentioned above had at least some share in bringing it into use.

Deus has two Nom. Pl. forms, *dei*, a dissyllable (probably the more ceremonious form), and *di*, also written *dii*, a monosyllable. (*Dii* and *dei* are compared to *ii* and *ei* by Prisc. i. p. 298 H.).

§ 43. *Ī*-stems. Varro (*L. L.* viii. 66) says that *puppis* and *puppēs*, *restis* and *restēs* were rival forms in his time, like Abl. *ŕvi* and *ore*, *āvi* and *ave*. On early inscriptions we have usually *-es*, e. g. *aidiles*, *C. I. L.* i. 187, *Eph. Epigr.* viii. 676, but *ceivēs* on the Lex Repetund. of 123-122 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 198. 77), *finēs* and *finis* in the Sent. Minuciorum of 117 B. C. (*ib.* i. 199), and *pelleis* on the Lex Furf. (i. 603) (cf. *coques atriensis* on a Praenestine inscr., i. 1540). (See Neue, i. p. 246.) The O. Lat. Plur. of *vīs* was *vis* (Prisc. i. p. 249. 9 H.).

§ 44. Cons.-stems. Lat. *quattuor* appears to be a relic of the *-ēs* formation, for **quattuor-ēs* (§ 63), I.-Eur. **q̣ētworēs* (O. Ind. *catvāras*, Dor. Gk. *τέροπες*, O. Ir. *cethir*), though some make it represent I.-Eur. **q̣ētwr̥*, supposing this to be a byform of the ordinary Neuter, which would be in Latin **quattuora* (Osc. *petora* or **petoro*). Plautine scansions like *cānēs*, *turbīnēs* (*Trin.* 835) are of course mere examples of the Law of Breves Breviantes, like the Imperatives *cāvē*, *pūtā*, &c. (ch. iii. § 42) (cf. Acc. Pl. *liberās virginēs*, *Pers.* 845) and are no evidence of the use of the suffix *-ēs*.

§ 45. Nom., Acc. Plur. II. Neut. In the Italic, Balto-Slavic, and Teutonic languages all Neuter stems form their Nom. and Acc. Plur. in *-ā*, while in Greek we have *-ᾶ*. This *ā* seems to have been originally peculiar to O-stems, and to be in reality the same as the Nom. Sg. Fem. suffix. Prof. Johannes Schmidt, in his book on the Indo-European formation of Neuter Plurals (*Die Pluralbildungen der Indogermanischen Neutra*, Weimar, 1889) has mustered an array of facts from the various I.-Eur. languages, which point to the Neut. Plur. having been originally a Collective Fem. Sg. like Lat. *fāmīlia* in the sense of *fāmūli*, so that, e. g. Lat. *jūga* originally meant what the Germans would express by 'das Gejöche,' the yoke-material. The use of a Singular Verb with a Neut. Plur. subject in

Greek, O. Ind. (Vedic) and Zend may be explained by this hypothesis, e. g. *μῆρα* in Hom. *Il.* i. 464 ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάνη differs from *μηροί* of l. 460 *μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον* in signifying the mass of meat as opposed to the thighs separately. And the change of Gender in Lat. *caementum* N., *caementa* F., *mendum* N., *menda* F. may be due to the fact that a Collective Sing. Fem. *caementa*, *menda*, being treated as a Plural (a 'Nom. Plur. Neut.'), developed a new Singular, *caementum*, *mendum* (Nom. Sing. Neut.). Other illustrations of the connexion between a Collective Sing. Fem. and a Plur. Neut. may be seen in Prof. Schmidt's book, e. g. Lat. *ὑπέρα* Sg. Fem. and *ὑπέρα* Plur. Neut., Hom. Gk. τὰ ἡνία, Att. ἡ ἡνία, with plur. αἱ ἡνίαι. (The Latin examples of change of Gender like *locus* Sg., *loca* Pl. are to be found in Neue, i². p. 540.)

The suffix -ã appears, as we have seen, in the Nom. Plur. of all Neuter-stems in the European languages. But in the oldest Indian and Zend literature we have relics of an earlier state of things, viz. -ã for O-stems, -ī for I-stems (a Latin relic of -ī is *trī-ginta*, lit. 'three tens,' § 74), -ū for U-stems (perhaps the long vowel of Lat. *pēcu*, *gēnu*, *cornu*, &c. may be due to their having been originally Neut. Plur.; another suggestion is, that *genū*, *cornū*, &c. were Duals, like I.-Eur. *sūnū, Nom. Dual of the stem *sūnū-, 'a son'); while Cons.-stems lengthened the vowel of their final syllable [e. g. Vedic *nāmā*, 'names,' for *nōmō(n)?; Prof. Schmidt compares Lat. *quattuor* from I.-Eur. *q^uetwōr, but see § 63]. All these formations Prof. Schmidt identifies with Fem. Sing. Collectives.

Like the -ã of the Nom. Sing. of Ā-stems, Neut. Plur. -ã appears in Latin as -ã in the earliest literature, and in Umbro-Oscan becomes an *o*-sound, Oscan *ú*, Umbr. *u*, (*a*), both written in the Latin alphabet *o*, which is scanned by Lucilius as a short syllable in the Oscan loanword *sollo* (Lat. *tota* Neut. Pl.) (*inc.* 160 M.):

uasa quoque omnino dirimit, non sollō dupundi,

and is written -*a* by Festus in the Oscan numeral *petora*, four (250. 30 Th. *petoriturum et Gallicum vehiculum esse, et nomen ejus dictum esse existimant a numero quattuor rotarum. alii Osce, quod hi quoque 'petora' quattuor vocent*). In Umbrian

it appears that the Nom. and Acc. Pl. of Neuter-stems were distinguished by the addition to this *-o* of the *-r* (*-s*) and the *-f*, which are the final letters of the Masc. Nom. and Acc. Plur., though it is possible that this *-r* and *-f* were not pronounced, but were used merely as graphic criteria of the two cases, e. g. *tuderor* Nom., *verof* Acc. Whether it is merely accidental, or not, that the ordinary forms in *-a*, *-o* are found in the Acc. along with forms in *-of*, but not in the Nom. along with forms in *-or*, the limited material does not allow us to decide.

With that interchange of the Cons.- with the I-declension mentioned in § 50, we have e. g. *plūria* (cf. *compluria*) and *plura*, forms discussed by Gellius (v. 21), who tells us of a letter written by Sinius Capito to Pacuvius Labeo to prove the thesis: 'pluria non plura dici debere.' We have *-ia* in the Neut. Plur. of Adjective Stems like *tērētia*, *audācia*, *victōria*, *fērentia*, &c. (see Neue, ii³. p. 121), but always *vētēra* from *vetus*, which was originally a Noun (Gk. (F)έτος, a year) (§ 55). In O. Lat. we have *silenta*, for *silentia*, quoted by Gellius from Laevius (Gell. xix. 7. 7 ab eo quod est sileo 'silenta loca' dixit et 'pulverulenta' et 'pestilenta') (see ch. v. § 64).

§ 46. Gen. Plur. The suffix *-ōm* is indicated by most of the I.-Eur. languages (e. g. Gk. ἵππων, μητέρ-ων), which would in Latin become in time *-ōm* (ch. iii. § 49), then *-ūm* (e. g. *socium* on the S. C. de Bacch.) (cf. Osc. Nūvlanūm, Μαμερτινονυμ, Λουκανομ, Umbr. *Atiersio*). *Ā*-stems took in Greek and in the Italic languages *-āsōm*, e. g. (Hom Gk. θεάων, Att. θεῶν, Lat. *deārum*, Osc. *egmazum* 'rerum,' which was the Gen. Plur. Fem. suffix of Pronouns (e. g. O. Ind. *tāsām*, Hom. Gk. τᾶων, Lat. *is-tarum*), and after this model a Gen. Pl. of O-stems was formed in Latin with the suffix *-ōrum* (O. Lat. *-orom*), a suffix not found in Umbro-Oscan, which by Cicero's time drove the older *-om*, *-um* off the field. On the same model the Fifth Decl. stems formed their Gen. Pl., e. g. *fūciērum*. The use of *-ium* in Gen. Plur. of Adjectives like *fērentium*, *audācium*, and of *-um* in Gen. Pl. *āpūm*, *vōlūcrum*, *vātum*, &c. (see instances in Neue, i². pp. 258 sqq., e. g. *cīvītātum* and *civitatium*), is due to that confusion of Cons.-stems with I-stems, which played so great a part in the Latin

declension, and which occupied a great deal of the attention of the native grammarians.

§ 47. *-um* and *-orum* in *O*-stems. Cicero's remarks on these suffixes are worth quoting (*Orat.* xlvi. 155): atque etiam a quibusdam sero jam emendatur antiquitas, qui haec reprehendunt; nam pro deum atque hominum fidem 'deorum' aiunt. Ita credo. Hoc illi nesciebant? an dabat hanc licentiam consuetudo? Itaque idem poeta (Ennius) qui inusitatius contraxerat: Patris mei, meum factum pudet, pro 'meorum factorum,' et: Textitur, exitium examen rapit, pro 'exitiorum,' non dicit 'liberum,' ut plerique loquimur, cum 'cupidos liberum' aut 'in liberum loco' dicimus, sed ut isti volunt: Neque tuum unquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus. Et idem: Namque Aesculapi liberorum. At ille alter (Pacuvius) in Chryse non solum: Ciues, antiqui amici maiorum meum, quod erat usitatum, sed durius etiam: Consilium socii, augurium atque extum interpretes; idemque pergit: Postquam prodigium horrifera, portentum pavor. Quae non sane sunt in omnibus neutris usitata. Nec enim dixerim tam libenter 'armum iudicium,' etsi est apud eundem: Nihilne ad te de iudicio armum accidit? quam centuriam, ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur, fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non 'fabrorum' et 'procorum.' Planeque 'duorum virorum iudicium' aut 'triumvirorum capitalium' aut 'decemvirorum stlitibus iudicandis' dico nunquam. Atqui dixit Attius: Uideo sepulera duo duorum corporum; idemque: Mulier una duum uirum. Quid verum sit intellego, sed alias ita loquor, ut concessum est, ut hoc vel pro deum dico vel pro deorum, alias, ut necesse est, cum triumvirum, non 'virorum,' cum sestertium, nummum, non 'nummorum,' quod in his consuetudo varia non est. Similarly Varro (*L.L.* viii. 71): quaerunt, si sit analogia, cur appellant omnes aedem Deum Consentium et non 'Deorum Consentium'? Item quor dicatur mille denarium, non 'mille denariorum'; est enim hoc vocabulum figura ut Vatinius, Manilius, denarius; debet igitur dici ut Vatiniorum, Maniliorum, denariorum; et non equum publicum mille assarium esse, sed mille 'assariorum'; ab uno enim assario multi assarii, ab eo assarium. (A list of Genitives Plur. of *O*-stems in *-um* is given by Neue, *i²*. 103.) *Nostrum* and *vestrum*, Gen. Plur. of *noster*, *vester*, established themselves in class. Lat. as Gen. Pl. of *nos*, *vos* (ch. vii. § 9). *Ā*-stem Genitives like *agricōlum* (*Lucr.* iv. 586) follow the analogy of *O*-stems, as do *vectigāliorum*, *ancīliorum*, &c., and perhaps *currum*, &c.; *amphōrum* and *drachmum* follow the Greek. On the (restored) Columna Rostrata (*C. I. L.* i. 195. 10) we have the Pronoun *olorum* 'illorum'; on a Scipio epitaph of perhaps the end of the third cent. B. C. (i. 32), the Adj. *duonoro* 'bonorum,' but *-o(m)* on the earliest coins, e. g. *C. I. L.* i. 15 *Caleno* (with *Νεοπολιταν*), i. 16 *Suesano* (with *Νεοπολιταν*). (See ch. iii. § 49.) In i. 24, of end of third cent. B. C., *LADINOD* is usually read *Lavinor.*, a Gen. Pl.

§ 48. *Dat., Abl., Loc., Instr. Plural.* These four cases must be considered together; they are so intermingled in Latin and in other I.-Eur. languages. Latin *Ā*-stems show *-īs*, older *-eis*, which has come from an earlier *-ais* (cf. Oscan *-áis*, Greek *-ais*), a suffix apparently formed in imitation of the *-ois* of *O*-stems.

This O-stem suffix, in Latin *-īs*, earlier *-eis*, and still earlier *-oes* or *-ois* (Osc. *-ūis*, *-ois*) is regarded by some as a Locative, by others as an Instrumental (see Brugmann, *Grundriss*, ii. §§ 357, 380). The suffix *-lūs*, O. Lat. *-bos*, shown by other stems (e. g. *cūvī-bus*, *lēg-ī-bus* with the *i* of I-stems, *lācū-bus* or *lācī-bus*, *sū-bus* or *sū-bus*), comes from an original *-bhōs*. In Umbro-Oscan, as usual, the short vowel of the final syllable is syncopated, e. g. O. Osc. *luisari-fs* (in Lat. **lūsāribus*), Osc. *teremn-ī-ss* (in Lat. *termīnībus*), *lig-i-s* (in Lat. *lēg-ī-bus*), Umbr. *fratr-u-s*, with *s* for *ss* and so not changed to *r*, and preceded by a vowel which may be the I.-Eur. 'Composition Vowel' *o* (ch. v. § 80), though this is quite uncertain. This suffix was in O. Lat. employed in the Dat., Abl. Plur. of *Ā*-stems, e. g. *dextrābus* (cf. Gaul. *Māτρεβο Ναμανσκāβο*), but in the classical period this form was retained only in legal language, for the purpose of distinguishing *Ā*- from O-stems, e. g. *filīis et filiabus*, just as we retain the old Plural suffix in 'oxen' but have dropped it in 'shoes' (earlier 'shoon'). Adverbs like *āliās*, O. Lat. *altēras*, *fōrās* may show the I.-Eur. Locative of *Ā*-stems (Gk. *-āσι*, e. g. *θύρᾱσι*; O. Ind. *-āsū*, e. g. *áśvāsu*) (but see ch. ix. § 4).

§ 49. *Ā*- and O-stems. The old form *prīvicloes* (*prīvis*, *id est singulis*), the Dat., Abl. Plur. of a diminutive of *prīvus*, is quoted from the *Carmen Saliare* by Festus (244. 21 Th.), and Paul. Fest. 14. 17 Th. has: *ab 'oloes' dicebant pro ab illis*, but *-eis*, sometimes written *-es* (ch. iv. § 34), is the spelling of the older inscriptions: e. g. *uicis*, *leibereis*, *populeis*, *aedificieis*, *agreis*, *locis*, on the *Lex Agraria* of 111 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 200); *soueis nuges* on an old epitaph of a *mimus* (i. 1297):

plouruma que fecit populo soueis gaudia nuges,

which has *ē* for *ei* also in the Nom. Sing. Masc. of the Relative, *que* for *quei* (class. *quī*); *de manubies* (*Eph. Epigr.* viii. 476, Capua, 135 B. C.). We find *-īs* contracted in course of time into *-is*; thus *grātīis* (always with *-iis*, and similarly *ingrātīis*, in Plautus and Terence; cf. *grātīis* in a line of Pomponius, c. 90 B. C., *Com.* 110 R.) became *grātīs* in classical Latin; *provincīs*, &c. beside *judiciīs* (the long *i* being indicated by the tall form of the letter), occur on the Mon. Ancyranum; and of IO-stems we have, e. g. *Januaris* (*C. I. L.* vi. 543, of 115 A. D.), *Junis* (vi. 213, of 131 A. D.). (For other examples, see Neue i², p. 31.) An example of *-ābus* in O. Lat. is quoted by Nonius (493. 16 M.) from Livius Andronicus' translation of the *Odyssey*: *dēque mānibus dextrābus*. The passages of the grammarians bearing on this form, and details of the use of *deabus*, *filiabus*, and *libertabus*, the most frequent words of the kind, are given by Neue, i², pp. 22 sqq. We have Masc. *-ōbus* with Fem. *-ābus* in the Duals *duobus*, *amboibus*, though the rarity of the formation led to the latter being

replaced in Vulg. Lat. by *ambis* Masc. and Fem. (Caper 107. 14 K. *ambobus*, non 'ambis' et *ambabus*). O-stems sometimes take the I-stem and Consonantal *-ibus* in Late and Vulgar Latin, e.g. *C. I. L.* vi. 224 *dibus omnibus deabusque* (197 A. D.); 15267 *amicibus*; 17633 *alumnibus*. Pomponius, the writer of *Atellanae*, uses *pannibus* (*Com.* 70 R.) for *pannis* in imitation of the rustic mode of speech; and in the *Sermo Plebeius* of Petronius we have *diibus* (*Sat.* 44. p. 29, 35 B. *ita meos fruniscar, ut ego puto omnia illa a diibus fieri*). In the O. Lat. inscription (*C. I. L.* i. 814): *devas Corniscas sacrum*, found in the 'Corniscarum divarum locus trans Tiberim' (*Paul. Fest.* 45. 16 Th.), the two first words may be Gen. Sing. If Plural, they are Locatives like *aliis*. The instances of dialectal and Lat. -os are all doubtful (*Class. Rev.* ii. p. 204).

§ 50. Other stems. O. Lat. *-bos* of *trebibus* on a bronze vase in the British Museum (*Eph. Epigr.* ii. 299 Q. *Lainio Q. f. praefectos protrebibus fecit*), corresponding to class. *-bus*, indicates a short vowel, for *-bōs* would have retained *ō* (ch. iii. § 18). The few apparent examples of its being scanned as a long syllable by the Dramatists (collected by C. F. Müller in his *Plaut. Prosodia*, p. 53; add *Naev. Trag.* 57 R.) must be illusory (many of them are cases of syllaba anceps at a pause in the line, e.g. *Plaut. Merc.* 900, *Rud.* 975).

§ 51. Acc. Plur. The I.-Eur. suffix was -ns, after a consonant -ns. Thus *Ā*-stems ended in *-āns*, which became *-ās*, O-stems in *-ōns*, which became *-ōs*, I-stems in *-ins*, R-stems in *-rns*, S-stems in *-sns*, and so on. Latin examples are *viās, lupōs, fratres* [with *-ēs* from *-ēns* (ch. ii. § 64) from I.-Eur. -ns], *honōres* for *-ōsēns*. I.-Eur. -ns, -ns becomes in Oscan -ss, in Umbr. -f, e.g. Osc. *viass* 'vias,' *feihúss*, walls (cf. Gk. *τεῖχος*), Umbr. *vitlaf* 'vítulas,' or with loss of -f *vitla, toru* for **toruf* 'tauros,' *avef, avif, and aveif* 'aves.'

I-stems in Latin should show *-īs* (from *-ins*, ch. ii. § 64); and this is the usual form in the best MSS., though we often find *-ēs*, the Nom. Pl. ending or the Cons.-stem ending. Thus *urbis* is attested for *Virg. G.* i. 25: *urbisne invisere*, *Caesar, &c.*, but *urbes* for *A.* iii. 106: *centum urbes habitant magnas, tres* for *A.* x. 350, but *tris* for the following line (*Gell.* xiii. 21); so on the (restored) *Columna Rostrata* (*C. I. L.* i. 195) [c]lasesque nauales . . . claiseis Poenicas . . . copias Cartacinienseis . . . naueis. (For statistics of the use of *-īs* and *-ēs*, see *Neue*, i². p. 245.)

§ 52. II. THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. The I.-Eur. suffixes used to form the Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives have been already mentioned in chap. iv. For the Comparative, (1) -yēs-, with weak grade -is- (e.g. O. Ind. *svád-īyas-*, Gk. *ἡδιω* Acc. for **ἡδιωσα*, Goth. *sutiza*, Lith. *sald-ēs-nis*),

Lat. *suārior*, older **suaviōs*, *māgis* Adv.; (2) -tĕro- and -ĕro-, the original sense of which was rather that of likeness, of equal, than of greater degree (e. g. O. Ind. *vatsa-tarā-*, lit. 'like a calf,' Lat. *māter-tera*, lit. 'like a mother,' Ir. *demnithir*, 'equally certain,' from *demin*, 'certain'); for the Superlative, (1) -is-to- (-is-tho-?), (e. g. O. Ind. *āś-iṣṭha-*, Gk. *ὀκιστος*; O. Ind. *svād-iṣṭha-*, Gk. *ῥδιστος*, Goth. *sut-ists*, Engl. *sweet-est*), apparently composed of the weak Comparative suffix -is- and the TO-suffix (ch. v. § 27); (2) -temo- or -tĕmo- (-tĕmmo-) and -emo- or -ĕmo- (-ĕmmo-) (ch. v. § 14) (e. g. O. Ind. *án-tama-*, Lat. *in-tĕmus*; O. Ind. *upamá-*, Lat. *summus* for **sup-mus*). This last Superlative suffix was, like the Comparative -tero-, -ero- (Ascoli, *Suppl. Arch. Glott. Ital.* i. 53), originally a suffix denoting likeness (e. g. O. Ind. *gō-tama-*, lit. 'like an ox') or position, and it has this force in Latin words like *aedĭ-tumus*, lit. 'living in a temple' (later corrupted to *aedĭ-tuus*, as if from *tueor*, 'guarding a temple,' Gell. xii. 10; Varro, *R. R.* i. 2. 1); *fĭnĭ-timus*, *māri-timus*, &c., so that e. g. *cĕ-timus* probably meant originally 'near in position' (cf. *dex-timus*, 'on the right, not 'most on the right'), and is not properly a Superlative. To give Superlative sense, the weak Comparative suffix was added, -is-emo- (-is-ĕmo-), e. g. *maximus* for **māgis-imus*, *sācerrĭmus* for **sacris-imus*, *fācĭllĭmus* for **facĭlis-imus* (on the change of -rĭs-to -ers-, -err-, &c., see ch. iv. § 13). The origin of the usual Latin Superlative ending -issĭmus, older -issumus, has been matter of much discussion. One theory makes the I.-Eur. suffix of O. Ind. *āś-iṣṭha-*, Gk. *ὀκιστος* -istho-, not -isto-, and explains Lat. -issĭmus as this suffix augmented by -emo- (-mo-). But the change of I.-Eur. sth into Latin ss is not satisfactorily proved by Lat. *ossi-*, bone (O. Ind. *asthán-*, Gk. *ὀστρέον*; see ch. iv. § 95), and it seems safer to analyze -issĭmus into the suffixes -isto- and -temo- (on ss for (s)tt, see ch. iv. § 108)¹. The -is- of -issĭmus, like the -is of *magĭs*, had short *i*, a fact attested not only by grammarians [Mar. Victor., p. 242. 24 K.; Vergilius, p. 189. 17 H. (Suppl.)], but by late spellings like *merentessemo*, *karessemo*

¹ Or -issimo-, an ending peculiar, so far as is known, to Latin, may contain the suffix -is- twice. The change of **ōcis-ume(d)* to *oxime* (**oc-*

sime) obscured the presence of this suffix, and may have led to a reformation from *ocius* (**ocis*), viz. *ocis-sime*.

(*C. I. L.* ii. 2997). (The tall form of I in some late inscriptions, e. g. *CARISSIMO C. I. L.* vi 5325, does not prove that the vowel was long; see ch. i. § 9).

The irregular Comparison of simple Adjectives like 'good,' 'bad' (e. g. *bōnus, mēlior, optimus*; Gk. *ἀγαθός, ἀμείλιον*; Engl. good, better) is a relic of a very early time when different roots were used to express a Positive, a Comparative, and a Superlative notion,—*bonus* (older *duonus*) from *dwen-* (cf. O. Ind. *dúvas-*, 'honour'), *meliior, optimus* (*C. I. L.* i. 1016 has *opituma*, an archaism) from the root *op-* of *opto, ὄψes*, &c. On the Comparison of Adverbs, see ch. ix. § 1.

In the Romance languages Comparison is expressed by the use of the descendants of Lat. *plus* (Ital., French, &c.), *magis* (Span., Port., &c.), e. g. Ital. *più ricco*, 'richer,' *il più ricco*, 'the richest,' except in these simple Adjectives like 'good,' 'bad,' which retain their old irregular Comparison, e. g. Ital. *migliore* and *ottimo*, 'very good' (*il migliore*, 'the best'), *peggiore* and *pessimo*, 'very bad' (*il peggior*, 'the worst'), &c. Ital. *-issimo* (e. g. *ricchissimo*, 'very rich,' not 'richest') shows itself by its *-is-* instead of *-es-* (for Lat. *-īs-*, ch. ii. § 14) to be a late innovation, and no transmission from ancient times. (See Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. p. 83.)

§ 53. **The Comparative Suffixes.** The suffix *-yes-* appears in Latin as *-ior* Nom. Sg., M., F., *-iōris* Gen. Sg., *-ius* Nom. Sg. Neut., of which the older forms were *-iōs*, *-iōses*, *-iōs*. (On the change of *s* to *r*, see ch. iv. § 148). Varro (*L. L.* vii. 27) quotes from early Latin (from the Carm. Sal.?) *meliosem*, and Paul. Fest. (359. 1 Th.) *maiosibus, meliosibus* (his 'melom' *meliozem dicebant*, 87. 25 Th., may be a corruption of a gloss like 'melios' *meliior*; see *Class. Rev.* v. 10; so in a Glossary 'meliosa' *meliora*, Löwe, *Opusc.* p. 170). Priscian (i. p. 347. 2 H.) quotes from the earlier historians Neuter forms like *prior, posterior*; thus from Valerius Antias: *hoc senatusconsultum prior factum est*; from Cassius Hemina: *bellum Punicum posterior*; from Claudius Quadrigarius: *prior bellum quod cum his gestum erat*; and: *foedus prior Pompeianum* (on *calor* Neut. in O. Lat., see § 14); though it is conceivable that the actual forms used may have been *priōs, posteriōs*, which must have been the predecessors of *priūs, posteriūs* (ch. iii. § 18)¹.

The *yes-*suffix was originally affixed to the root without the suffix of the Positive stem, as in Lat. *ōc-ior*, O. Ind. *āś-iyas-*, Gk. *ὠκ-ίων* from a Positive

¹ The supposed examples of *-iūs* in Plautus are illusory; see Müller, *Plaut. Pros.* p. 55.

stem *ōku-, but Lat. *suārior* for **suadv-ior*, *lēmior*, *aspērior*, &c. start from the Positive stem **swādu*-, &c. On the other hand the suffix -*tero*-, when added to an Adjective, was affixed to the Positive stem, e.g. *ώκú-τεpos*. This -*tero*- is often added to Prepositions, e.g. *ex-ter*, *cí-ter*, *postéro*- (similarly -*ero*- in *sup-ero*-). In Latin it has not Comparative sense unless augmented by the YES-suffix, e.g. *ex-ter-ior*, *cí-ter-ior*, *dex-ter-ior*, *sinis-ter-ior*; *ōciter*, &c. being apparently the Latin equivalent of the Gk. *ώκú-τερο*-, &c. (ch. ix. § 1).

§ 54. The Superlative Suffixes. The suffix -*temo*- or -*t*mo*- (-*τμμο*-) with -*emo*- or -**mo*- (-*μμο*-) is closely associated with Comparative -*tero*-, -*ero*-, e.g. *ci-timus* goes with *ci-tero*-, *in-timus* with *in-tero*- (O. Ind. *án-tama*- with *án-tara*-), *summus* from **sup-mus* with *sup-ero*-, *infimus* (*imus* seems not to occur in Plautus) with *infero*-. The old augural term *sollistimum tripudium* may combine it with the Comparative -*is*-. Its original form is difficult to ascertain. The spelling on Republican inscriptions is -*tumus*-, -*umus* (ch. iii. § 18). Umbr. *hodomu* suggests an older -*tomo*-, -*omo*-, while Osc. *últiumam* (Lat. *ultimam*) shows an affection of *t* that is usual before a *u*-sound (cf. Osc. *tiurri*-, Lat. *turris*). The form without *t* is seen in *mínimus*, *bráma* from *bréis* for **breghu*- (Gk. *βραχός*), (cf. Osc. *maimo*- 'maximus'), and apparently attached to a case-form, in *suprē-mus*, *extrē-mus*, *postrē-mus* (cf. *postumus* Virg. *A.* vi. 763), but it is usually combined with the Comparative -*is*-, e.g. *maximus* for *mag-is-imus* (Falisc. *Maxomo*-), O. Lat. *oxime* (Paul. Fest. 225. 1 Th.) for **oc-is-ime*, *mediocimus* from the stem *medioc*- seen in *mediocris*. This was the formation adopted by Adjective-stems ending in -*li*-, -*ri*-, -*ro*-, e.g. *facilis*, *facil-issimus* for **faci-simus*; *acer* (*ācri*-), *acerrimus* for **acri-simus*; *miserō*-, *miser-rimus*¹, &c., though we have *sēcrissimus*, *mātūrissimus* and *maturissime*, but usually *maturrime*, &c. (see Neue, ii². pp. 187 sqq.). With the last we should probably compare O. Lat. *pūrime* in the phrase *purime tetinero*, explained in Paul. Fest. 335. 7 Th. as *purissime tenuero*. Ennius (according to Charisius 83. 22 K.) wrote *equitatus celerissimus*, and *minerrimus* is quoted by Paul. Fest. 88. 11 Th.: 'minerrimus' pro minimo dixerunt.

§ 55. Some irregular Comparatives and Superlatives. *Vetustior* appears as the Comparative of *vētus*, because *vetustus* with its ill-sounding repetition of the syllable -*tus*- was discarded in the Positive for *vetus*, apparently the I.-Eur. Noun **wētos*, **wetes*- (Gk. *έτος*, a year); in the Superlative *veterrimus* and *vetustissimus* (in Livy and later writers) are both found. *Mínus*, with -*ius* not -*us*, has been similarly explained to have originated in a Neuter Noun, meaning 'the less quantity,' and to have produced the declension *minor* M., *minor* F., *minus* N.; the Oscan equivalent of *minor* is *minstro*- (Lat. *minister*), e.g. *ampert minstreis aeteis etiuas moltas moltavm licitud* 'dumtaxat minoris partis pecuniae multas multare liceto' on the Law of Bantia (cf. Umbr. *mestro*- 'major,' Lat. *māgister*). The coexistence of such forms as *bēnēvōlus* and *benevolens* (ch. viii. § 90) produced a type of Comparison like *magníficus*, *magníficentior*, *magníficentissimus*; while *frūgi*, which was a Dative Case of a noun [*frugi* (bonae) *sc.*

¹ It is a mistake to suppose that the antepenultimate of -*issimus* is ever scansion *miserrimus*, *simillimus*, &c. is shortened (*Class. Rev.* vi. 342). found in O. Lat. poetry, or that the ...

faciendae aptus; cf. Plaut. *Pseud.* 468 tamen ero frugi bonae; *Poen.* 892 erus si tuos uolt facere frugem) had recourse for its Comparative and Superlative to the Adj. *frūgālis*. The retention of *v* in the Positive with its suppression in the other degrees, causes the anomaly in the Comparison of *diues*, (but cf. Ter. *Adelph.* 770 dis quidem esses, Demea), *ditior*, '*ditissimus*'; *iūvenis*, *iūnior*. From plē-, a development of the root pel-, 'to fill' (Lat. *plē-nus*, *replē-tus*, *plē-ri-que*, Gk. *πλήρης*, &c.), were formed Greek *πλείων*, *πλείστος*; from plō-, another grade of plē- (ch. iv. § 53), the Latin *plūs* for *plo-is (*ploera* Cic. *Legg.* iii. 3. 6), *plūrimus* for *plois-omo- (*plourime* Nom. Pl. Masc. on a Scipio epitaph of the end of the third cent. B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 32 :

hōne oīno ploirume cosēntiont R[ōmai]
dūōnōro optumo fuīse uīro,

'hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romae bonorum optimum fuisse virum'); the *plous* of the S. C. Baech. (*C. I. L.* i. 196. 19 and 20) may with its *ou* merely represent the ū-sound which the diphthong oi had by this time assumed (ch. iv. §§ 37, 38), and is hardly sufficient evidence of a formation *plo-us like *minus*; similarly *plouruma* on the epitaph of a mime (*C. I. L.* i. 1297, in dactylic hexameters :

plouruma que fecit populo soueis gaudia nuges,

'plurima qui fecit populo suis gaudia nugis') is a misspelling of *plouruma* or *plūruma*. The *pleoris* of the Carmen Arvale (*C. I. L.* i. 28), a hymn preserved in a late and wretchedly spelt inscription :

neve luae rue, Marma, sins incurrere in dleores,
neve lue rue, Marmar, sins incurrere in pleoris,
neve lue rue, Marmar, sers incurrere in pleoris,

'neve luem ruem, Marmar, sinas (siveris?) incurrere in plures,' may be a mistake for *pliores*, and the *plisima* quoted from the Carmen Saliare by Festus [244. 17 Th. 'plisima' plurima; but in Varro's account of the same Carmen (*L. L.* vii. 27) *plusima* is the reading of the MS.] should perhaps be corrected to *plousuma* (*plouisoma*), though some regard these forms as evidence of Latin derivatives from the root plē-, like Greek *πλείων* (*πλέων*) and *πλείστος*. *Major* is perhaps best referred to an older *mahior (cf. O. Ind. māhīyas-) with *h* for the Guttural Aspirate, while *magis*, *maximus* show another form of root with the Guttural Media (ch. iv. § 116), (but cf. Osc. *mais* for *mahis, *māimas* for *mahīmas, Umbr. *mestru* for *mahistro-); the relation, however of the Italic forms to Goth. *maiza*, 'more' Adj. (I.-Eur. *ma-is-), O. Ir. *māa*, *mō*, O. W. *moi*, all of which point to a root ending in a long vowel, mā- or mō-, is not perfectly clear.

§ 56. III. NUMERALS. Of the Latin Cardinal Numbers only 1-3 are inflected, *ūnus* -a -um, *duō* -ae -ō, *trēs* -ēs -ia, not 4 (O. Ind. *catváras*, *cátasras*, *catvári*, Gk. *τέσσαρες* -ες -a), nor 5 (O. Ind. *pāñca* Nom., *pañcānām* Gen., Gk. *πέντε*, Lesb. *πέμπων* Gen.). The Numeral Adverbs from 5 upwards end in -iens or -iēs (on the spelling, see Brambach, *Lat. Orth.* p. 269; Neue, ii³. p. 335; the Mon. Ancyranum has -iens), an ending which is also found

in *totie(n)s*, *quotie(n)s*, and which has been connected with the ending of O. Ind. *kíyant-* (Adj.), 'how great?', *íyant-* (Adj.), 'so great,' probably I.-Eur. *-yěnt*. Umbr. *nuvis* 'novies,' Ose. *pomtis* 'quinquies' seem to show the same ending, with *i* as weak grade of *yě* (ch. iv. § 51). [On the change of I.-Eur. *-nt* to *-ns* in Lat. and Umbro-Oscan, see ch. iv. § 105; in late Lat. inscriptions we often find *-is* (cf. ch. ii. § 6), e. g. *quinquis*, Rossi, *I. Chr.* i. 508, of 402 A. D., *sexis*, *ib.* i. 530, of 404 A. D., *decis* *C. I. L.* xii. 2087, of 559 A. D., also *-es* (cf. *quetus* for *quiētus*, ch. ii. § 149), e. g. *quinques*, Rossi, i. 510, of 402 A. D., *deces* *C. I. L.* xii. 2086, of 558 A. D., *vices* xii. 2187, of 564 A. D.]

Fractions are expressed by divisions of the *as* (= 12 *unciae*), e. g. *uncia*, 'one-twelfth,' *quincunx*, 'five-twelfths,' *septunx*, 'seven-twelfths,' *deunx*, 'eleven-twelfths,' lit. 'minus an ounce.' The I.-Eur. word for 'half,' **sēmī-* (O. Ind. *sāmi-*, Gk. *ἡμι-*, O. Engl. *sām-*, whence our 'sand-blind'), is in Latin *sēmī-*, the declinable form *sēmis*, Gen. *semissis*, &c., being apparently a compound of *sēmi-* and *as* with the *-yě-* of **senyěssis* weakened to *ī* (ch. iii. § 18, p. 188); similarly the *-wě-* of **centu(m)-essi-*, **děcu(m)-essi-* is weakened to *ŭ* in *centussi-*, *decussi-*. The origin of the *-ns* (for *-nts*) of *triens*, 'one-third,' *sextans*, 'one-sixth,' *quadrans*, 'one-fourth,' *odrans*, 'three-fourths,' *deutans*, 'five-sixths,' for **dě-sextans*, lit. 'minus one-sixth,' is not clear; *bessi-* is usually explained as **du-essi-* (on *b-* from *dw-*, see ch. iv. § 71), but it means not 'two asses' but 'two-thirds of an as'¹. The Adjective for 'half' is *dē-midius* from *dis-* and *medius* (ch. iii. § 18). 'One and a half' is *sesquī-*, usually explained as **sēmisque*, with the same syncope as is seen in *sestertius*, 'two and a half,' for *sēmis-tertius* (cf. Germ. *drittehalb*).

§ 57. One. I.-Eur. **oi-no-* (Gk. *οἷνη*, an ace, O. Ir. *oen*, W. un, Goth. *ains*, Lith. *v-ėnas*, O. Sl. *i-nŭ*; cf. O. Ind. *ėka-* for **oi-ko-*, Cypr. Gk. *oi-Fos*, Att. *oios*, alone, for **oi-wo-*), Lat. *unus* (*-a -um*), O. Lat. *oinos*. Another I.-Eur. word for 'one' was

¹ The Oscan word, often compared with *bessi-*, viz. *diasis* (Zv. *I. I. I.* 154), has scant claims to existence. All that the inscription shows is . . . *jasis*.

*sēm-, which is used in Gk., εἰς for *sem-s, μία for σμ-ια, ἔν for *sem, and in Arm., mi for *sm-i; and in Derivatives and Compounds in all languages, e. g. *sem-, *sm- in O. Ind. sa-křt, ‘once,’ Gk. ἅ-παξ, ἅ-πλός, ἅ-πλόος, Lat. *sin-gŭli*, *simplus*, *sim-plex*, *sēmĕl*, *sem-pĕr*, *sincinia* : cantio solitaria, Paul. Fest. 500. 23 Th., *simpludiarea funera* : quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. 498. 24 Th., Goth. simlĕ, ‘once.’ For the Ordinal was used a derivative from the I.-Eur. root per- (cf. Lat. *prŏ*, *prae*, &c. ; Gk. πέρυσι for πέρ-υτι, ‘in the previous year,’ O. Ind. par-ut, from pĕr- and the root of *wĕtos, ‘a year,’ Gk. ἔτος), in Latin *prĭs- (cf. *prĭus*) with the suffix -mo-, *prĭmus* for *prĭs-mus (Pelign. Prismā- ; cf. Lat. *prĭs-cus*, *prĭs-tinus*), in O. Ind. a derivative with one Superlative suffix, pra-thamā-, in Teutonic with another, O. H. G. fur-ist (cf. Germ. Fürst), Engl. first.

The Adverb is in Latin *sēmĕl* from the root sem-, just mentioned, a byform of which furnished the Indefinite Pronoun ‘any,’ ‘some,’ in various languages (O. Ind. sama-, Gk. ἄμός-, Goth. sums, Engl. some ; *K. Z.* xxxii. 373); the Adjective, *sim-plus* (Gk. ἅ-πλόος) or *sim-plex* (from *sem-plax, cf. *du-plex* § 59); the Distributive *sin-gŭli*.

§ 58. Unus. O. Lat. *oinos* appears on the proud epitaph of L. Cornelius Scipio (*C. I. L.* i. 32), written in Saturnian metre :

hōnc oino ploirume coséntiont R[ómai]
dũnóro óptumo fuise uiro,

‘hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romae bonorum optimum fuisse virum’ ; cf. *oinursei* ‘universi’ on the S. C. de Bacch. (i. 196), and *Oinumama* ‘Unimamma’ (an Amazon) on an old Praenestine cista (i. 1501), *oinā* Adv. in the *Lex Agraria* of 111 B. C. (i. 200. 21) ; *oenus* in Plaut. *Truc.* 103, Cic. *Legg.* iii. 3. 9. But we have *unus* in the *Lex Repetundarum* of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198). The Neuter, with the Negative particle *nĕ* prefixed, was used as the ordinary Negative, *noenum* (for *ne-oinom), later *nŏn* (ch. iv. § 16), like our ‘not’ and ‘nought,’ Germ. nicht and Nichts, from Goth. ni waithts (see ch. x. § 18), while to express ‘nothing’ the Romans used a compound of *ne* and *nĭlum* (quod grano fabae adhaeret, Paul. Fest. 72. 10 Th.), *nĭhĭlum*, later *nĭhĭl*, *nĭl* (ch. iii. § 52). The plural of *unus* is found with Nouns whose Plural is used in a Singular (Collective) sense, e. g. *una castra*, and in the sense of ‘only,’ ‘alone’ (cf. Gk. οἶος), e. g. *tres unos passus* Plaut. In the Romance languages the Indefinite Article is formed from Lat. *unus*, as the Definite from Lat. *ille* ; and we see traces of this use in colloquial Latin, e. g. *una adulescentula*, Ter. *Andr.* 118.

§ 59. Two. I.-Eur. *dũwo- and *dwo- with Dual declension,

*duwō(u) M., *duwai F., *duwoi or *duwei N. (O. Ind. dvāu and dvā́, older duvāú and duvá M., dvé, older duvé F., N., Gk. δύο and δύο, also δ(F)ω-, O. Ir. dau and dā M., dī F., W. dau M., dwy F., Goth. twai M., tvōs F., tva N., Lith. dù M., for *dvū, dvì F. for *dvé, O. Sl. dva and dŕva M., dvě and dŕvě F., N.), Latin *duo* M., N., *duae* F., with Dual declension, which however became intermixed with Plural forms, e. g. *duōs* Acc. M. beside *duo*. In Derivatives and Compounds the I.-Eur. stem *dwi-* appears (O. Ind. *dvi-pád-*, Gk. δ(F)ί-*πovs*, O. Engl. *twi-fēte*), Lat. *bi-pes*, *bi-dens* (O. Lat. *dvi-dens*, Paul. Fest. 47. 8 Th., cf. *dvi-census* : cum altero, id est cum filio, census, id. 47. 5; *duicensus* . . . δεύτερον ἀπογεγραμμένος Gl. Philox.), while in the Italic languages we have also *dŕ-* (Lat. *du-plus*, *du-plex*, *du-centi*, Umbr. *du-pursus* ‘bipedibus’), apparently the weak grade of an I.-Eur. **dwě-* (Lat. *du-bius* has the same root; cf. Hom. *δοίη*, doubt, Germ. *Zwei-fel*, Zend *dvai-dī*). For the Ordinal the Romans used *secundus*, lit. ‘following,’ from *sequor*, or *alter*, ‘the other of two,’ from the same root as *al-ius*, ‘the other of many’ (O. Ir. *aile*, W. *ail*, which have also this sense of ‘second’; in O. Engl. *ōþer* had this numerical sense); for the Adverb I.-Eur. **dwīs* or **dŕwīs* (O. Ind. *dvīs*, Vedic *duvīs*, Gk. δ(F)ίς, M. H. G. *zwis*, Goth. *twis-*, ‘apart’; Engl. *twis-t*, *bis* (O. Lat. *duis*, Paul. Fest. 47. 6 Th.; cf. *duidens* ‘hostia bidens,’ and *duicensus* ‘cum altero, id est cum filio census’ quoted above); for the Adjective *dŕ-plus* (Gk. δι-πλός, Umbr. *du-plo-*) or *dŕ-plex* (Gk. δι-πλαξ; cf. Umbr. *tu-plak* N.); for the Distributive *bi-ni* from **dwīz-no-* (O. Scand. *tvenner*) or from **dwī-no-* (Lith. *dvynù* Du., ‘twins’).

§ 60. *Duo*. The original quantity of the final vowel of *duo* in Latin is difficult to establish from poetry. We cannot assign much weight to the precept of the grammarians (e. g. Charisius 35. 25 K.) which distinguishes *duō* M. from *duō* N., nor to the scansion *duō* in the Christian poets (Neue, ii³. 277; similarly *egō* for *egō*). In classical poetry the scansion is invariably *duō* (cf. *duōdēti*), but in the old Republican poets we find *duo* Acc. distinguished from *duos*, not by the quantity of its final syllable, but in being treated as a monosyllable or the equivalent of a long syllable; for example, *duo* Acc. is never allowed to end an iambic line, which points to **dvō* rather than to **dŕō* (*A. L. L.* iii. 551). The shortening of the final vowel can be easily explained by the Law of Breves Breviantes, which reduced *hāvē* to *hāvĕ* (ch. iii. § 42); for a similar doubt with reference to the pronunciation of *scio* as *scō* or **scjō*, see

ch. ii. § 151). The Fem. *duae* may retain the old suffix of the Nom. Dual of \bar{A} -stems, -ai (e. g. O. Ind. $\acute{a}\acute{s}\bar{v}\bar{e}$ for I.-Eur. * $\acute{e}k\bar{w}ai$, 'two mares'), which would be retained in monosyllabic **dvai* without sinking, as in the unaccented syllable, to - \bar{i} (e. g. *occido* from $\acute{o}c\text{-}ca\acute{i}do$, ch. iii. § 18). The termination -*ubus* of *duobus* M., N. is shared only by the other Dual-form *ambo*, though -*abus* F. was a common (Dat., Abl. or Instr.) Plural ending of \bar{A} -stems, retained in legal language especially in the words *deabus*, *filiabus*, *libertabus* (§ 48). But the Plural declension encroached more and more on these Dual forms; *dūōs* Acc. M. competes, as we have seen, in the older literature with *duō*, while *duas* F. is a Plural, as are also the Genitive forms *duorum* M., N. (older *duum*, e. g. *duumvirum* used by Cicero, § 47), *duarum* F. A Nom., Acc. Neuter *dua* appears on inscriptions (e. g. *C. I. L. v. 1102*; other instances in Neue, ii³. p. 277), though it is called a barbarism by Quintilian (i. 5. 15 nam 'dua' et 'tre' diversorum generum sunt barbarismi, at 'duaundo' et 'trepondo' usque ad nostram aetatem ab omnibus dictum est, et recte dici Messala confirmat), which seems to have been supplemented by a Nom. Masc. **duī* in Vulgar Latin, to judge from the Romance forms (e. g. Ital. *due*, older *dui*, O. Fr. *dui*, *doi*, &c.). In Umbrian the word shows Plural declension, *duw* Nom., *tuf* Acc., *tuva* Nom. Acc. Neut. (On the declension of Lat. *duo*, see Neue, ii³. pp. 276 sqq.). Late compounds like *diloris*, *dinummiūm* are hybrid formations with Greek $\delta\bar{i}$ - instead of Latin *bi*-. The relation of I.-Eur. **dwi*- to the Latin preposition *dis*-, apart, has not been established, nor yet to I.-Eur. **wi*- of Dor. Gk. $\phi\bar{i}\text{-}\kappa\alpha\tau\bar{i}$, Lat. *vī-gintī*, &c., perhaps connected with O. Ind. *vī*, 'apart.'

§ 61. **Three.** I.-Eur. **tri*-, Nom. Masc. **trēyēs* (O. Ind. *tráyas*, Gk. $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\bar{i}s$, Cret. Gk. $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon s$, O. Ir. *trī*, W. *tri*, Goth. *þreis*, Lith. *trīs*, O. Sl. *trīje*), Lat. *trēs* M., F., *tria* N. (cf. Umbr. *trif* or *tref* Acc., *trīia* Neut.). The stem *trī*- appears in Gk. $\tau\rho\bar{i}\text{-}\rho\acute{o}s$, $\tau\rho\bar{i}\text{-}\rho\acute{o}v\acute{o}s$, Lat. *tri-pes*, &c., but a stem *trē*- in Lat. *trē-centi*, *tre-pondo*, Lith. *trē-czias*, 'third,' O. Sl. *tre-tījī*, &c. The Ordinal *tērtius* (Umbr. *tertio*-) probably shows this stem *trē*- with metathesis of *r*; the Adverb *tēr*, for *terr* (in Plautus scanned as a long syllable, cf. *terr-uncius*) from **ter-s*, comes from the same stem, or, like O. Ind. *trís*, Gk. $\tau\rho\bar{i}s$, from the stem *trī*- (ch. iii. § 15. 8); the Adjective is *trī-plus* (Gk. $\tau\rho\bar{i}\text{-}\pi\lambda\acute{o}s$), *trī-plex*; the Distributive *třīnus* (see on *bīnus* above), and *ter-nus*. We find *trī*- and *ter*-interchanged in Compounds like *tri-gēmīnus* and *ter-gemīnus*, *tri-vēnēficus* and *ter-venēficus*, *tri-vium* and *ter-vium* (*C. I. L. ix. 2476*), *Terventum* now Trivento; *trī*- and *trē*- in *tri-mōdia* and *tre-mōdia* (Varro, *Men. 310 B.*).

§ 62. **Tres.** The grammarians prescribe *trēs* in the Nominative and *trīs* in the Accusative (Neue, ii³. p. 284), as is the rule in all I-stems (§§ 40, 51), though Virgil, as Gellius (xiii. 21. 10) points out, uses *tres* Acc. for the sake of variety in *A. x. 350* :

tres quoque Threiciōs Boreae de gente suprema
 et trīs, quos Idas pater et patria Ismara mittit,
 per varios sternit casus,

as he uses elsewhere *urbes* Acc. in a context where the Roman critics found that this form gave greater melody to the line (*A.* iii. 106): centum urbes habitant magnas (Gellius *l. c.* quotes the remarks of Probus on this form: hic item muta ut 'urbis' dicas, nimis exilis vox erit et exsanguis, and his reply to a caviller: noli igitur laborare, utrum istorum debeas dicere 'urbis' an 'urbes.' Nam cum id genus sis, quod video, ut sine jaectura tua pecees, nihil perdes, utrum dixeris!). *Tris* Nom. is found on late inscriptions, e. g. *Eph. Epigr.* iv. 420 (other examples in *A. L. L.* vii. 65).

§ 63. Four. The I.-Eur. stem $q^{\text{h}}\text{čtwer-}$ had various grades, $q^{\text{h}}\text{etwor-}$, $q^{\text{h}}\text{etur-}$, $q^{\text{h}}\text{etru-}$, &c. Its Nom. Masc. $*q^{\text{h}}\text{etwōres}$ (O. Ind. *catvāras*, Dor. Gk. *τέτορες*, Att. *τέτραρες*, Lesb. *πέσυρες*, O. Ir. *cethir*, W. *pedwar*, Goth. *fidvōr*, O. Engl. *fēower*; cf. Lith. *keturì*, O. Sl. *četyre*) probably appears in Lat. *quattuor* (some make this an I.-Eur. Neuter $*q^{\text{h}}\text{etwōr}$, §§ 44, 45), apparently for $*quotvor(\check{e})s$, with *t* doubled before the *w*-sound (ch. ii. § 130) and *-atv-* for *-otv-* like *-av-* for *-ov-* in *cāvus*, &c. (ch. iv. § 19). The Oscan word was *petora* (so spelt by Festus 250. 33 Th., but probably better $*petoro$). In Compounds and Derivatives we find a stem $q^{\text{h}}\text{etru-}$ (Zend *capru-*, Gaul. *Petru-corius*; cf. Umbr. *petur-pursus* 'quadripedibus'), which in Latin is *quadru-* (with *ā* for *ē* by analogy of *quattuor*, *quartus*?), where the *d* is puzzling, for *-dr-* seems to become *-tr-* in Latin, e. g. *ātro-* for $*ādro-$, *nūtrix* for $*nūdrix$ (ch. iv. § 113), so that *-tr-* should not change to *-dr-* [Wharton, *Etym. Lat.* p. 83 suggests that *quadra*, a square, means literally 'pointed' and comes, not from *quattuor*, but from a root $q^{\text{h}}\text{ad-}$, 'to point, sharpen,' Engl. *whet*, the usual change of *-dr-* to *-tr-* being seen in *tri-quetrus*, triangular. *Quadra*, which retained *d* (by analogy of other words from the same root?), may have been the cause of $*q^{\text{h}}\text{etru-}$ taking the form *quadru-*; cf. *K. Z.* xxxii. 565]. The Ordinal *quārtus* with its long *a* (indicated by an apex over the letter on inscriptions; see Christiansen, *de Apicibus*, p. 52) has not yet been satisfactorily explained. On an inscription of Praeneste we have *Quorta* (cf. ch. ii. § 4); the Oscan word *truto-* is interpreted variously as 'quartus' for $*p\text{tr}u\text{-to-}$, and as 'certus.' The Adverb *quātēr* stands for $*q^{\text{h}}\text{etrū-s}$ (Zend *capruš*; cf. O. Ind. *catūr*), as *ager* for $*agrōs$, *ācer* for $*ācrīs$ (ch. iii. § 16); the

Adjectives *quadrŭ-plus*, *quadrŭ-plex* show the curious change of -tr- to -dr-, remarked on above, from which *quater* is free; the Distributive *quāternus* for **quatrŭ-nus* (like *sācerdōs* for **sacrīdōs*, ch. iii. § 16) from **q^uetrŭ-no-* (ch. iii. § 18), or from the Adverb *quater* with the suffix -no (see above on *bīnus*, § 59).

§ 64. **Quattuor** with double *t* is the spelling of the best MSS. and inscriptions, such as the Monumentum Ancyranum (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.v.). The form *quattor*, found on late inscriptions (e.g. *C. I. L.* viii. 5843; other examples in *A. L. L.* vii. 65) has been already explained from **quatt(v)ōrdecim*, where the *w*-sound would be dropped before the accent, as in *Jan(v)ārius*, *Febr(v)ārius*, &c. (ch. ii. § 54). Vulg. Lat. **quattor-decim* is indicated by the Romance words for 'fourteen,' e.g. Ital. *quattordici*, Fr. *quatorze*, but Vulg. Lat. **quattro* by the words for 'four,' e.g. Ital. *quattro*, Fr. *quatre* (Sic. *battor*, however, from *quattor*). This Late and Vulg. Latin *quattor* can hardly be assigned to early Latin authors; so retain *quattuor* in Plaut. *Most.* 630 and scan *quattuŭr*, like *enicŭs*, *Rud.* 944 as a dactyl at the beginning of an iambic line; in Enn. *A.* 90 M. *quattuŭr* like *virginŭs* *A.* 102; in Enn. *A.* 609 read *ferŭ quattuŭr partum* (?). *Petrŭs*, *Petrŭnius* are dialectal Proper Names derived from this numeral, as *Pompeius*, *Pontius* (Lat. *Quintiŭs*) from the numeral 'five.'

§ 65. **Five.** I.-Eur. **pŕenq^uŕ* (O. Ind. *pāñca*, Arm. *hing*, Gk. *πέντε*, *πεμπ-ώβολον*, Lith. *penkì*) shows in Teutonic assimilation of the second syllable to the first, **pempe* (Goth. *fimf*), in Lat. and Celtic of the first to the second **q^uenq^ue* (Gaul. *πεμπε-δουλα*, *quinquefoil*, O. W. *pimp*; in O. Ir. with *o* for *e* in the first syllable, *cōic*; cf. Umbro-Oscan *pump-*, *Pompeius*), Lat. *quīnque* with *e* changed to *i* before a nasal and guttural (like *tingo* for **tengo*, ch. iv. § 11), and the *i* lengthened (by analogy of *quīntus*?). The Ordinal *quīntus*, older *quīnctus*, follows the rules of Latin phonetics that *qu* becomes *c* before a consonant (ch. iv. § 137), and that in this group of three consonants the middle one is dropped (ch. iv. § 157). On the lengthening of the *i*, see ch. ii. § 144. The original form was **q^uenc-to-* in Italic for I.-Eur. **pŕenq^u-to* (or **pŕnq^u-to-?*) (Gk. *πέμπτος*, Lith. *peñktas*, O. Sl. *peŕtŭ*; Osc. *Pūntiis*, also *Πομπτιες* with *-mp-* from the Cardinal form). The Adverb is *quinquies*, older *quinquiens*, on which see § 56, the Adjective *quinqŭ-plex* [or with *-cu-* for *-qu-* (ch. iv. § 137) *quincŭ-plex*], rarely *quincuplus* or *quinqŭiplus*; the Distributive *quīnus* for **quīnc-nus* (ch. iv. § 157).

§ 66. **Quinque.** The long quantity of the *i* of *quinque* is attested by the use of the tall form of the letter on inscriptions (for instances, see Christiansen, *de Apicibus*, pp. 45-46. On Vulg. Lat. *cinque* (Ital. *cinque*, Fr. *cing*, &c.), see ch. iv. § 163).

§ 67. **Six.** Lat. *sex* points to I.-Eur. *sěks or *ksěks (*M. S. L.* vii. 73), as Greek ξέξ, *Féξ* to *sweks or *kswěks (cf. Zend xšvaš, O. Ir. sē and *fē, W. chwech). The Ordinal *sextus* has -st- in Umbro-Occan, e.g. Umbr. sestentasiaru; *Sestius* is a dialectal byform of *Sextius*. The Adverb is *sexiēs*, older *sexiens* (see § 56); the Distributive *sēnus* for *sěx-nus (as *lūna* for *lūx-na*, ch. iv. § 162).

§ 68. **Seven.** I.-Eur. *sěptm̄ (O. Ind. saptá, Arm. evt'n, Gk. ἑπτά, O. Ir. secht, W. saith, Goth. sibun; cf. Lith. septyn-ì), Lat. *septem*, with Ordinal *septmo- (O. Ind. saptamá-, Gk. ἑβδομος, Pruss. septmas and sepmas), Lat. *septimus*, older *septimus*. The Distributive *septēnus* stands for *septen-no- (ch. ii. § 130).

In later Latin we find *tt* for *pt*, e.g. *Settembris* (*C. I. L.* xi. 2885, *Setebres* 4075); cf. Ital. sette, Settembre. In Compounds we find the stem *septem-*, e.g. *septempēdālīs* Plaut., *septemplex* Virg., *septemgēmīnus* Catull., but *Septi-montium*, and on the restored Columna Rostrata *septe-resmos* (*C. I. L.* i. 195); *septuennis* Plaut., &c. (cf. *septuā-gintū*, below), for *septum-ennis, shows the usual weakening of unaccented *ě* before *m* to *n*, and the same loss between vowels of final *m* of the first member of a compound as is seen in *circu(m)ire*, &c. (ch. iii. §§ 18 and 52).

§ 69. **Eight.** The O.-Ind. Dual form *ōktó(u), cleverly explained by Fick as 'the two sets of pointed' (i. e. the fingers, without the thumbs, of both hands), from the root āk-, ōk-, 'to be sharp, pointed' (O. Ind. aṣṭā and aṣṭāu, Arm. ut', Gk. ὀκτώ, O. Ir. ocht, W. wyth, Goth. ahtau, Lith. astū-n-ì) is in Latin *octō*, with Ordinal *octavus* (cf. Osc. Úhtavis 'Octavius') for *octōvus (ch. iv. § 16), and Distributive *octō-nus*. In later Latin *ct* became *tt*, *Ottobres* *C. I. L.* xi. 2537 (cf. Ital. otto, Ottobre), and the final -ō is shortened, like every final -ō in the poetry of the Empire, e.g. *octō* Mart. vii. 53. 10. In Compounds it is treated as an O-stem, e.g. *octū-plus*, *octū-plex*, *octū-pes*, *oct-ennis*.

§ 70. **Nine.** I.-Eur. *nēwn̄ (O. Ind. náva, Gk. ἐννέα for *ēv-vefa (?), O. Ir. nōi, W. naw, Goth. niun; cf. Lith. devyn-i with d- instead of n-) is in Latin *nōvem* with *ov* regularly enough for -ew- as in Celtic (ch. iv. § 10), but with -em instead of the

normal *-en*. The proper Nasal appears in the Ordinal *nōnus*, older *noino-* (if the Dvenos inscription is rightly read *dienoine*, on the ninth day), from **nōvēno-*, where the *ō* is difficult to explain, though it seems to have a parallel in *nōn* for *noen(um)*. Failing this explanation, we may suppose that **nouno-* or **nowno-* was the I.-Eur. form, with the O-grade of the root, and understand Lat. *ō* as an expression of I.-Eur. *ou* as in *rōbus*, &c. (ch. iv. § 41). (On *nōndinum* and *noundinum*, old spellings of *nūndinum*, for **no(v)éndinum*, from *novem* and the root *đin-*, seen in O. Sl. *đinŭ*, 'a day,' see ch. iv. § 44.) Umbr. *nuvimo-* shows the form rather to be expected in Latin, **nōvŭmo-* (O. Ind. *navamá-*), but in Pelign. we have *Novnis* 'Nonius.' The Adverb is *noviēs* (Umbr. *nuvīs*); the Distributive *novēnus* from **noven-no-* (ch. ii. § 130).

§ 71. **Ten.** I.-Eur. **dék̑m* (O. Ind. *dáśa*, Arm. *tasn*, Gk. *δέκα*, O. Ir. *deich*, W. *deg*, Goth. *taihun*; cf. Lith. *dėszim-t*, O. Sl. *desę-tŭ*), Lat. *děcem*, with Ordinal *děcimus* (O. Ind. *daśamá-*) (cf. the proper name *Decius*), Adverb *deciēs*, and Distributive *dēnus* for which we should expect **decēnus* like *septēnus* (cf. § 74).

§ 72. **Eleven to Nineteen.** These Numerals were denoted in I.-Eur. by Compounds, expressive of the addition of the smaller unit to ten. These Compounds consist of the two Numerals themselves (not their stems) placed together, the smaller unit preceding the ten, e. g. I.-Eur. **tręyēs-dėk̑m*, 'thirteen' (O. Ind. *tráyō-daśa*). The Latin Compounds (in which the final *-em* of *decem* sinks to *-im*, ch. iii. § 18) are, *un-decim* for **ūn(i)-decim* (on Vulg. Lat. **ūndecim*, see ch. ii. § 147), *duo-decim*, *trē-decim* for **trēs-decim* (like *nūdus* for **nis-dus*, ch. iv. § 151), *quattuor-decim*, *quin-decim* for **quin(que)-decim* (ch. iii. § 13), *sē-decim* (the correct spelling) for *sex-decim* (like *lūna* for **lūx-na*, ch. iv. § 162), *septem-decim*. *Octō-decim* and *novem-decim* were replaced by *duo-dē-viginti*, *un-dē-viginti* for **un(i)-de-viginti*, or by *octo et decem*, *decem novem*, a mode of expression which is found in the other numerals too, e. g. *decem duo* (Umbr. *desen-duf* Acc.), and which is used in Greek exclusively for the numbers above twelve, e. g. *τρεις καὶ δέκα* and *δέκα τρεις*, and optionally for

twelve, δώδεκα or δέκα δύο. In I.-Eur. it was used for numbers above twenty, and so in Lat. *quattuor et viginti* or *viginti quattuor*, &c. The Ordinals are *undecimus*, *duodecimus* (O. Ind. *dvādaśama-*), &c.; the Adverbs *undecies*, *duodecies*, the Distributives *undēnus*, *duōdēnus*, and so on.

§ 73. O. Lat. *duovicesimus* for class. *duo et vicesimus*, twenty-second, is attested by an interesting chapter of the *Noctes Atticae* (v. 4), which illustrates the pains taken in the Imperial period to secure correct texts of early authors. Gellius there tells us of a MS. of the *Annals of Fabius*: *bonae atque sinceræ vetustatis libri, quos venditor sine mendis esse contendebat. A grammaticus who was asked to inspect the MS., on the absolute correctness of which the bookseller was willing to stake any amount of money (grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus, ab emptore ad spectandos libros adhibitus, repperisse se unum in libro mendum dicebat; sed contra librarius in quodvis pignus vocabat, si in una uspiam littera delictum esset)*, declared that *duovicesimo anno* in Book iv. was a mistake of the copyist for *duo et vicesimo anno*, but was finally forced to admit, on being referred to other passages of ancient authors, that *duovicesimus* was a genuine Old Latin form.

§ 74. **Twenty to Ninety.** These Numerals are denoted in I.-Eur. by Neuter Compounds, 'two decades,' 'three decades,' &c., the word for 'decade' being **dek̄m-t-*, changed in Composition into *(d)k̄mt- [or *(d)k̄omt-?; cf. Greek -*kovt-* in 30-90, *τριᾶ-kovta*, *τεσσαρά-kovta*, or *τετρώ-kovta*, &c., which suggests that this is the plural stem, the other the dual]. In Lat. *vī-gintī vī-* is probably Neut. Dual Nom. of I.-Eur. **wi-*; the *-gintī*, with *ī* for *ē* owing to the popular accentuation **vīginti*, **trīginta*, **quadrāgenta*, &c., which takes its *g* apparently through influence of the *d* of I.-Eur. *(d)k̄mt- (but *vicesimus*; so Alb. -*zet*, 'a gross,' points to *ĝ* not *k̄*), is also Neut. Dual Nom. In *trī-gintā* the *trī-* is Neut. Plur. Nom. of the I.-Eur. stem **tri-*, the *-gintā* shows the original quantity of the Neut. Plur. suffix, which has by the time of the earliest literature been shortened in Nouns, &c. to *-ā* (ch. iii. § 43). In *quadrā-gintā* the *quadrā-* (on the form of the stem, see § 63) may correspond to Gk. *τετρω-* of *τετρώ-kovta* (see ch. iv. § 92), or may have the Neut. Plur. ending *-ā*, an ending assumed by *quinque*, *sex*, *septem*, *novem* in a somewhat haphazard way in the Compounds *quinqūā-ginta*, *sexā-ginta*, *septuā-ginta* (for **septu(m)āginta*; see above on *septuennis*, § 68), *nonā-ginta*, while *octō* in *octōginta* retains its ordinary form. The Ordinals are formed with the suffix *-tmo-* or *-t^omo-* (ch. v. § 14),

e. g. *vīcēsīmus*, older *vicensumus* (this spelling is more frequent than *vigesīmus*) for **vi-cent-tumus*, *trīcēsīmus* and *trigesīmus*, older *-ensumus* for **tri-cent-tumus* (O. Ind. *tri-śat-tamā-*); the Adverbs are *vīciēs*, older *-eus*, *trīciēs*, older *-ens* (sometimes *trīgīes*), like *decīes*, older *-ens* (§ 56); the Distributives *vīcēnus* (with byform *vīgēnus*), *trīcēnus* (with byform *trīgēnus*), &c., not like the abnormal *dēnus*, but like **decēnus* (§ 71).

§ 75. **Viginti, &c.** *Viginti* is spelt *veiginti* (*C. I. L.* i. 1194; x. 6009), but the *ei* may merely indicate *ī*, for the inscriptions are not of great antiquity (ch. i. § 9). The late spelling *vigenti* (*C. I. L.* v. 1645, &c.) points to *viġinti* (cf. *quinquaginta* xii. 482, and other examples of *-genta* quoted in *A. L. L.* vii. 69-70). In Late and Vulgar Latin the *g* was dropped (ch. ii. § 94), whence the form *vinti*; e. g. Wilm. 569:

et menses septem diēbus cum vinti duobus;

cf. Sard. *vinti*, Ital. *venti*, &c. The same thing happened to *trīgīnta*, producing the form *trienta* (*C. I. L.* xii. 5399, &c.), and in Romance, Sard. *trinta*, Ital. *trenta*, &c.; also to *quadragīnta* (a hexameter line on a late epitaph ends, *quadragīntā per annos*, vi. 28047), which had become *quar(r)agīnta* (Fabretti, iv. 134), whence Ital. *quaranta*, Fr. *quarante*. On the accentuation of these three numerals, see ch. iii. § 11. 4. *Septuāgīntā* is the scansion required in metrical epitaphs (*C. I. L.* vi. 22251. 29426). Its analogy produced in Mediaeval Latin the form *octuagīnta*, which found its way into some early editions of Latin authors (Skutsch, *Forsch.* i. 24). *Octagīnta* occurs sometimes in the Edict of Diocletian (*C. I. L.* iii. pp. 810, 811) and elsewhere (see *A. L. L.* vii. 70). (For other examples of the scansion *-gīntā* in late poetry, see Neue, ii³. p. 290.)

§ 76. **The Hundreds.** The I.-Eur. expression for 100 was apparently 'a decade of decades' (like the Compound later evolved in Gothic, *taihuntē-hund* (?)), viz. *(d)k̄m̄tōm, probably an old Gen. Plur. of the stem **dek̄m̄t* (§ 46), treated as a Nom., like *sestertium*, *-i* Gen. for *mille sestertium*, 'a thousand of sesterces,' in Latin. This explains why the full form, and not the mere stem, is used in Compounds in Greek and Latin (e. g. *ἐκατόμ-βη*, *ἐκατόγ-χειρος*, *centum-plex*, *centum-gēmīnus*, *centum-pondium*); though some prefer to regard *(d)k̄m̄tōm as Nom. Sg. of a Neut. O-stem, 'a decade,' just as O. Ind. *daśāti-* means, (1) a decade, (2) a hundred, i. e. 'a decade (of decades)'. The *d* of *(d)k̄m̄tōm shows its influence in Latin in the presence of *g*, instead of, or along with *c*, in the expressions for the various hundreds. In O. Lat. we find Neuter Compounds, *dūcentum* (with *dū-* the weak stem of I.-Eur. *dwē-*, a byform of *dwī-*, § 59), *trēcentum* (with I.-Eur. *trē-*, a byform of *trī-*, § 61),

nongentum, &c., used with the Genitive of the thing specified, e. g. *argenti sescentum*, Lucil. xxx. 22 M.; but these Neuter Compounds, when referring not to a mass, but to a number of individual things, became in course of time declined as Adjectives, *dŭ-centi -ae a*, *trĕ-centi -ae -a*, e. g. *trecentae causae* Plaut. (cf. *nongentus*, Plin. xxxiii. 2. 31). (So in Greek YO-stem Adjectives were formed, in Att. -κόσιοι (with -σι- for -τι-), in Dor. -κάτιοι.) They formed their Numeral Adverbs, Adjectives, and Distributives by analogy of the tens, e. g. *trĕcent-ies* (like *trĕcies*), *trĕcent-ĕsimus* (like *trĕcesimus*), *trĕcent-ĕni* (like *trĕceni*). The forms *quin-genti* (for **quinc-genti*, ch. iv. § 157), *septin-genti* (for **septem-genti*, **septen-genti* like *tingo* for **tengo*, ch. iv. § 11), apparently influenced *quadrin-genti* (for earlier *quadrĭ-genti*), *octin-genti*, and even *nonin-genti* (beside the usual *non-genti*). *Ses-centi* for **se(c)s-centi* obeys the same phonetic law as *disco* for **di(c)-sco* (cf. *di-dic-i*; see ch. iv. § 157. 3).

§ 77. **Centum, &c.** The stem **centŭ-* (-ĕ) appears in *centi-ceps* Hor., *centimānus* Hor., *centi-pĕda* (and *centum-pĕda*) Plin., &c., but *centom-* in *centumponidium* Plaut., Cato, *centumplex* Plaut. Pers. 560, *centum-gĕmĭnus* Virg., &c., so that the latter is the older formation. For examples of *ducentum*, &c., with Gen., from the older writers and in legal phraseology, see Neue, ii³. p. 298. The usage is confined to phrases like *ducentum auri, argenti, vini*, &c.; Plautus has *ducenti -ae -a*, &c., as in classical Latin. A transitional construction is seen in *C. I. L.* iv. 1136 *nongentum tabernae*, nine hundred shops. As to the form of the several numerals; *duocenti* is found in the late Latin of the Itala; *quadrigenti* is the Plautine form, though the MSS. have usually (not, however, universally in *Bacch.* 1183) changed it to *quadringenti*; for the second syllable is always short, and the Breves Breviantes Law is inoperative when a Mute and Liquid follow the short vowel, so that *-drĭ-* not *-drin-* must have been the second syllable of the word used in Plautus' day; *quadrigenti, quadrigenus*, &c. are probably also the classical forms (Neue, ii³. p. 297), but on Mon. Ancy. iii. 8 *quadringenos*; of *quingentum* Festus tells us that the pronunciation before his time was *quāncentum* (Fest. 338. 19 Th. 'quincentum' et producta prima syllaba, et per e litteram usurpant antiqui, quod postea levius visum est, ita ut nunc dicimus, pronuntiarī); *sescenti* is the correct spelling, not *sexcenti* (see Neue, ii³. p. 297); *septigenti* for *septingenti* occurs on the Edict of Diocletian; *noningenti* is a late and rare form (see Neue, l. c.); Caper censures the form *noncenti* (104. 1 K. *nongentos* non 'noncentos' dicendum est), and it seems to be the rule that after *n* the voiced (*g*), and not the unvoiced (*c*) guttural is used in these words.

§ 78. **The Thousands.** The Latin *mille*, in O. Lat. a declinable Neuter Noun taking a Genitive of the things specified, e. g. *mille hominum occiditur, milli (Abl.) passum vicerit*, is probably

unconnected with the Gk. χίλιοι, Lesb. χέλλιοι, from *ǵhěsljo-Adj., and the O. Ind. sa-hásram from *sm-ǵhěslom, a Neuter Noun-compound, of which the first part is the root sem-, 'one,' literally 'one thousand,' as Gk. ἑκατόν for *ǵ-κατόν (?), 'one hundred,' 'one (decade) of decades (?)' [Some suppose that it represents an original *sm-hesli, 'one thousand,' and that this became *melle, *mēle, as *quastus (cf. quāsillus) became quālus (older quallus, ch. iv. § 162); the Plural *mēlia becoming mīlia as *Plēnius became Plīnius (ch. iv. § 7). O. Ir. mīle would then be a loanword from Latin, for I.-Eur. sm- would remain in Irish.] It is cognate with the Celtic word for 'thousand' (O. Ir. mīle, W. mil), just as the Teutonic and Slavonic numerals are cognate, Goth. þūsundi F., Lith. tūkstantis, O. Sl. tysęšta or tysąšta F.

For the thousands, the units *duo*, *tria*, &c. are prefixed in Latin as separate words, *duo milia* (on the spelling *mīlia* beside *mille*, see ch. ii. § 127), *tria milia*, &c. The Ordinals and Adverbs are formed like those of the hundreds, *mill-ēsimus*, *miliēs*, &c., like *cent-ēsimus*, *cent-iēs*.

§ 79. **Mille.** Gellius (i. 16) quotes a number of passages to show that Cicero, as well as the older writers of the Republic, used *mille* as a Neuter Singular Noun, e. g. Cic. *Mil.* 53 mille hominum versabatur. So *mille passuum* (earlier *passum*), a mile. [Other examples are given by Neue, ii³. p. 303, to which add Plaut. *Bacch.* 928 millī (MSS. mille) cum numero nāuium]. In the spelling *meilia* (probably for *meillia*, for double consonants are written single on this inscription, e. g. *redīdei*, *tabelarios*) of *C. I. L.* i. 551 (Lucania, 132 B. C.), the *ei* may indicate merely the long *i*-sound. Lucilius (ix. 21 M.) seems also to recommend *ei* in both singular and plural (cf. ch. i. § 9) (so *meille* in the Ambrosian Palimpsest, Plaut. *Stich.* 587).

§ 80. **The Numerals in Romance.** The Cardinals are mostly retained, though *dūcenti*, &c. have become Fr. deux cents, Span. doscientos, &c. But only Italian keeps the Ordinals unchanged, primo, secondo, terzo, quarto, &c. French has premier for *primus*, and for the others uses the suffix *-ième*. Spanish has primero (like French) for *primus*, tercero (with the same suffix) for *tertius*, and uses for *nōnus* noveno (the Lat. Distributive *nōvenus*), and similarly for *dēcimus* deceno. (For a fuller account see Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 590 sqq.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE PRONOUNS.

§ 1. I. THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND THE REFLEXIVE. 1. Sing. Latin *ĕgō*, O. Lat. *ĕgō* represents I.-Eur. **ĕĝō* (Gk. *ἐγώ*), of which byforms were **egō* (Goth. *ik*, Lith. *esz* and *asz*), **eĝōm* (Gk. *ἐγών*), **egōm* (O. Sl. *azŭ*; cf. O. Ind. *ahám* with Aspirate instead of Media). It is strengthened by the addition of the particle *-mēt*, e. g. *egomet*, *mihimet*, and in certain of its cases by the particle *-ptĕ* (§ 20), e. g. *mihipte*, while in the Accusative we find the Pronoun doubled for emphasis, *mēmē*. For the Genitive, *mēi* is used, apparently the Gen. Sg. Neut. of the Possessive, 'of mine,' but in O. Lat. we have *mīs* (with the Gen. *ĕs*-suffix?); for the Dative *mīhĭ* (*mī*) for **mehei* or **mehoi*, with the I.-Eur. Locative ending (Umbr. *mehe*; cf. O. Ind. *máhy-am*) and with *mĭ-* instead of *mĕ-* because of the Pronoun's want of accent (ch. iii. § 18); for the Accusative O. Lat. *mēd*, by the time of Terence always *mē*, owing to the Latin phonetic law that final *d* was lost after a long vowel (ch. ii. § 137); this *d* is either the Ablative *d*, with a strange confusion between Acc. and Abl. functions (so in Engl. 'him' Dat. has become Acc.), or the I.-Eur. particle *-id*, often used in the Veda to strengthen Pronouns, **mē-id* (cf. Dor. Gk. *ἐμεί* Acc. for **ἐμει-íd*?), just as the particle **gĕ* is used to distinguish the Acc. in Teutonic (Goth. *mi-k*, Germ. *mich*; cf. Gk. *ἐμέ-γέ*); for the Ablative, O. Lat. *mēd* from I.-Eur. **mēd* (cf. O. Ind. *mád* from I.-Eur. **mēd*), which with *mēd* Acc., became *mē* in the second cent. B. C.; the Locative [I.-Eur. **mei* or **moi*, O. Ind. (Vedic) *mē* Loc., used also as Gen. and Dat., Gk. *μοί* Dat.] and Instrumental (perhaps I.-Eur. **mē* or **mō*) cannot be identified in Latin. On the affix *-ĝh-* of *mīhi*, see ch. x. § 1.

§ 2. *Egō* is the invariable scansion of classical poetry, and the almost invariable scansion of Plautus and the early Dramatists; *egō* is found occasionally in late poetry (Neue, ii³. p. 346), where it may possibly be influenced by Gk. ἐγώ, and in Plautus (e. g. *Poen.* 1185), &c., where it must be a relic of the older quantity (Klotz, *Altröm. Metrik*, p. 51; Müller, *Plaut. Pros.* p. 30), not yet shortened by the Breves Breviantes Law (ch. iii. § 42). The preponderance of the shortened form is due to the enclitic character of the word (even *egōmet*), for Lat. *egō* cannot represent I.-Eur. *eǵō, if final ō became ē in Latin (ch. iii. § 37). *Mihipte* is quoted from Cato by Fest. 144. 11 Th.; Paul. Fest. 145. 5; *mepte* occurs in Plaut. *Men.* 1059:

quin certissimumst
mépte potius fieri seruom, quám te umquam emittám manu.

For examples of *meme* (a somewhat doubtful form), see Neue, ii³. p. 355. *Mis* Gen. is quoted by Priscian from Ennius (*A.* 145 M.):

ingens cura mis cum concordibus aequiperare,

and probably occurs in Plaut. in *Poen.* 1188, beginning: *rebús mīs agúndis* (anapaestic), and in other passages, though the MSS. have usually changed it to the more familiar *mei*. It is often mentioned as an O. Lat. form by the grammarians (see the references in Neue, ii³. p. 347), and may represent an original **mēs*, as *Salutis* is in O. Lat. *Salutes* (ch. vi. § 17). For the Dative, we have on old inscriptions *mihei* (*C. I. L.* i. 1016. 1277), and with *e* to express the *ei*-diphthong (cf. ch. iv. § 32) *mihe* (i. 1049). A still older form *mehe* (cf. *mehi* Plaut. *Men.* 925 (P.)) seems to be mentioned by Quintilian (i. 5. 21 nam 'mehe' pro mi apud antiquos tragoediarum praecepit scriptores in veteribus libris invenimus), though, if we retain the MSS. reading 'pro me,' we must suppose *mehe* to be a mere graphic expression of *mē*, as in Umbrian a long vowel is indicated by repeating it and inserting h, e. g. *comohota* 'commōta' (whether this was a Latin practice is doubtful, see ch. ii. § 56). The final vowel of *mihi*, &c. had quite become a short vowel in Quintilian's time, and is described by him in the phrase commonly applied to *ī*, as 'a sound between *e* and *i*' (see ch. ii. § 16); and even in Plautus and the early Dramatists *mīhi* is the usual scansion (Leppermann, *De correptione*, p. 9). *Mīhi* is often contracted to *mī*, as *nihil* to *nīl* (ch. ii. § 58), so that we have side by side in Plautus divergent treatments of this Dative, such as (1) dissyllabic *mīhī*, e. g. *Truc.* 77 Nam mīhī haec méretrix, &c., (2) the same with elision, e. g. *Stich.* 427 mih(i) expedi, (3) monosyllabic *mī*, e. g. (elided) *Truc.* 173 Sunt m(i) étiam. (For instances of *mī*, see Neue, ii³. 349, and on Nigidius' distinction of Gen. and Dat., Gell. xiii. 26.)

The remark of Festus (156. 6 Th.) 'me' pro mihi dicebant antiqui, illustrated by a quotation from Lucilius (*inc.* 98 M.): *quae res me impendet*, means, of course, merely that in O. Lat. another case was used (in this example, the Accusative; cf. *Lucr.* i. 326 *mare quae impendent saxa*), where the classical construction had the Dative; and similarly *vae te* Plaut. *Asin.* 481 (cf. *vae me* Seneca, *Apoc.* 4) is probably nothing but an unusual employment of the Accusative. The Vocative of the Possessive Pronoun *mī*, e. g. *mī fili*, *mī vir*, has been regarded as a Locative-Dative by some and compared with Homer's *μηρέμ μοι*, the Tragedians' *ὦ γύναι μοι*, Vedic *mē giras*, 'my hymns.' But it is more likely to be a byform of **mie* (with unaccented *e* sunk to *i*, ch. iii. § 18),

as *filii* may be of *filie* (but see ch. vi. § 31), for it is always joined with a Voc., and is used in good writers only with a masculine noun (with a Fem. after Apuleius, Neue, ii³. p. 368); and this is the explanation given by the native grammarians [see below, § 12; there is no **tī* (Gk. *τοι, σοι*) nor **sī* (Gk. *οί*)]. The Accusative *med* is found on the very earliest Latin inscriptions which we possess, the Praenestine fibula (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4123), with *Manios med fefaked Numasiosoi*, and the Dvenos inscription (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 285, Rome), with *Dvenos med feked* (or *feced*); and in Plautus *mēd* and *mē* are doublets, in the Acc. as in the Abl., *mē* often being shortened by prosodical hiatus to *mē* before an initial vowel, while in Terence *mē*, &c. Acc., Abl. has ousted *mēd*, &c. Whether Plautine *mē* Abl. is ever an Instrumental form, and has not lost a final *-d*, it is impossible to say; but there is no indication of its being anything but a phonetic variation of an original *mēd* (cf. ch. ii. § 137). On *mē-quidem* Plaut., see ch. iii. § 51.

§ 3. 2 Sing. Lat. *tū* is from I.-Eur. **tū* (Hom. Gk. *τῦ-νη*, O. Ir. *tū*, O. H. G. *dū*, O. Sl. *ty*), as Dor. Gk. *τύ* from I.-Eur. **tū*. In the oblique cases the I.-Eur. stem was **twě* (or **twō*) and **tē* (or **tō*), &c. [e.g. Gk. *σέ* for Cret. *τφέ*, O. Ind. (Ved.) *tvá* Instr., *tvé* Loc., *tē* Dat., Gen.], often enlarged by an affix *-bh-*, like the *-gh-* of the 1 Sing. Pron. (e.g. O. Ind. *tū-bhyam* Dat.). For the Genitive in Latin the Gen. Sg. Neut. of the Possessive is used, *tuī*, 'of thine' (see above, on *mēī*), and a Gen. *tis* (? *tīs*) appears in O. Lat.; for the Dative, *tibī*, older *tibeī*, for **tebhei* (Umbr. *tefe*; cf. Pruss. *tebbei*), with *tī-* for *te-* owing to its unaccented character; for the Acc., as for the Abl., O. Lat. *tēd*; in the earliest literature *tēd* and *tē* appear as 'doublets' (like *mēd* and *mē*, § 2), but by the middle of the second cent. B. C. *tēd* is out of use; the Locative and Instrumental cannot be identified in Latin. A strengthened form of the Nom. is *tū-tē*, of the Acc. and Abl. *tē-tē*; and with addition of the particle *-mēt* we find *tū-tē-met* (cf. ch. iii. § 39), *tibi-met*, *tē-met*.

§ 4. *Tis* (like *mīs*, § 2) is attested for O. Lat. by the grammarians (see Neue, ii³. p. 347), and occurs in Plaut. *Mil.* 1033 (an anapaestic line):

quia *tis* egeat, quia *tē* careat: ob eam rem huc ad te missast,

where, if we keep the reading of the MSS. (the evidence of the Palimpsest is wanting), we must scan *tīs*, unlike *mīs*. (Shall we read quia *tīs ea* egeat ?); Trin. 343 *nē tis alios misereat* (so in the Palimpsest, but the other MSS. have changed the unfamiliar form to *tui*), and possibly elsewhere (see Neue, l. c. and add Plaut. *Cist.* 457) The Dative is spelt *tibeī*, *C. I. L.* i. 542. 1453, but *tibe* in all the MSS. of Varro *R. R.* iii. 7. 11, and in *C. I. L.* i. 33 (one of the Scipio epitaphs in Saturnian metre, c. 180 B. C.). The Acc. is spelt *te* (probably with elision) on the same epitaph:

quāre lūbens t(e) in-grēmūm. Scīpio, récipit.

Tu-met is not allowed by Priscian (i. p. 591. 5 H.). An example of *tute* is the famous alliterative line of Ennius (*A.* 108 M.) :

O Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti.

(For other examples of *tute*, *tutimet*, *tibimet*, &c., see Neue, ii³. pp. 361 sqq.; on *tūquidem*, *tēquidem*, see above, ch. iii. § 51.)

The Umbro-Oscan forms for the Accusative (and Nom.?) point to an original *tīom* (from **twīom* as *fīo* from **fwīo*; or with *ī* for I.-Eur. *ū*?), Umbr. *tīom* and *tīo*, Osc. *tīum* (usually taken as Nom.).

§ 5. **Reflexive.** The I.-Eur. stem was **swě* (or **swǔ*) and **sě* (or **sǔ*), &c. (e. g. O. Ind. *svá-*, 'own,' Goth. *svēs*, O. Sl. *svoji*; Goth. *si-k* Acc., O. Sl. *sebě* Dat.), often with the same affix as 2 Sg. **twě*, **tě* (see above), viz. *-bh-*. The Latin Gen. is *suī*, the Gen. Sg. Neut. of the Possessive (like *mei*, *tui*; see above), the Dat. *sibi* for **sebhei* (Pelign. *sefei*, Osc. *sífei*; cf. Pruss. *sebbei*), with *sǔ-* for *sě-* owing to the unaccented use of the Reflexive; the Acc. and Abl. *sē* (O. Lat. *sēd*, which went out of use with *med*, *ted*, § 2), often doubled for emphasis, *sēsē*. The particle *-met* is added for the same purpose to *se*, *sibi*, viz. *semet*, *sibimet*. *Se-pse* is read in Cic. *Rep.* iii. 8. 12 : *quae omnis magis quam seipse diligit*.

§ 6. The spelling *sibi* is found on *C. I. L.* i. 38 (an Elegiac Scipio epitaph, c. 130 B. C.) *ut sibiē me esse creatum Laentur*; i. 196 (the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C.); i. 198 (the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C.); i. 200 (the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C.); i. 205 (the Lex Rubria of 49 B. C.), &c.; the spelling *sibe* was found (with *quase*) by Quint. (i. 7. 24) in several MSS. (sed an hoc voluerint auctores nescio), and was affected by Livy (T. Livium ita his usum ex Pediano comperi, qui et ipse eum sequebatur). Livy's spelling was probably designed to express short unaccented *i*, the sound which the grammarians describe as being 'between an *e* and an *i*' (see ch. ii. § 16). *Sibi* (like *mihī*, *tibī*) is the usual scansion in Plautus and the early Dramatists, but *sibi* is by no means rare, and is normal in the phrase *suus sibi*, 'his very own' (so *meus mihī*), e. g. *suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*; cf. O. Sl. *pisachā svoją si rěči*, 'scribebant suam sibi linguam'). There is no Genitive form in O. Lat., **sis*, corresponding to *mis*, *tis* (Priscian ii. p. 2. 29 H.). *Sed*, Acc., occurs on the S. C. Bacch., of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196 *inter sed*), and on the Lex Bantina of 133-118 B. C. (i. 197 *apud sed*: along with *sese*, *seese*); *sesed* on the inscr. of the Faliscan cooks (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 72 a). *Sese* is much more frequent than *mēmē* and *tētē*. (For examples of its use, see Neue, ii³. p. 355.)

The Oscan Acc. is *siom* (cf. above, § 4, on Umbro-Osc. *tīom* 'te'), the Umbrian Dat. *seso*.

§ 7. 1 **Plur.** Of the two I.-Eur. stems, **wě-* (or **wǔ-*) (e. g. O. Ind. *vay-ám* Nom., Goth. *veis*, Engl. *we*, Lith. *vè-du* Dual, O. Sl. *vě*) and **ně-* (or **nǔ-*) (e. g. O. Ind. *nas*, the enclitic Gen.,

Dat., Acc., O. Ir. *nī*, Goth. *uns* for **ns*, Engl. *us*, O. Sl. *nasŭ*; Gk. *νοῦ* Dual, O. Sl. *na*; with weak grade *ns-* and an affix *-smč-* in O. Ind. oblique cases, *asmán* Acc., *asmábhis* Instr., &c., Lesb. Gk. *ἄμμες*, Att. *ἡμεῖς*), the latter appears in Latin *nōs* Acc. (Zend *nā* Acc.). *Nōs* is also the Nominative form. The Gen. is *nostrum* (O. Lat. *nostrorum*, *-arum*) and *nostrī*, the Gen. Plur. and the Gen. Sg. Neut. of the Possessive, 'of ours,' the Gen. Pl. being used when the idea of plurality was specially prominent, e. g. *omnium nostrum*, *pars nostrum*, but *amicus nostrī*; the Dat., Abl. is *nōbīs* (earlier *nō-bei-s*), apparently with the plural suffix *s* added to a case suffix like that of Dat. Sg. *tibei*, *sibei*; in O. Lat. *nis* seems also to have been used (Paul. Fest. 33. 6 Th.), with the ordinary Dat., Abl. Plur. suffix (see ch. vi. § 48). To strengthen the pronoun, the particle *-met* is added; *nosmet* (always Nom. in Plautus), *nobismet*.

§ 8. *Enos* Acc. is found in the ancient Hymn of the Arval Brothers, preserved in a carelessly written inscription, containing the minutes of the Priesthood for the year 218 A. D. (C. I. L. i. 28): *enos, Lases, iuuate*, and *enos, Marmor, iuuato*. If the lines have Saturnian rhythm, the accent must fall on the first syllable of *enos* (see ch. ii. § 141, p. 128 n.):

*é*nos, Láses, iuuáte . . .
*é*nos, Mármor, iuuáto;

but this, and indeed every fact about the lines, is doubtful. The form *enos* is generally explained as having a particle **ē* prefixed to *nos* (cf. *ē-μέ*). *Nosmet* is, like *vosmet*, always Subject in Plautus, but also Acc. in Terence, *Phorm.* 172, and the classical writers. The use of *nostrum* (Partitive Gen. and with *omnium*) and *nostrī* is discussed by Gellius (xx. 6). For instances of *nostrorum*, *-arum* for *nostrum* in Plautus, &c., see Neue, ii², p. 359. The spelling *nobeis* is frequent in the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus (see Studemund's Index, p. 505).

§ 9. 2 Plur. There are two I.-Eur. stems, **yu-* (O. Ind. *yūyám*, Goth. *jūs*, Engl. *you*, Lith. *jūs*; O. Ind. *yuvám* Dual, Lith. *jù-du*) and **wě-* (or **wō-*) (O. Ind. *vas*, the enclitic Gen., Dat., Acc., Pruss. *wans*, O. Sl. *vy vasŭ*; O. Ind. *vām* Dual, O. Sl. *va*). The former, with the affix *-smč-* is found in Gk. *ὑμεῖς*, O. Ind. *yušmán* Acc., *yušmábhis* Instr., &c.; the latter is the stem used in Latin *vōs* Acc. (Zend *vā* Acc.). *Vōs* is also the Nominative form; *vestrum* (O. Lat. *vostrorum*, *-arum*) and *vestrī* (O. Lat. *vostrī*) the Gen., with the same usage and origin as *nostrum* and *nostrī* (see above); *vōbīs* is the Dat., Abl., older *vobeis* (see above on *nobis*). The strengthening particle used is *-met*:

vosmet (only Nom. in Plautus, but afterwards Acc. as well), *vobismet*; and *-pte* in O. Lat. *vopte* (Paul. Fest. 578. 21 Th. 'vopte' pro vos ipsi Cato posuit).

§ 10. For examples of Gen. *vestrum* (*costrorum*) and *vestri*, see Neue, ii³. p. 359; and cf. *nostrum*, *nostrorum*, *nostrum*, above. The spelling *vobeis* is extremely frequent in the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus, and occurs in the S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L.* i. 196. 29), the Epistula ad Tiburtes of c. 100 B. C. (i. 201), &c.

§ 11. II. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. In the I.-Eur. languages there is a close connexion between the Possessives and the Gen. of the Personal Pronouns. Thus O. Ind. (Vedic) *tvá-s* is Possessive 'thy,' *táva* is Gen., 'of thee' (I.-Eur. **těwě*); Dor. Gk. *τέος* is Possessive, *τέο* (I.-Eur. **tě-syō*) is Gen. Latin *tuus*, O. Lat. *tovo-* (I.-Eur. **těwo-*) must be similarly derived from the I.-Eur. Gen. **těwě*, Latin *suus*, O. Lat. *sovo-* (I.-Eur. **sěwo-*) from a corresponding Gen. **sěwě*, while *meus* (**meyo-*) may come from the Locative-Genitive **mei* (O. Ind. *mē* Gen., Dat.). The same connexion is seen between *cujus*, the Gen. of the Interrogative (§ 13), and *cujus -a -um* the Possessive (§ 23). Some purists objected to this Possessive, and parodied Virgil's line (*E.* iii. 1) by :

dic mihi, Damoeta, 'cujum' pecus, anne Latinum?

under the idea that *cujus -a -um* was merely a vulgar inflexion of a Gen. suffix *-us*, treated as if it had been *-us* of the Nom. Sing.

Beside the Reflexive Possessive stem **sěwō-* (Gk. *έός*), there was another I.-Eur. form, **swō-* (O. Ind. *svás*, Gk. *ός* for **σφος*). The latter would be in Latin *so-* (ch. iv. § 68), and appears in the O. Lat. forms *sam* for *suam*, *sas* for *suas*, *sos* for *suos*, *sis* for *suus*, which must not be confounded with the Demonstrative stem *so-* on the one hand (O. Lat. *sos* for *eos*, *sum* for *eum*, &c.), nor on the other with the monosyllabic *suas*, *suos*, *suus* (pronounced *swas*, *swos*, *swis*), where, through the unaccented use of the Poss., the *š* has been turned into a consonant (*w*) before a long vowel (see ch. ii. § 149), just as the *ě* (*ŷ*) of unaccented *meus* has been turned into *y* in monosyllabic *meas*, *meos*, *meis*, *meā*, *meō*. *Mieis* was the older spelling of *meis* (ch. ii. § 9), and in the Voc. Sing.

Masc. we have, besides *meus*, the form *mi*, e. g. *mi fili*, *mi homo*, *mi vir*.

For the Plural Pronouns the suffix -tĕro- (ch. v. § 16) was used (cf. Gk. ἡμέ-τερος, ὑμέ-τερος), 1 Pl. *nŏster*, 2 Pl. O. Lat. *voster*, which by the phonetic laws of Latin (cf. *vĕto* from older *vŏto*, ch. iv. § 10) became *vester* about the middle of the second cent. B. C. [Osc. *nestro-* (?), Umbr. *vestro-*.]

The Gen. Sg. Neut. of these Possessives was in classical Latin used for the Gen. of the Personal Pronouns, *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, and, where the notion of plurality was involved (as in the Partitive Genitive or with *omnium*), the Gen. Pl. *nostrum*, *vestrum* (in O. Lat. *nostrorum*, -*arum*, *vostrorum*, -*arum*) (see § 8).

The strengthening particles -*mĕt*-, -*ptĕ* are added to the Possessives, e. g. *meamet*, *suismet*, *meapte*, *suopte*, *nostrapte*.

§ 12. The grammarians speak of an O. Lat. spelling *miis*, from which they derive Voc. *mi* (as *Laeli* Voc., *Laelius* Nom.) (e. g. Charis. p. 159. 17 K., Vel. Long. p. 77. 12 K.; other references in Neue, ii³. p. 366), though the only instance which they quote is *miis* in Ter. *Heaut.* 699 (probably a dissyllable) :

at enim istoc nihil est mágis, Syre, miis nŭptiis aduĕrsum,

where *miis* (a spelling retained in the MSS. of Terence), like *mieis* (probably a monosyllable) on a Scipio epitaph of c. 130 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 38):

uirtutes generis mieis moribus accumulavi,

and *mieis* (probably a monosyllable) in Plaut. *Men.* 202 : *úna uiuis mieis morigera mŏribus* (probably *mieis*, *Truc.* 709, where the MSS. read *miles*), shows that spelling of *i* for *e* (I.-Eur. *ey*) which was the rule in Republican Latin in an unaccented syllable before -*is* (-*eis*), e. g. *abiegnieis* (but *abiegnĕa* Acc.), *aesculnieis* on the Lex Parieti Faciundo of 105 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 577) (see ch. ii. § 9). [For other passages in Plautus where *miis* is indicated by the MSS., see Neue, *l. c.*; in *Trin.* 822 *mis* may be Gen. Sg. of the Personal Pronoun, *mīs* (§ 2), or Abl. Pl. of the Possessive : *bonis mīs quid foret aut meae uitae* (anapaestic)]. For the Vocative Sg. Masc., *meus* was used with an O-stem Noun in the Nominative form, e. g. Plaut. *Asin.* 664 :

da, méus ocellus, méa rosa, mi ánime, mea uolŭptas,

Cas. 137 :

sine, amábo, ted amári, meus festŭs dies,
meus pŭllus passer, méa columba, mi lepus.

(Notice *mi lepus* in Plaut., where the Noun is not an O-stem. But Virg. has *meus sanguis*.) On the theory that *mi* is I.-Eur. **moi* or **mei* Loc., see § 2 above.

Mi is not found with a Voc. Fem. Sg. or Masc. Pl. till Late and Vulgar Latin, e. g. *mi parens*, my mother, Apul. *Met.* iv. 26 ; o *mi*, inquit, hospites, Petron.

116, p. 82. 25 B. ; (mi homines, mi spectatores, Plaut. *Cist.* 678, should probably be *mei*, as in *Mil.* 1330 O mei oculi, O mi anime). (See Neue, ii³. pp. 368-9.)

We find *tou[am]* for *tuam* on an old inscription (*C. I. L.* i. 1290 *quei tou[am] pacem petit adiouta*); *soueis* for *suis* on the *Lex Repetundarum* of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198. 50, beside *suei, suae, suo, sua Abl.*.) and on i. 1258, i. 1297 (where it is a monosyllable :

plouruma que fecit populo soueis gaudia nuges),

souo i. 1007 (beside *suom*, both dissyllabic :

suóm mareitum córde dilexit souo),

souom Gen. Pl. Masc. i. 588, of c. 81 B. C.

The unemphatic Possessive is a monosyllable in the early Dramatists (by Synzesis), in iambic forms, e. g. *méôs, síús*, which should probably not be scanned according to the Breves Breviantes Law **měôs, *sűis* (see ch. iii. § 49). (Instances from Plaut. and Ter. in Neue, ii³. p. 371.) How far the Vulgar Latin unemphatic Possessive **mus, *mum, *ma* (seen in Fr. *mon, ma*, and in Vulg. Ital. *ma-donna, padre-mo, &c.*) should be referred to O. Lat. *so-* (I.-Eur. **swo-*), &c., or to these colloquial forms, is a doubtful point. (Cf. *tis* for *tuis* on a late metrical inscription, Orelli 4847 :

cum vita functus jungar tis umbra figuris.)

O. Lat. *so-* Possess. is attested by Festus and distinguished from O. Lat. *so-* Demonstr. (*sas* Fest. 476. 17 Th. 'sas' Verrius putat significare eas, teste Ennio, qui dicat in lib. i. :

uirginēs nam sibi quisque domi Romanus habet sas,

cum suas magis videatur significare, sicuti ejusdem lib. vii. fatendum est eam significari, cum ait :

nec quisquam sapientia quae perhibetur
in somnis uidit prius quam sam discere coepit,

idem cum ait 'sapsam,' pro ipsa nec alia ponit in lib. xvi. :

quo res sapsa loco sese ostentatque iubetque,

et Pacuvius in Teucro :

nam Teúcrum regi sápsa res restibiliet ;

sis Fest. 428. 11 Th. 'sos' pro eos antiqui dicebant, ut Ennius, lib. i. :

constitit inde loci propter sos dia dearum,

et lib. iii. :

circum sos quae sunt magnae gentes opulentae,

lib. vii. :

dum censent terrere minis, hortantur íbe sos,

lib. xi. :

contendunt Graios, Graecos memorare solent sos,

interdum pro suos ponebant, ut cum per dativum casum idem Ennius effert :

postquam lumina síis oculis bonus Ancus reliquit ;

sam Paul. Fest. 33. 6 Th. antiqui dicebant . . . 'sam' pro suam). On the other hand Festus quotes in illustration of O. Lat. *puellus* part of a line of Ennius with monosyllabic *suos* (so spelt in the MSS. of Festus 324. 17 Th. and Paulus 325. 6) :

Poeni soliti suos sacrificare puellos,

and the MSS. of Lucretius spell *suo* (monosyll.) in i. 1022, v. 420 :

ordine se suo quaeque sagaci mente locarunt,

but *sis* in his quotation of Ennius' line, just mentioned, iii. 1025 :

lumina sis oculis etiam bonus Ancus reliquit,

so that monosyllabic *sūos*, &c. of everyday speech, a scansion discarded by the Augustan poets as unsuitable to the dignity of poetry, were different forms from O. Lat. *sos*, &c. We have monosyllabic *suo*, *tuū* (see ch. ii. § 65) on the dedicatory inscription of Mummius, the conqueror of Corinth (*C.I.L.* i. 542, of 146 B. C.) :

uisum animo suo perfecit, tua pace rogans te.

(Gen. Pl. *meum*, *tuum*, *nostrum* are attested by Priscian (i. p. 308. 23 H.), and occur along with *suum* (cf. *suom*, *C. I. L.* i. 588, of c. 81 B. C.) in the Republican Dramatists, &c. (see instances in Neue), though an instance of *rostrum* (*vestrum*) is difficult to find. It occurs in the elegiac epitaph of Ennius quoted by Cicero, *Tusc.* i. 15. 34 :

hic uestrum panxit maxima facta patrum.

The particle *-met* is not found with the Possessives in Cicero or Caesar, and is not common in other authors. We have *mēamet culpā*, Plaut. *Poen.* 446, *suāmet*, *suōmet*, *suāmet*, *suismet* in Sallust. It was thus more a particle for Personal than for Possessive Pronouns. But *-pte* is very common, though almost exclusively with the Abl. of the Possessive, which precedes its noun, e. g. *suapte manu*, Cic.; *meopte ingenio*, Plaut.; *nostrapte culpā*, Ter. *Phorm.* 766. (See examples and references to the native grammarians, in Neue, ii³. p. 373). Still the usual method of emphatic expression was *suā ipsius manu*, *meo ipsius ingenio*, *nostra ipsorum culpa* in literary Latin, and in colloquial speech *suus sibi*, *meus mihi*, &c. (§ 6). Examples of Possessives from the Umbro-Oscan dialects are, Osc. *tuvai* 'tuaē,' *suvam* 'suam,' *súvad* 'suā,' *suveis* 'sui' (perhaps Pel. *svad* 'suā,' Osc. *nistrus* 'nostros'); Umbr. *tua* and *tua* 'tua,' *tuer* and *tover* 'tui,' *vestra* 'vestrā.'

§ 13. III. DEMONSTRATIVES. There were several Demonstrative Pronoun-stems in I.-Eur., some of which appear in some languages as Adverbs and Particles only, but as Pronouns in others. Thus the stem *ke-*, (*ko-*) appears in Latin in the Adverb *ce-* of *cēdo*, 'give here,' and in the Particle *-ce* of *hujus-ce*, *illis-ce*, &c., but in Oscan *eko-* is the Pronoun in common use, which corresponds to the Latin *hic*; and on the other hand the

stems *ġho-*, *ġhe-* (cf. *ġhī-*) of Lat. *hi-c* (O. Lat. *hē-c*), *ho-c* appear as particles in O. Ind. *ha*, *hī*, Gk. *ὀ-χί*, *val-χι*.

The Latin Demonstrative stems are :

(1) I.-Eur. *sō-*, (*sč-*), which seems to have been originally confined to Nom. Sg. Masc. and Fem., a stem *tō-* being used elsewhere (O. Ind. *sá* and *sás* M., *sá* F., *tád* N., Gk. *ὀ* and *ὄs* M., *ἦ* F., *τό*, for **τοδ*, N.) *So-* is the stem of O. Lat. *sam* 'eam,' *sos* 'eos,' *sum* 'eum'; to- of the second element of the compound *is-te* for **is-tō* M. (ch. iii. § 37), *is-ta* F., *is-tud* N., from the stem **i-*, **ei-* (see below), though some regard the first part as the stem *es-* (Umbr. *es-to-*?), a byform of the stem *so-* (*se-*), with *i* for *e* owing to the unaccented use of the Pronoun (ch. iii. § 18). By a further reduction of the vowel *iste* became in course of time *ste*.

(2) I.-Eur. *ġhō-* (*ġhē-*) supplies Lat. *hī-c* from O. Lat. *hē-c* M., *haec* for **hai-ce*, *hoc* for *hocc* for **hod-c*, 'this,' all augmented by the particle **ke*. The *i* of *hic* is due to its unaccented nature (see ch. iii. § 18).

(3) I.-Eur. *ol-* (Lat. *ŭl-tra*, *ul-timus*; see ch. ix. § 56), a grade of the root *ŭl-* (*ŭl-*) of Gk. *ἄλλος*, Lat. *alius*, &c. (§ 29), with I.-Eur. *sō-* appended. The Nom. Sg. Masc. was **ol-sō*, O. Lat. *olle*, or **ol-sōs*, O. Lat. *ollus*, Fem. **ol-sā*, O. Lat. *olla*, with *ll* by the Latin phonetic law for original *ls* (cf. *velle* for **vel-se*), Neut. **ol-tōd*, which should have been in Latin **oltud*, **ultud*, but which was adapted to the Masc. and Fem. forms and became *ollud*. In class. Lat. owing to the unaccented use of the Pronoun apparently, though the change is a curious one, the *ō* became *ī*, *ille* (*illus* being dropped), *illa*, *illud*.

(4) From I.-Eur. *ī-* (*ei-*) and *eyo-* (O. Ind. *id-ám* N., *im-ám* Acc. M., Lith. *jīs* M., O. Sl. *-jī*, &c.) comes the Latin 'anaphoric' pronoun (i. e. the pronoun which refers to something previously mentioned), *īs* M., *ea* for **eyā* F., *ŭl* N. Augmented by a combination of the particle *pč* (ch. x. § 1) with the Pronoun-stem *so-*, a combination which expresses 'self,' it forms the Latin Pronoun of Identity, *ipse* M. for **i-p(e)-sō* (ch. iii. § 37), *ipsa* F., *ipsum* N., in the O. Lat. also *ea-pse* with flexion of the first element of the Compound only, and *ea-psa* with flexion of both elements. Augmented by the particle *-dem* (ch. x. § 1) it

expresses 'the same,' *ī-dem* for *is-dem* M. (like *audio* for **aus-dio*, ch. iv. § 151), *ea-dem* F. (For a fuller list of the I.-Eur. demonstrative stems which appear in Latin, see the chapters on the Adverb and the Conjunction.)

The Declension of these stems differed originally from that of Noun-stems, though it became more and more assimilated in course of time, and in Greek had come to be almost identical. The Nom., Acc. Sg. Neut. was formed, not like O-stem Nouns in *-m*, e. g. *dōnum*, but in *-d* (often written *-t*, ch. ii. § 73), e. g. *illud*, *istud* (but *ipsum* instead of **i-ptud*), *id*; the Dat. Sg. of all Genders has *-ī*, older *-ei* (*-oi*), like the Locative *-ei* (*-oi*) suffix which appears in O-stem nouns such as *Cōrinthī*, e. g. *illī*, *istī*, *ipsī*, *huic* for O. Lat. *hoi-ce*, *ēī*, and *ēī* for **ey-ei*; the Gen. Sg. of all Genders is formed by the addition to this Dative-Locative form of the Gen. suffix *-ōs*, *-us*, as in O. Lat. *nomin-us*, e. g. *illī-us*, *istī-us*, *ipsī-us* (with shortening of vowel before vowel, *illīus*, &c. ch. ii. § 143), *hujus* (pronounced **hūyyus*) for *hōi-us*, *ejus* (pronounced **ēyyus*) which when unaccented became in the rapid utterance of ordinary speech **illīs*, **istīs*, **ipsīs*, **hūs*, **ēis*, e. g. *illī(u)s modi* Ter. *Ad.* 441, or in one word, *illīmodi*, with *s* dropped before *m* as in *primus* for **prismus* (ch. iv. § 151). The Nom. Plur. Masc. suffix of O-stem pronouns, viz. *-oi*, was in Latin (as in Greek) borrowed by O-stem nouns (see ch. vi. § 40), and so is not distinctive of the Pronoun in Latin, but the Nom. Sing. Fem. (and Nom. Acc. Pl. Neut.) in *-ai* is a feature of the pronominal declension which remains in Latin *haec* for O. Lat. *hai-ce*, *illaec* for **illai-ce*, *istaec* for **istai-ce*, though without the particle *-ce* the two last take the *-a* of Noun-stems, *illa*, *ista* (and so *ipsa*). Before the Dat., Abl. Plur. suffix the stem appears with an appended *i* (O. Ind. *té-bhyas*, Goth. *þai-m*, Lith. *té-ms*, O. Sl. *tě-mŭ*), e. g. Lat. *hī-bus*; cf. *ī-bus* for **ei-bus* (O. Ind. *ē-bhyās*), but *quī-bus*, not **quī-bus*. There is the same difficulty with Latin Pronouns as there is with Nouns (ch. vi. § 36), in assigning any 'Ablative' forms to an original Instrumental. Thus Osc. *svai puh*, 'si quo' (cf. Umbr. *pu-e* 'quo'), in the sense of 'sive' (but see ch. ix. § 5), suggests that Lat. *quō* in some of its uses may be an Instrumental case form and represent an original **q̄ō* not **q̄ōd*. But

Adverbial *eā* in *praeter-ea* is shown to be an Ablative by *aruorsum ead* on the S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L.* i. 196. 24); cf. *eol die*, xi. 4766. The Locative had also the Dat. and Gen. functions, which we found to belong to the Loc. of the Personal Pronouns, e. g. Gk. *μητέρι μοι* (§ 2). Its suffix in O-stems was *-ei* or *-oi*, e. g. Gk. *ποῖ*, Dor. *πεῖ*, *ἐκεῖ*; the former is the suffix used in Oscan, e. g. *eísei*, which uses in the Fem. the \bar{A} -stem Loc. suffix, e. g. *eísai*.

§ 14. O. Lat. *so-*. Festus (428. 11 Th.) quotes *sos* for *eos* from three lines of Ennius (see § 12); elsewhere (476. 17 Th.) he cites *sam* for *eam*, *sapsa* for *ipsa* from the same author, and (426. 2 Th.) *sum* for *eum*: 'sum' pro eum usus est Ennius lib. i.:

astu, non ui, sum summam seruare decet rem,

et lib. ii.:

ad sese sum quae dederat in luminis oras.

[The gloss (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 350) '*soc*': *ita* is doubtful; cf. Umbr. *e-soc* 'sic.'] But neither the Demonstrative *so-* nor the byform of the Reflexive Possessive *so-* (I.-Eur. *swo-*) are found in the conversational language of Plautus and Terence. The Neuter **tod* is preserved in an O. Lat. Adverb *topper* for **tod-per*, on which see ch. ix. § 7.

§ 15. The particle *-ce*. This particle belongs to the stems *kō-* (*kě-*), (also *ki-* and *kyo-*) [Gk. *ἐκεῖ* Loc. Advb., *κεῖνος*, Osc. *eko-* (often with this particle added, e. g. *ekask*, 'hae'), Lat. *cī-ter*, *ci-tra*, O. Ir. *cē*, 'on this side,' Engl. *he*, *him*, Germ. *heu-te*, Lith. *szis*, 'this,' O. Sl. *sī*], and appears as an Adverb or Preposition in Lat. *cē-do*, 'give here' (more frequent in Terence than in Plautus), (O. Ir. *cit* 'da' (?)), and probably in Osc. *ce-bmust*, 'huc venerit.' It is said to be employed as an enclitic in other languages too, e. g. Arm. *tēr-s*, 'this person,' Goth. *þau-h*, Engl. *though* (?). Its widespread use with Demonstratives in Latin and Umbro-Oscan (Lat. *hī-c*, *ille*, O. Lat. *illīc*, *iste*, O. Lat. *istīc*, Osc. *eisa-k* and Umbr. *erak*, 'eā,' Osc. *ekask*, 'hae,' *exac*, 'haec, íu-k, 'eā,' and so on) may be compared with the Romance forms which have prefixed Lat. *ecce* to certain Pronouns and Adverbs, e. g. Fr. *çà*, 'there,' from *ecce-hac*; Fr. *ci*, Ital. *ci*, 'here,' from *ecce-hīc*; Fr. *ce*, Ital. *ciò*, 'this,' from *ecce-hoc*; Fr. *celle* from *ecce-illa*, Fr. *cette* from *ecce-ista*, &c.), (cf. *eccillum uideo* and *eccistam uideo* Plaut.). It is the same tendency of expression which has reasserted itself; and it has its equivalents in vulgar English 'this here' for 'this,' 'that there' for 'that,' and so on. The usage with these forms with *-ce* differed in early and in classical Latin; for while in early Latin they are more or less arbitrarily used, in classical Latin their use is stereotyped in most pronouns. Thus class. Lat. *illīc* is the Adverb (Locative), while *illī* is the Dative (so *istīc* and *istī*); *hae* is the Nom. Pl. Fem., *haec* the Nom. Pl. Neut.; but in Plautus *illī* and *illīc*, *istī* and *istīc*, are equally Adv. and Dat. Pron., *hae* and *haec* (*illae* and *illaec*, *istae* and *istaec*) are both used for the Nom. Pl. Fem., *illa* and *illaec* (but only *haec*, *istaec*) for the Neut., while *illīc*, *istīc*, forms not found in class. Lat., are equivalents of *ille*, *iste*, *illuc* of *illud* (but only *istuc* in Terence, and perhaps also in Plautus). Still there are rules observed even so early as

Plautus' time; for example, the Nom. Pl. Masc. of *hic, ille*, is before a word beginning with a vowel *hisce, illisce*, but before a consonant *hi, illi*, and in general the forms with *-ce* are found in use before an initial vowel, *hosce, hasce, hisce* Dat.-Abl., *illisce, istisce* Dat.-Abl., though before a consonant *horinc, harinc* are employed when the verse-ictus has to fall on the final syllable. In the Latin of ordinary conversation, as represented by the language of Plautus' plays, the particle *-ce* has not in these pronouns the worth of a syllable, a dissyllabic *haece*, &c. being proper to a more elevated style of poetry, e. g. Ennius, *A. 294 M. haece locutus vocat*, at the beginning of a hexameter line, so that *hacetenus* and *hocedie*, quoted as O. Lat. forms by Mar. Victorinus (9. 19 K.), must come from an Epic poem, or else from some official inscription or legal document. When the interrogative particle *-ne* is added, the *-ce* is preserved as a full syllable, e. g. *hoc-ci-ne, si-ci-ne* with *ī* not *ē*, because the vowel has now become medial and not final (ch. iii. § 39). The full form only is used in Plautus and Terence, but in later authors we find also, e. g. *hicne* (Stat. *Theb.* i. 189; other examples in Neue, ii³. p. 422). The Interjection *em* seems always to take the forms with *-c*, e. g. *em illic, em istoc*, but not the Interjection *ecce*, e. g. *ecc-illam, ecc-istam, ecc-am* (for *ecce *ham*?, § 16). Prefixed to *quidem* the *c* is not used in *hiquidem*, &c. of the Dramatists (but *istucquidem*, not *istudquidem*, in Plautus, as *istuc* not *istud* in the simple Pronoun).

§ 16. *Hic*. The old form *hec* (for *ǵhĕ-ĕke) appears on the earliest Scipio epitaph in Saturnian metre (*C. I. L. i. 32*) :

hec cepit Cōrsica Alériaque ūrbe,

which has, however, *e* for original *i* in *Tempestatebus*, and in the previous line shows the spelling *hic* (probably not the Adverb, for this would naturally be spelt *heic* in so early an inscription) :

cōsōl, cēnsor, aidīlis hīc fuet a[pūd uos].

The spelling *hec* seems to be a retention of the old form, due to the emphatic position of the Pronoun at the beginning of the line, if it is not merely an example of the early interchange of *ē* and *ī* in the unaccented syllable (e. g. *aidīles* for *aedīlis* on the still older Scipio epitaph, i. 31; see ch. iii. § 22). The Neuter Nom.-Acc. *hoc* should be **hocc* (for *ǵhōd-ĕke), but though we are expressly told that it was so pronounced before an initial vowel, as in Virgil's line : *hoc erat, alma parens, &c.*, there is no evidence that it was ever written with *-cc*, for Priscian's statement (i. 592. 22 H.) : in antiquissimis codicibus invenitur bis e scriptum, is illustrated only by the form *hoccine*. *Hoc* is always long by position in Latin poetry, as *hōc* Abl. is long both by nature and by position (for **hōd-ce*), and *hīc* M. is distinguished from *hic* Adv. in Plautus and the early Dramatists (spelt *heic* in Plautine MSS., *Merc.* 307, *Men.* 375, &c.), though, like other long syllables, *hīc*, (*hōc*) may be shortened, when unaccented, after a short syllable by the Law of Breves Breviantes (ch. iii. § 42), e. g. *quid hīc est?*, what is here?, (*quid hōc est?*, what is this?). But in classical poetry *hīc* M. is more often scanned as a long than as a short syllable; and the grammarians assert of *hic* in a line like Virg. *A. xi. 16* : *manibusque meis Mezentius hic est*, that it was pronounced **hīcc* (Mar. Victor. 22. 17 K.; other references in Neue, ii³. p. 411), just as they declare *hoc erat* to have been pronounced *hocc erat*; so that it is probable that *hīc* M. came to be pronounced **hīcc* by the Analogy of *hoc* (for **hōdc*) N., which was pronounced **hōcc*. (One

theory supposes *hic* with long *i* to have been a byform of *hic*, *Rev. Philologie*, 1892.)

In the Genitive we have, e.g. *hoiusce* on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B.C. (*C. I. L. i.* 198. 56), *hoisque* (i. 603, of 58 B.C. *hoisque aedis ergo*), *hoius* Plaut. *Pseud.* 271 (*notus A, huius P*), *huius* Most. 664 (*A, huius P*). Plautus is said not to admit the form with *-ce* (*Poen.* 1257) into the colloquial language of his plays. It occurs, however, in Terence (*Andr.* 439, *Phorm.* 827), and the phrase *huiusce modi* is very common in Cicero and Sallust.

In the Dative *hoic* occurs in the Lex Bantina of 133-118 B.C. (*C. I. L. i.* 197. 26 *hoice leegei*). Mar. Victorinus (12. 2 K.) quotes 'ex libris antiquis foederum et legum, qui etiamsi frequenti transcriptione aliquid mutarunt, tamen retinent antiquitatem,' the form *hoic*, a form affected in pronunciation by a few in the time of Velius Longus (first cent. A.D.) (p. 76. 3 K.). In later poetry *huic* (like *cūi* in the poetry of the first cent. A.D., § 25) is scanned as a dissyllable (twice in Statius, *Silv.* i. 1. 107; i. 2. 135; and even *huic* in Ter. Maurus, l. 1375. For other examples, see Neue, ii². p. 415). In the Accusative the oldest spelling *hon-ce* appears in the Lex Spoletina (*C. I. L. xi.* 4766 *honce loucom nequs uiolotod*), *hance* in the Lex Bantina (i. 197), *hoce* for **hocce* on the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B.C., where double consonants are written single, (i. 196. 26 *atque utei hoce in tabolam ahenam inceideretis*) (cf. i. 1291 *itus actusque est in hoce delubrum Feroniai*). We have *honc* on the Scipio epitaph (i. 32), in the Saturnian line :

hóne oíno ploírume coséntiont R[ómai],

'hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romae.' Like *hunc* from *honc* M. is *huc(c)* from *hoc(c)* N., a spelling found in an inscription of somewhat irregular orthography (i. 603, of 58 B.C., *ad huc templum*), and in the Falisco-Lat. *huc dederunt* (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 72 a), but in classical Latin reserved to discriminate the Adverb from the Pronoun (see ch. ix. § 10). In the Abl. we have the full form *hoce*, e.g. in the magisterial proclamation cited above for *hoce* Neut. Acc. (*C. I. L. i.* 1291 *ex hoce loco*; cf. Orell. 3857), *hace* in the Lex Bantina (i. 197. 7) and throughout the Lex Repetundarum (i. 198) [cf. *hocedie* and *hacetenus*, mentioned as O. Lat. forms by Mar. Vict. (9. 19 K.)]. (For the Locative, see the Adverb *híc, heic*, ch. ix. § 10). Nom.-Acc. Plur. Neut. *haice* is found in the S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L. i.* 196. 22 *haice utei in coentionid exdeicatis*, 'haec uti in contione edicatis'); *haece* has been already cited from Ennius, *A.* 294 M. *haece locutus*; *hísce* or *heisce*, the Nom. Pl. Masc. form used by Plautus before a word beginning with a vowel, occurs without the particle in two inscriptions of no great antiquity (*C. I. L. i.* 1059 *heis sunt horti*; i. 1071 *heis sunt duo concordés*), and, according to the grammarians, in Virg. *E.* iii. 102 :

his certe, neque amor causa est, vix ossibus haerent;

we have *heisce* further in some Capua inscriptions of 108-71 B.C. (*C. I. L. i.* 565 *heisce magistris Euerus Iouiae*; i. 566 *heisce magistris Cererus*; i. 567 *heisce magistris*; i. 569 *heisce mag.*; i. 573 *heisce magistr.*; *Not. Scar.* 1893. p. 164 *heisce magistris*); cf. *C. I. L. i.* 1478 (Cartagena), *heisce magistris*.

For examples of *haec* F., see Neue, ii². p. 417; e.g. Virg. *G.* iii. 305 :

haec quoque non cura nobis leuiore tuendae.

The form seems to have been used both by Caesar and Cicero. In the Genitive the full form is found in Cato, e.g. *harumce* (*R. R.* 139 *harumce rerum ergo*), and in the old oath administered to soldiers taking furlough (ap. Gell.

xvi. 4. 4 nisi harunce quae causa erit, funus familiare, feriaeve denicales, &c.). In the Dat.-Abl. *hisce* is used by Plaut. and Ter. before vowels, by Cicero, &c. before consonants too (examples in Neue, ii³. p. 419; cf. *heisce* in the Lex Repetundarum, C. I. L. i. 198. 8 de *heisce*, dum, &c.), and the same holds of Acc. *hosce* and *hasce* (cf. *hasce sedes*, C. I. L. iii. 7230).

The stem *hō-* (*hē-*) is augmented by *i* (like the Pronoun Datives Pl., O. Ind. *tē-bhyas*, Goth. *þai-m*, Lith. *tē-ms*, O. Sl. *tě-mŭ*), in Dat. Pl. *hibus* (obsolete in Varro's time; cf. Varro, L. L. viii. 72), attested by Priscian, ii. p. 10. 15 H. (and Charis. p. 54. 19 K.) in Plaut. *Curc.* 506:

eodem hērele uos pono ét paro : parissumī estis hibus,

like *ibus* (for **eibus*) in Plaut. *Mil.* 74 (see § 19); it follows the analogy of Noun *Ā*-stems in Dat. Sg. F. *hae* in Cato (*R. R.* 14. 3 *hae rei materiem . . . dominus praebebit*). The Nom. Pl. M. *heis-ce*, already mentioned, is, like Nom. Pl. *eis* of the stem *i-* (§ 19), due to the addition of the Plural suffix *-s* to the already formed plural *hei*, *hī*. (On the declension of *hic* in Plautus, see Studemund in Fleckeisen's *Jahrbücher*, 1876, p. 57, and on its use, Bach in Studemund. *Stud.* ii). *Hic* always refers to the first Personal Pronoun in Old Latin, and means 'this that is near me, that belongs to me,' &c.; so *hic homo* for *ego* in the Comedians. It is sometimes used for *is*, to refer to something already mentioned, in the classical historians and Epic poets, but rarely earlier, e. g. Ter. *Phorm.* 866-9 has *hic* where *ibi* would be used by Plautus:

ad fores

súspenso gradú placide ire pérrexi, accessi, ástīti,

. . . hic pulchérnum

fácinus audiui.

The Adverb *hō-die* (Falisc. foied) seems to show the bare stem (cf. ch. ix. § 5). A form without the enclitic has been claimed for O. Lat. *eccum*, e. g. *sed eccum Palaestronem*, 'but see, here comes P.', Plaut., though the word may be analyzed into *ecce eum* as well as into *ecce *hum* (§ 15). On Faliscan he *cupat*, 'here lie,' 'here lies' (for **hei* or for **heic*?), and on Late Lat. *hī jacet*, see ch. ix. § 10. We have Dat. *hui* in late inscriptions (Henz. 7339, Rome; perhaps also in C. I. L. x. 7297, Palermo).

§ 17. *Iste*. Examples of the various cases of this Pronoun with *-c(e)* in Plautus and Terence are given by Neue, ii³. pp. 398 sqq., *istīc* Nom. Sg. M., *istaec* F., *istuc* N., *istīc* Dat., *istunc* Acc. M., *istanc* F., *istuc* N., *istoc* Abl. M., *istac* F., *istaec* Nom. Pl. F., N., *istosci-n* Acc. Pl. M., *istaec* N., also of the later curtailed form *ste* (cf. Ital. *stasera*, from Lat. (*i*)*stā serā*) as in the Itala *sta nomina*; see I. F. Anz. ii. 153) (cf. ch. iii. § 12 a. 4). (The declension of *iste* in Plautus is treated by Studemund in Fleckeisen's *Jahrbücher*, 1876, p. 57, and its use by Bach in Studemund's *Studien* ii.) *Iste* refers to the second Personal Pronoun, 'that of yours,' as *hic* to the first and *ille* to the third. In classical Latin, but probably not in the earlier literature, it came to acquire a contemptuous sense. We find *istāce* in an old ritual mentioned by Cato (*R. R.* 132. 2): *Iuppiter dapalis, macte istace dape pollucenda esto*. The influence of the Noun declension is seen in Late Lat. *isto* Dat. Sg. (Apuleius), *istum* Neut. (Vulgate); *istae* Dat. Sg. is the reading supported by the MSS. in Plaut. *Truc.* 790 (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). In colloquial Latin *ecce* is sometimes prefixed to the Acc. case of *iste*, and forms a compound, e. g. *eccistam video* Plaut.

§ 18. *Ille*. Nom. *ollus* M., *olla* F. are the words used in two ancient formulae preserved by Varro (*L. L.* vii. 42), the announcement made at a 'funus indictivum,' viz. *ollus leto datus est*, and the proclamation by the herald at the comitia, in which *olla centuria* and not 'illa c.' was used, just as we keep up the old Norman French 'oyez, oyez' in Royal proclamations. The same Nom. Fem. seems to occur in the formula, also preserved by Varro (*L. L.* vii. 8), which the augur used on the citadel in marking off a 'templum,' though the reading of the MSS. is corrupt: *ullaber arbos quirquir est . . . ollaner arbos quirquir est*. The immediate precursor of *ille*, the Nom. Masc. *olle*, is found in the Law of Servius Tullius, quoted by Festus (290. 15 Th.): *si parentem puer verberet* (MS. -it), *ast olle plorassit, puer divis parentum sacer esto*. A very old form of the Abl. Plur., *oloes*, is cited by Paul. Fest. 14. 17 Th.: 'ab oloes' dicebant pro ab illis; antiqui enim litteram non geminabant; and in the inscription on the Columna Rostrata (a restoration made in the Imperial period) we have the Gen. Pl. *olorom* (*C. I. L.* i. 195 praesente[d Hanibaled] dictatore ol[or]om) (cf. *ollarum* on an early inser., Marini, *Act. Arv.* p. 233). Macrobius (iii. 9. 10) quotes an old ritual with *ollis legibus*, and on the Lex Furfensis of 58 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 603) the same phrase occurs, *olleis legibus* (followed immediately by *illeis regionibus*), similarly on the Lex Cornelia of 81 B. C. [i. 302. (1). 6 *olleis hominibus*]. Cicero in his *De Legibus* employs in the archaic language of his laws *olli* Dat. Sg., *ollis* Dat. Pl., *olli* Nom. Pl., *olla* Neut. Pl., *ollos* Acc. Pl. In the early Dramatists the form is not found, so that it must have been already relegated to the legal style by the beginning of the second cent. B. C. Ennius in his *Annals* knows only *olli* Dat. Sg. and Nom. Pl., and *ollis* Dat.-Abl. Plur. (*illi* and *illis* are apparently not used by him), and these are the only forms of *olle* found in his imitator, Virgil, and the later Epic poets, while Lucretius confines himself to *ollis*. Quintilian mentions *olli* among the happy archaisms of Virgil (viii. 3. 25 'olli' enim et 'quianam' et 'moerus' et 'pone' et 'porricerent' adspurgunt illam, quae etiam in picturis est gratissima, vetustatis inimitabilem arti auctoritatem). The old spelling may have lingered longest in these forms through the analogy of the Adverb *olim*, which comes from the stem *ol-* (Umbr. *ulo* 'illuc') a byform of *ol-* (ch. iv. §§ 45, 59), and does not exhibit a substitution of *ol-* for *oll-* (cf. ch. ii. § 127). Servius (ad A. i. 254 and v. 10) mentions a theory that *olli* in these two lines of Virgil was not the Dat. Sg. of the Pronoun, but an Adverb with the sense 'tunc' (cf. the glosses *olli* 'illi . . . aut tunc'; *olli* 'ibi, interdum, illi, vel illinc,' *C. G. L.* v. 229. 4-5), and *olli-c* is quoted by Paul. Fest. 231. 2 Th. as an O. Lat. form of *illuc* (cf. Lucil. *inc.* 152 M.: *uelut olim Auceps ille facit, where the MSS. offer olli*). The mispronunciation, 'oli' for *olim*, censured in Prob. App. 199. 16 K., is merely an example of the tendency of Vulg. Lat. to omit final -m, like the mispronunciations 'pride,' 'passi,' 'numqua,' 'ide,' censured on the same page. From *olim* was formed Late Lat. *olitanus*, 'of former time,' and the curious phrase, found in Petron. 43 p. 29. 2 B. *olim oliorum*, 'long long ago.' [Another theory connects O. Lat. *olli*, 'then,' with O. Sl. *lani*, 'last summer,' and analyzes *ollo-* into **ol-no-*, not **ol-so-* (*I. F.* iii. 264).]

For instances of the addition of the particle -ce to *ille* in its various forms in Plautus, &c. (*illuc* Nom. Sg. M., *illaec* F., *illuc* N., *illuc* Dat., *illunc* Acc. M., *illanc* F., *illoc* Abl., *illac* F., *illisce* Nom. Pl. M. (before a vowel), *illaec* F., *illaec* Neut., *illisce* Dat.-Abl. (before a vowel), see Neue, ii². p. 427. In old rituals mentioned by Cato in the *Res Rustica* we find *illisce* (139 *illisce sacri coercendi ergo*), *illace*

(132. 1 eius rei ergo macte hac illace dape pollucenda esto), *illisce* (141. 4 Mars pater, siquid tibi in illisce suouitaurilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, te hisce suouitaurilibus piaculo); and in legal formulae in Varro's *Res Rustica*, *illoce* (ii. 5. 11 illosce boues sanos esse noxisque praestari, . . . illosce iuuenos sanos recte deque pecore sano esse noxisque praestari spondesne?), *illasce* (ii. 4. 5 illasce sues sanas esse). The Analogy of O-stem Adjectives has produced *illum* Neut. in Late and Vulgar Latin (e. g. in the Vulgate, *S. Marc.* iv. 35), *illae* Dat. in Cato (*R. R.* 153 and 154 *illae rei*) and Plaut. *Stich.* 560 (*filiae illae*; so the MSS.), *illo* Dat. in late authors (e. g. Apuleius); to the Analogy of I-stems is due *illibus*, if it be a genuine form, ascribed to O. Lat. by Serg. in *Donat.* p. 547. 37 K.

Lucilius seems to have proposed the spelling *illi* Dat. Sg., *illei* Nom. Pl. (ix. 15 M.):

‘hoc illi factumst uni’: tenue hoc facies i.

‘haec ille fecere’: adde e, ut pinguius fiat,

on which see ch. i. § 9. According to Diomedes (332. 11 K.) the strengthening particle *-met* is added to *ille*, and produces *illemet*.

In colloquial Latin *ec-* was prefixed to the Acc. case of *ille* and formed a compound, e. g. *ecillum uideo*, Plaut. By prefixing *em* [the old deictic interjection, for which *en* was substituted in class. Latin (ch. x. § 19)], was formed *ellum*, *ellam* of the Comedians, which survives in the exclamation used in the dialect of the Abruzzi at the present day, *ello* (with open *e*).

On the pronunciations *illius* and *illius*, see Neue, ii². 518, and cf. below, § 22.

§ 19. **Is.** The stem *ī-* appears clearly in *is* Nom. Sg. M., *īd* N. But the encroachment of the O-declension shows itself in the numerous cases formed from a stem *ēyō-* (e. g. *eum* for **ēyōm* Acc. Sg. M., which ousted the old Acc. *im*; *eis* for **eyois* Dat.-Abl. Pl., which ousted the old *ibus* for **ei-bus* (O. Ind. *ē-bhyás*), with stem augmented before the Dat. Plur. suffix as in *hibus* (§ 16). Another old I-stem form may be Abl. *ī-* in *ī-lico*, which is used in O. Lat. in the sense of ‘in loco’ [‘in eo loco,’ Non. 325. 6 M., who quotes Accius (*Trag.* 373 R.):

īlico, inquam, habitāto, nusquam prōpius],

while the class. Abl. Sg. M. is *eō* for **eyōd*. *īlicō* is however better explained as **in sloco*, O. Lat. for *in lōco* (see ch. ix. § 7).

It may be owing to this stem *eyo-* that we find the natural Fem. **iā* replaced by *ea*. The Acc. form *iam* preserved in the MSS. of Varro, *L. L.* v. 166 and viii. 44 (cf. *jam*, the Adverb, ch. ix. § 10. 8; *ium* on a Luceria inser., *C. I. L.* ix. 782), may be a relic of the old and correct spelling, for there is no indication that there ever existed a spelling **eam*, of which some have supposed it to be a corruption (cf. ch. ii. § 9). (In Umbr. we find *eam* Acc. Sg. F., *eaf* Acc. Pl. F.)

The particle *-ce* is not added to this Pronoun-stem until Late Latin, e. g. *ejuscemodi* (Jerome, *Epist.* 82. 6) by Analogy of *hujuscemodi*. [*Posteac* in Claudius' edict on the Anauni (*Hermes*, iv. 99, l. 13) is an isolated form.] But in Oscan we have *iz-ic* ‘is,’ *iú-k* ‘ea,’ *íd-ik* ‘id,’ and in Umbrian (with intervocalic *s* become *r*) *er-ec* ‘is,’ *eđ-ek* ‘id,’ &c., as well as forms like Osc. *id-ad* ‘ad id,’ Umbr. *eo* Acc. Pl. M., *eu* Acc. Pl. N., &c.

The various case-forms that call for notice are these. Nom. Sg. M. *eis* appears three times beside the usual *is* on the *Lex Repetundarum*. It may be

a Nom. formed from the strong stem *ei-* (cf. Dat. Pl. *i-bus*), but is as likely to be a mere mistaken use of *ei* for *ī* as in *seine* and *leteras* on the same inscription, an inscription not older than the last quarter of the second cent. B. C. (On *eisdem*, see § 21.) In the Dat. Sg. *iei* is written in the Lex Rubria (*C. I. L.* i. 205) of 49 B. C. (beside *ei*), by the same orthography as *mieis*, *abięnieis*, *aesculnieis* (see ch. ii. § 9, and cf. *iei* Nom. Pl., *ieis* Dat. Pl. below). (So Umbr. *ie-pru*, *ie-pi*). The Acc. Sg. *M.* was in O. Lat. *im* [Charis. 133. 1 K. 'im' pro eum. *nam ita Scaurus in arte grammatica disputavit, antiquos 'im,' 'ques' . . . et declinari ita: is, ejus, ei, eum vel im; Paul. Fest. 73. 29 Th. 'im' ponebant pro eum, a nominativo is; ib. 33. 7 antiqui dicebant . . . 'im' pro eum; Gl. Philox. im: αὐτόν, εἰς αὐτόν; Gl. Cyrill. αὐτόν, τοῦτον· im (MS. eim)]. Macrobius (i. 4. 19) quotes a law of the XII Tables: *si nox furtum factum sit, si im occidit, iure caesus esto*, and Cicero (*Legg.* ii. 24. 60) another: *cui auro dentes iuncti escunt, ast im eum illo sepelirei ureiue se fraude esto* (cf. Fest. 322. 13 Th.).*

This form is often given as *em*, instead of *im*, perhaps by analogy of Noun I-stems which substituted the Acc. suffix of Consonant-stems for that of I-stems, e. g. *turrem* for *turrim* (see ch. vi. § 29); so Paul. Fest. 54. 20 Th. 'em' pro eum, *ab eo quod est is*. Another law of the XII Tables is cited by Porphyrio in his note on the 'licet antestari?' of Hor. *S. i. 9. 76: si in ius uocat, ni it, antestamino, igitur em* (MSS. *en*) capito; and Festus (298. 15 Th.) quotes, from a speech of Cato, *si em percussi*. Similarly the Adverb *im* (ch. ix. § 10) (cf. O. Ind. *im*, originally an Acc. of the 'anaphoric' pronoun, then a mere particle), so written in Gl. Philox. *im: λοιπόν, ἤδη*, is mentioned by Paul. Fest. as *em* (53. 37 Th. 'em,' tum); the Acc. of an O. Lat. derivative of *is* in the sense of *idem* is *imeum* in the Philoxenus Glossary (*imeum: τὸν αὐτόν*), but *emem* in Paul. Fest. (54. 2 Th. 'emem,' eundem) [cf. the form in the Glossary of Placidus, *emdem* (MSS. *hendem*): *aeque, similiter, C. G. L. v. 73. 19*].

The Dat.-Loc. Sg. **eyei*, written *eiei*¹ (along with *ei*) in the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 198), has in Plautus and the older poetry three scansions, *ēi*, *ēi* and *ēi*, in Ovid and later poets one, *ēi* (cf. *rēi* and *rēi* Plaut., *rēi* class., ch. vi. § 19). This **eyēi* is thought to have become *ēi* much as *-ēyēs* became *-ēs* (e. g. Lat. *trēs* for I.-Eur. **trēyēs*, ch. iv. § 66), which in what we may call 'ceremonious' speech would preserve its full sound, and for a time resist the Latin tendency to shorten every long vowel before another vowel (ch. ii. § 143), while after the shortening set in, *ēi*, through its unaccented character, would in the rapid utterance of everyday life become a mere monosyllable *ēi*, as *tūi* became *tūi*, &c. (§ 12). (Priscian, ii. p. 10. 2 H. speaks as if *ei* were as much a monosyllable as *huic*, *cui* in the ordinary pronunciation of his time). To suppose that *eiei* was pronounced **ey-yei* as **Trōia* was pronounced **Troy-ya*, *pějor*, **pey-yor* (ch. ii. § 55), does not account for the fact that these words are always scanned with the first syllable long in poetry, while *eum* for **eyom* is never scanned with its first syllable long. (See below, however, on the doubt attaching to the antiquity of the scansion *ēi*.) But the Genitive *ejus*, formed by the addition of the Gen. suffix *-us* to

¹ This would most naturally be explained as a Reduplication of *ei*, and some explain *ēi*, *ēi* as produced in this way. But the reduplicated

form of the *i*-stem had in Latin the notion of identity, e. g. *em-em* (gl. *eundem*). Still the theory given above is far from certain.

the already formed Locative had this pronunciation **ēy-yu* [Caesell. ap. Cassiod. 206. 6 K. 'Pompeiius,' 'Tarpeiius' et 'eiuis' per duo i scribenda sunt, et propter sonum (plenius enim sonant), et propter metrum. Numquam enim longa fiet syllaba nisi per i geminum scribatur]. This pronunciation is indicated by the spelling *εΙΥς* on inscriptions (Neue, ii². p. 376) and MSS. (Index to Studemund's Apograph of the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus). The treatment of Nom. Pl. **eyei* for **eyoi* and Dat.-Abl. Pl. **eyeis* for **eyois* is not the same as that of Dat.-Loc. Sg. **eyei*; for we have in Plautus and the older poetry no instance of **ēi*, *ēis*, but only *ēi* or *ēi*, *ī*, and *ēis* or *ēis*, *īs*. Where *ē* is followed by a long syllable it passed in unaccented usage into *y* by Synizesis, e. g. *ēi*, *ēis*, *ēorum* Plaut. (not *ēis*, &c., by Law of Breves Breviantes; see ch. iii. § 49).

The old Abl. Sg. *-d* is seen in *eod die* of the Lex Spoletina (*C. I. L.* xi. 4766), and in Adverbial *eod* of the S. C. Bacch. (i. 196. 25 *qui aruorsum ead fecissent*, 'qui adversum eā fecissent').

In the Nom. Pl. the spelling *iei* is, in accordance with the orthography of the first cent. B. C. (ch. ii. § 9), found on the Lex Cornelia of 81 B. C. [i. 202. (1). 7, along with *ei*], on the Lex Antonia de Termessibus of 71 B. C. (i. 204, *passim*, never *ei*), on the Lex Rubria of 49 B. C. [i. 205. (1). 48], on the Lex Julia Municipalis of 45 B. C. (i. 206. 24, usually *ei*), and in Varro (*L. L.* ix. 2 and 35). We have also *i* in MSS. (often confused with *hi*), and inscriptions (examples in Neue, ii². p. 382); and the *ei* of Republican inscriptions (*ibid.* p. 383) admits of being taken to denote the simple long *i*-sound. Priscian (i. 298. 9 H.) seems to distinguish monosyllabic *ii* (for *i*) from dissyllabic *ēi*, and similarly *iis* (*īs*) from *ēis*, *dii* (*dī*) from *dēi*, *dīis* (*dīs*) from *dēis* (see Neue, l. c.). The Nom. Pl. Masc. form used in the Lex Bantina of 133-118 B. C. (i. 197) and the Lex Repetundae of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198) is *eis* (cf. i. 199. 29?), a form which appears in the earlier spelling *eis* in the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C. (i. 196. 5, the only occurrence of a Nom. Pl. of *is* on this inscr.) (possibly in i. 185 *ieis*), and which should be compared with *his* (older *heis*) and *hisc* for *hi*, *illis* (*illeis*) and *illisce* for *illi* (§§ 16, 18). (The reading *is* in Pacuv. *Trag.* 221 R. ap. Charis. 133. 4 K. is very doubtful). In the Gen. Pl. the form *eum*, mentioned by Paul. Fest. (54. 20 Th. 'eum' antiqui dicebant pro eorum), is found once (usually *eorum*) on the Lex Julia Municipalis of 45 B. C. [*C. I. L.* i. 206. 52 *eum h(ac) l(ege) n(ihil) r(ogatur)*]. The orthography of the Dat.-Abl. Pl. resembles that of the Nom. Pl. We have *ieis* on the Lex Antonia de Termessibus, the Lex Rubria, the Lex Julia Municipalis, and other inscriptions of the first cent. B. C. (see Index to *C. I. L.* i.), but *eis* in the early spelling of the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C. (i. 196), while the earliest form of all, *eieis*, reappears on an inscr. of circ. 100 B. C., the Epistula Praetoris ad Tiburtes (i. 201 de *eieis rebus af uobeis peccatum non esse. Quonque de eieis rebus senatuei purgati estis, &c.*). We have also *is* in MSS. (often confused with *his*) and inscriptions (Neue, ii². p. 383), and the *eis* of Republican inscriptions (see Index to *C. I. L.* i.) admits of being taken as an expression of the sound *īs*. Priscian, as we have just seen, appears to distinguish *iis* (pronounced *īs*) from *ēis*, as *dīis* (pronounced *dīs*) from dissyllabic *dēis*.

The O. Lat. I-stem Dat.-Abl. *ibus* is mentioned by Nonius (486. 11 M. 'ibus' pro is minus latinum putat consuetudo, cum veterum auctoritate plurimum valeat), who quotes Plautus, *Mil.* 74 :

latrónes, ibus dínúmerem stipéndium,

(the MSS. of Plautus have *latronibus* and *latronibus*), and other instances from the Comedians. The Placidus Glossary (*C. G. L.* v. 75. 9) has 'ibus,' iis, illis, with quotation of the same line of Plautus. For other lines of Plautus where some editors read *ibus*, and for Lachmann's proposal to read *ibus* (though only *ibus*, *hibus* are known in Plautus, &c.) in certain lines of Lucretius, see Neue, ii³. p. 386.

The analogy of the \bar{A} -declension has produced *eae* Dat. Sg. F., a form found in Cato (*R. R.* 142 *quo modo uilicam uti oportet, et quo modo eae imperari oportet*) and probably in Plaut. *Mil.* 348: *hic eae proximumst*, but not in use in Varro's time (*L. L.* viii. 51); so in Late Latin *eum* for *id* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). Cato also uses *eabus* (*R. R.* 152 *facito scopas uirgeas ulmeas aridas . . . eabus latera doliis intrinsecus usque bene perfricato*), which is quoted from Cassius Hemina (*pro eis differentiae causa in feminino*) by Priscian (i. 294. 4 H.).

The obscure form *necerim* mentioned by Festus (160. 21 Th.) and Paul. Fest. (161. 11 Th.), and explained by them as 'nec eum,' has been supposed by some to be a wrong reading for *nec im* (*nec eim*?), by others to contain the Pronoun-stem *es-* of *iste* for **este* (§ 13).

The scansion $\bar{e}i$ is allowed by most editors of Plautus in the Dat. Sg., but a certain example is very difficult to find, except in the Prologues; and these cannot be quoted as Plautine. Thus in *Rud.* 392 where editors end the line with: *ne cōpia esset eī*, the MSS. have *eius*; in *Bacch.* 525: *mendācium ei dixit*, only the Ambrosian Palimpsest has *ei*, the Palatine MSS. have *illi* [editors similarly prefer *illis* the (probable) reading of the Palimpsest to *iis* of the other MSS. in *Rud.* 219: *neque quicquam umquam illis profuit*]; in *Curc.* 544, for which we have only the testimony of the Palatine family of MSS.:

is Summanum sé uocari dixit; *ei* réddidi,

eī might be easily emended to $\hat{e}i$ *ego*, and so on (e.g. *Cist.* 138). But the scansion $\bar{e}i$ in the Dat. Sg. is certain for Terence, e.g. *Andr.* 443:

dum licitumst *eī* dumque aetās tulit,

and is very common in Lucretius, e.g. vi. 674:

scilicet et fluvius quivis est maximus *ei*
qui non ante aliquem majorem vidit;

so that $\bar{e}i$ (like *superu* for *supra*, ch. iii. § 15) may be a form that is not genuinely antique. The Dat. Sg. is avoided by the Augustan poets, Horace for example in his Satires and Epistles using *ejus*, *eum*, *eo* but not *ei*; but in Ovid, *Halieut.* 33, we have $\bar{e}i$ (see Neue, ii³. p. 378, who, however, quotes as examples of $\bar{e}i$ from Plautus lines where it can be scanned $\bar{e}i$ in prosodical hiatus, e.g. *Curc.* 603 *māter eī utēdum dederat*, like *mēi honoris*, *Aul.* 463).

§ 20. *Ipse*. We have already seen the particles *-pte* and *-pse* added to various pronouns to give the sense of 'self,' 'own,' e.g. *meopte ingenio* like *meo ipsius ingenio*, *seipse* like *se ipsam*. These particles seem to be composed of a particle *pe-* (*pi-*), seen in *quis-piam*, *quippe*, &c., and the Pronoun-stems *so-* and *to-*, which alternate in the I.-Eur. Demonstrative with its Nom. **sō* M., **sā* F., **tōd* N., and its oblique cases formed from the stem *to-* (*te-*). [Lat. *-pte* should therefore not be compared with Lith. *pāts*, 'self,' from *patis* (Lat. *potis*, Gk. *πόσις*, &c.)]. Similarly we find the Pronoun-stem *i-* augmented by *-pse* in the Latin pronoun of identity, *i-pse*, which is further strengthened in the O. Lat.

form, or forms, given by Paul. Fest. as *ipsippe* (74. 37 Th. 'ipsippe,' ipsi, neque alii), in the Glossary of Philoxenus as *ipsipte* ('ipsipti': *αἰροί*, C. G. L. ii. 87. 26 and 44) and *ipsipse* ('ipsipse': *αἰρός*, *ib.* 91. 35), and augmented by *-pte* in *eopte* (Paul. Fest. 78. 16 Th. 'in eopte,' eo ipso).

The original declension of *ipse* we may suppose to have been: Nom. Sg. **is-ipse* (*i-ipse*) M., *ea-ipsa* F., **id-ptod* (**i-ptod*) N., Acc. Sg. **im-ptom* M., &c., until the inconvenience of the alternation of *-p-so-* and *-p-to-* brought about a 'levelling' process. (*Ipsud* is not found till late Latin, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) The declension of both elements of the Compound may still appear in isolated forms indicated by the MSS. of Plautus, e.g. *eapsa*, *Cas.* 602 [so the Ambrosian Palimpsest (A), but *ea ipsa* in the Palatine MSS. (P), as in v. 604 for *eapse* of A]; *eapsee*, *Pseud.* 833 (*eapse* A, *ea ipsae* P); *eumpsum non eampsam*, *Truc.* 133 (eum ipsum non eam ipsam A, eum ipsum non ea ase P); *eumpsum*, *Truc.* 114 (eum ipsum A, umsum P), which have been, perhaps unnecessarily, changed by editors to *eapse*, *eapse. eumpse, eampse*.

The declension of the first element appears in *eapse*, mentioned by Paul. Fest. (54. 28 Th. 'eapse,' ea ipsa), and this and similar forms are sometimes preserved in the MSS. of Plautus (e.g. *eapse*, *Trin.* 974, *Truc.* 24, *Curc.* 161, 534), though usually *ipse* is written for the unfamiliar *-ipse* and is sometimes declined, e.g. *eumpse*, *Pers.* 603 (eum ipse P); *eampse*, *Poen.* 272 (eam ipse P); *eapse*, *Cas.* 604 (so A, but ea ipsa P). (On *sirempse*, see ch. ix. § 8.)

In the Nom. Sg. Masc. we have a byform *ipsus* in O. Lat. (*ipso*s in a Law of Numa quoted by Paul. Fest. 4. 29 Th.: si quisquam aliuta faxit, ipso Ioui sacer esto), which is the form used by the Comedians before a Reflexive Pronoun, e.g. *ipsus sibi*, *ipsus suam rem*, &c. *Ipse* is not a development of *ipsus*. The two are separate forms, *ipse* for *-sō*, *ipsus* for *-sos*, corresponding to the I.-Eur. by-forms **sō* and *sōs* (O. Ind. *sá* and *sás*, Gk. *ῶ* and *ῶs*) (§ 13). The influence of O-stem Adjectives produced in Late Latin *ipso* Dat. Sg. (Apul.) and *ipsae* (Apul.), of I-stems *ipsis* Dat. Pl., ascribed to O. Latin by Serg. in *Don.* (547. 37 K.). The Plautine *ipsissimus* (*Trin.* 988), like Aristophanes' *αἰρότατος*, seems to have been, in the form *ipsuma* or *ipsima*, actually used in the colloquial Latin of the Empire in the sense of *domina* (Petron. 69. p. 46. 16 B.; 75. p. 51. 23 B., &c.). (On the colloquial pronunciation *isse*, *issa*, for *ipse*, *ipsa*, see ch. ii. § 81.) *Ipsemet* is found occasionally (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.).

§ 21. *Idem*. The affix *-dem* of *idem*, O. Lat. *is-dem*, *tantī-dem*, *tantum-dem*, expressing the idea of 'precisely,' 'exactly,' is thought by some to have been originally *idem*, for the Oscan equivalent of Latin *idem* is *is-idum*. This *idem*, formed by adding the affix *-em* to the Neut. Demonstr. *id*, is used in Latin as the Neut. of the Pronoun expressing 'the same,' but in O. Ind. *id-ám* is the Neut. of the Demonstr. 'this,' much as the Acc. Masc. with the same affix, **im-em*, is used in O. Ind. (*imám*) as the Acc. Masc. 'this,' but was in O. Lat. the equivalent of *eundem* [Paul. Fest. 54. 2 Th. *emem*, 'eundem'; Gl. Philox. *imeum*: *ῶν αἰρόν*; cf. Gl. Plac. (h)emdem, 'aeque, similiter'; these readings leave it doubtful whether the word was formed by adding the affix *-em* to the Acc. *im*, or, as seems more likely, by doubling the Acc.]. Priscian (i. 589. 14 H.) derives *ī-dem* from *is* and *dēmum*.

The Nom. Masc. is discussed by Cicero in a passage of somewhat uncertain text (*Orat.* xlvi. 157): 'idem campus habet' inquit Ennius, et in templis IDEM PROBAVIT; at 'isdem' erat verius, nec tamen 'eisdem' ut opimius: male

sonabat 'isdem'; impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret. He seems to say that *idem* [also written with *ei* for the long *i*-sound (ch. i. § 9) *eidem*] was the form in use, with *s* dropped with compensatory lengthening before *d* (ch. iv. § 151), but that some purists insisted on the spelling with *s*, *isdem* or even *eisdem*. (For examples of these spellings, e.g. *eisdem* *C. I. L.* i. 576; 577. (2). 9, 11, 13; 1468; 1470, &c., see Neue, *ii*³. p. 390.)

In the Dat. Sg. we have *ēidem* and *ēdem* (like *ēi* and *ē*, § 19), but *ēidem* is not found. On later inscriptions *idem* is very frequent (examples in Neue, *ii*³. p. 390), and even *eidem* (Neue, *l. c.*), a confusion with the Nom. Sg., which had the (archaic) spelling *isdem*, but the pronunciation *idem*. In the Nom. and Dat.-Abl. Pl., Priscian (i. 589. 29 H.) seems to distinguish *ē-dem*, *ēs-dem* from *iidem* (pronounced and usually spelt *i-dem*), *iisdem* (pronounced and usually spelt *is-dem*). (For instances of the spelling *i-dem* and *is-dem*, the usual forms, see Neue, *l. c.*) The *eidem* of Republican Inscriptions (Neue, *l. c.*; e.g. *C. I. L.* i. 197. 17 and i. 202) may represent the pronunciation *idem*. Like *eis*, older *eis*, as Nom. Plur. of *is* (§ 19), we find *eisdem* Nom. Pl. (*C. I. L.* i. 198. 27 *eisdem* ioudices; often in the phrase *eisdem probauerunt*, &c., e.g. i. 1149; i. 1187; i. 1192; cf. i. 1143), and in later inscriptions sometimes *isdem* (Neue, p. 394). In the Dramatists, &c. with a long second syllable we find the word pronounced with Synizesis, e.g. *ēodem*, *ēostem*, &c. like *ēd*, *ēds* (§ 19). The influence of O-stem Adjectives is seen in the Late Latin forms *eodem* Dat., *caedem* Dat. (very rare; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.).

§ 22. The Pronominal Gen. and Dat. Sg. In the early Dramatists we find two scansions of *illius*, *istius*, *ipsius*, &c., (1) *illūs*, *istūs*, *ipūs*, *alterūs*, &c., (2) *illī(u)s*, *istī(u)s*, *ipī(u)s*, but not *illūs*, *istūs*, *ipūs*, &c., as in classical poetry. Examples of the second scansion are: *istī(u)s modi* (4 syll.) in Plaut. *Most.* 746; *Rud.* 321; Ter. *Heaut.* 387, &c. Another O. Lat. form of the Gen., fully attested by Priscian (i. 196. 22 H.; i. 226. 16 H.; i. 266. 3 H.; i. 303. 21 H.; ii. 8 H.) is with *-ī*, *illī*, *istī*, *ipī*, e.g. *illī modi* and *istī modi* (Cato), *istī modi* Plaut. *Truc.* 930 (so the MSS.). This cannot be explained as an O-stem Adjective formation, for it is found with Fem. Nouns, e.g. *totī familiae* (Afranius), *istī formae* (Terence), and a Dat. Masc. like *illō*, *istō* is not found till Late Latin. It may be a relic of the Locative form which, as we have seen, was augmented by the Gen. suffix *-us* (*-os*) to form these Pronoun Genitives in *-iūs*; but it is also conceivable that it is a doublet which has arisen out of the contracted form *illī(u)s*, *istī(u)s*, &c. in certain combinations. A word-group like *istī(u)s-modi* would be pronounced *istīmodi*, as naturally as O. Lat. *dusmus* became *dūmus*, or **prismus* became *pīmus*, or *is-dem*, *īdem*; and a large number of Priscian's examples of this Gen. in *-ī* show the Pronoun in combination with *modus*. Similarly *alī(u)s-rei* would become *alīrei*, as *dis-rumpo* became *dīrumpo*; cf. Priscian's examples, *alī rei causa* (Caelius), *nullī rei* (Cato). The byforms *illī*, *nullī*, &c. having been produced in such combinations would push their way into other combinations too, e.g. *tam nullī consīli* (Ter. *Andr.* 608). They do not however seem to be found before a vowel initial.

The Dative in *-ī* is, as we have seen, undisturbed by the influence of the O-stem Noun declension till Late Latin, e.g. *illō*, *istō*, *ipso* (Apuleius). But a Dat. Fem. *in-ae*, attested for O. Lat. by Priscian (i. 197. 12 H.; i. 226. 18 H.), is not unknown in early authors, e.g. *illae rei*, Cato (*R. R.* 153 and 154). (For a list of examples of these Gen. and Dat. forms, with references to the passages of

grammarians dealing with them, and for a fuller discussion of the whole subject, see Luchs in Studemund's *Studien*, i. pp. 319 sqq.)

§ 23. IV. RELATIVE, INDEFINITE, AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. The I.-Eur. Relative-stem *yo- (O. Ind. yás, Gk. ὅς) does not supply the Latin Relative, which shows the stem *q^ho-, a stem originally proper (with *q^hi-, *q^hu-) to the Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns (O. Ind. kás, kú-tra, 'where?', Gk. τίς, ποῦ, O. Ir. cia, W. pwy, Goth. hvas, Engl. who?, Lith. kàs, O. Sl. kŭ-to; O. Ind. cit Neut., Gk. τίς, &c.), but used also as a Relative (Engl. who, &c.). I.-Eur. *q^ho-, *q^hi-, *q^hu- appear in the Latin *quis?*, *si-quis*, *qui?*, *ali-cubi*, &c. (Umbro-Oscan *pis*, Osc. *píd* Neut.). We may roughly distinguish *qui* as the Relative, *quis* as the Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun, though the stems frequently overlap, e. g. in the Latin of Cato and the earliest inscriptions *ques* is the Nom. Pl. of the Indefinite, *quī* (*quei*) of the Relative; but in class. Lat. both are *quī*. In the Italic languages (as in Celtic and elsewhere) a curious declension of the Relative (and Interrogative) was in vogue, a case-form of the Relative-stem being prefixed to a Demonstrative, like modern Gk. ποῦ τόν for ὅν in such a sentence as αὐτὸς εἶπε ὁ ἄνδρας ποῦ τὸν εἶδα, that is the man whom I saw. Thus an Abl. Sg. Fem. of the Relative is in Oscan *púllad*, which is compounded of the Relative-stem *po-* (Lat. *quo-*) (either the bare stem or a case-form) and *állad (Lat. *ollād), the Abl. Sg. Fem. of the Demonstrative *ollo-*; another is *poizad*, a similar compound with the Abl. Sg. Fem. of the Demonstrative *eiso-*. The old spelling of the Dat. Sg. of Lat. *qui*, viz. *quoiei*, shows it to be a compound of this kind, having for its second element the Dat. Sg. of *is* (O. Lat. *eiei*), *quō-eiei; and Gen. Sg. *quoius* (class. *cujus*) will consequently represent *quo-eius. Whether this method of declension was used in other cases in Latin does not appear. Another feature of the Italic Relative is its tendency to append the Pronominal particle *i* (cf. Gk. οὔτος-ί), e. g. Umbr. *poi* Nom. Sg. M., *porsi* (*pođi) N.; Lat. *quī* for *q^ho-i (O. Lat. *quoi*).

The Latin Interrogative-Relative has a Possessive *cujus -a -um*, older *quoius -a -um*, which is very frequent in Plautus and Terence, and is found in Republican inscriptions (e. g. in the

Lex Repetundarum, i. 198. 5, 10, 29 *quoium nomen* and *quoiaue in fide*), in Cicero (e.g. *Verr.* II. i. 54. 142 *cujus res*), and Virgil (*Æ.* iii. 1 *cujum pecus*). Virgil's use of the word was objected to by purists, apparently through an idea that *cujus -a -um* was a vulgar inflexion of the Gen. Sg. of the Pronoun, an idea which the occurrence of the word in Cicero and in State inscriptions disproves (§ 11). It is rather formed by means of the Adjectival suffix *-yo-* (ch. v. § 4) from the stem *q^{uo}o-, *q^{uo}o-yo-, as *meus* (stem *me-yo-) from the stem *me- (§ 1). It is not till Late Latin that we find the particle *-ce* added to the Relative-Interrogative Pronoun in *cujuscemodi* (Apuleius, &c.), a word coined after the type of *hujuscemodi*.

§ 24. Stems q^{ui}- and q^{uo}o-. In O. Lat. there is a usage of *quis*, possibly as a Relative, but rather in the sense of *siquis* or *quicumque*; e.g. in an old treaty quoted by Festus to illustrate O. Lat. *nancitor* for *nanciscitur* (170. 25 Th.): *pecuniam quis nancitor, habeto*; in an old plebiscitum (Fest. 322. 11 Th.): *eum quis uolet magistratus multare, dum minore parti familias taxat, liceto*; on a public notice affixed to a grove at Luceria (*C. I. L.* ix. 782): *quis uolet* (other examples from Cato and from Cicero's laws are given by Neue, ii³. p. 430, e.g. Cato, *R. R.* 147 *dominus uino quid uolet faciet*). Cf. O. Lat. *necumquem* explained by 'nec unquam quemquam' (Fest. 162. 22 Th.; Paul. Fest. 163. 12 Th.). (So Umbr. *pisest totar Tarsinater* 'quisquis est civitatis Tadinatis,' Osc. *pis hafest* 'qui habebit'). In the Dramatists *quis* is the Fem. of the Interrogative, *quæ* of the Relative (cf. Prisc. ii. 8. 21 H. *quis etiam communis esse generis putaverunt vetustissimi, sicut apud Graecos rís*). e.g. Plaut. *Pers.* 200 *quis hæc est, quæ me aduersum incedit?* (other examples in Neue, p. 441), but the distinction of *qui* Adj., and *quis* Pron. in questions, e.g. *qui homo venit?* and *quis venit?* is hardly observed, the habit of Plautus being rather to use *quis* before a vowel, *qui* before a cons. (see Neue, p. 431, and *B. P. W.* xiii. 278; similarly Cornificius seems to write *siqui* before an initial *s*, otherwise *siquis*, e.g. *siqui suadebit*, iii. 5. 8). The I-declension form of the 'Abl.' Sg. *qui*, e.g. *quicum*, is Relative as well as Interrogative and Indefinite; e.g. Ter. *Ad.* 477 *psaltriam parauit, quicum uiuat*; *C. I. L.* i. 200 *quæue ab eorum quei emit* (see Neue, pp. 455 sqq.). But the Nom. Plur. *ques*, attested by Charisius (91. 16 K. *ut duces, ducibus, mores, moribus, et 'ques, quibus*; 158. 21 *veteres nominativum pluralem 'ques' dixerunt regulam secuti, unde etiam dativus mansit in consuetudine*), Festus (348. 23 Th.), Priscian (ii. 9. 13 H.) &c., seems to have been confined to the Interrogative and Indefinite use. Thus Cato began his *Origines* with the words: *siques homines sunt, quos delectat populi Romani gesta describere*; on the S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L.* i. 196) we have: *sei ques esent, quei sibi deicerent necesus esse Bacanal habere, 'siqui essent, qui sibi diceerent necesse esse Bacchanal habere'*; and a line of Pacuvius (*Trag.* 221 R.) runs:

ques sũnt? ignoti, nõscioques ignõbiles;

(other examples in Neue, p. 466).

The I-declension Neuter *quid* survives only as an Adverb or Conjunction, e. g. O. Lat. *quianam*, 'why?', like *quidnam*; the Gen. *quium* can hardly be ascribed to Cato on the mere testimony of Servius (ad *A.* i. 95: *denique Cato in Originibus ait: si ques sunt populi. Et declinavit 'ques,' 'quium' ut 'puppes,' 'puppium'*), for this remark only implies that Cato's *ques* was an I-stem formation. The I-stem Dat. *quibus* supplanted the O-stem *quīs* (older *queis*) in the Relative, though the O-stem form is by no means uncommon (see a long list of instances in Neue, ii³. p. 469, e. g. Plaut. *Most.* 1040:

quis mēd exemplis hōdie eludificātus est).

§ 25. **Case-forms.** The original Nom. Sg. Masc. of the Relative *quo-i* (stem *quō-* with affix *-i* of Gk. *οἶρος-ι*, &c.) [Osc. *pūi*(?), Umbr. *poi*; the Umbr. shows this affix also in Nom. Pl. Masc. *pur-i*, Acc. Pl. Fem. *pafe*, &c.] is probably intended by the spelling *qoi* of the very ancient Dvenos inscription [Zvet. *I. I. I.* 285 *qoi med mitat, 'qui me mittat (mittet)'*. The weakened form *quei*, due to the unaccented use of the Relative (ch. iii. § 18), is common on inscriptions of the Republic, from the Scipio epitaph (in Saturnians) of c. 200 B. C. (*C. I. L. i.* 30):

cōnsol cēnsor aīdilis quei fuit apūd uos,

to the Lex Julia Municipalis of 45 B. C. (i. 206), which has *quei* far more frequently than *qui*; also in the MSS. of Plautus, &c. (see instances in Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). The Fem. of the Indefinite Pronoun in its Adjectival use followed the Adjective Declension in taking usually the suffix *-a* in class. Latin, e. g. *siqua causa est* (but *seiquae causa erit* on the Lex Repetundarum, *C. I. L. i.* 198. 37; *si quae lex* on the Lex Agraria, i. 200. 41; and in Plautus *numquae causast quin*, &c.; see Neue, ii³. p. 445). Gen. Sg. *quoius* appears in the Saturnian Scipio epitaph of c. 200 B. C. (*C. I. L. i.* 30):

quoius fōrma uirtūteī parīsima fūit,

in the Lex Repetundarum (i. 198), and other inscriptions, and in the MSS. of Plautus, Varro, &c. (see Georges, s. v.; Neue, p. 450). When the *oi* sank to *ui*, the *qu* by a law of Latin phonetics became *c* (ch. iv. § 137); hence *cujus* (pronounced *cūy-yus*, ch. ii. § 55), a pronunciation indicated by spellings like *cūtius*, *cūtius* (Neue, p. 451). (On monosyllabic *quoi(u)s* in *quoi(u)smodi*, &c., in the Dramatists, and *quoi* in *quoi(u)smodi*, *cūcuimodi* in Cic., &c., see § 22). The oldest form preserved of the Dative is *quoiei* of a Scipio epitaph of c. 130 B. C. (*C. I. L. i.* 34) in a Saturnian line referring to the short life of the deceased:

quoiei uita defēcit nōn honos honōre,

in the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C. (i. 198. 10, usually *quoi*), and in the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. (i. 200. 68, usually *quoi*; cf. *quoieique*, ll. 3. 6. 32. 45. 99); though the dissyllabic Dative seems not to occur in Plautus (it is read by some editors in *Trin.* 358. 558, &c.; see Brix ad locc.), and so cannot have been used in the ordinary conversation of his time. The common form in use on Republican inscriptions is *quoi* (see Index to *C. I. L. i.*); the Lex Julia Municipalis, for example, of 45 B. C. (i. 206) has always *quoi*, never *cui*, as it has always *quoius*, never *cujus*, and always, except in two instances, *quei* for *qui* (so *quoi* in the Comm. Lud. Saec. of Augustus' reign). And Quintilian (i. 7.

27) tells us that in his youth *quoi* was the spelling. [Cf. Velius Longus (first cent. A. D.), p. 76. 3 K. itaque audimus quosdam plena oi syllaba dicere 'quoi' et 'hoie' pro cui et huic.] In late poetry *cui* is a dissyllable, *cūi*, a scansion which is found as early as Seneca, Juvenal, and Martial, e. g. Mart. i. 104. 22 sed norunt cui servant leones (examples in Neue, p. 454). Acc. *quem* has *-em* for *-im* (Osc. *pim*) by analogy of Noun I-stems which usually substituted the Cons.-stem *-em* for the I-stem *-im*, e. g. *turrem* (ch. vi. § 29). As to the Abl. Sg. we have not sufficient means of deciding, owing to the absence of sufficiently old inscriptions, whether and in what uses *qui*, O. Lat. for *quo*, was an Abl. (from **quād*), a Locative (from **quei*), or even an Instrumental (from **quā*). But the spelling *quiquam* ('in any way') on the S. C. Bacch. (l. 12), an inser. on which original *i* and original *ei* seem to be kept distinct, goes against the Locative theory, unless indeed it is a mere mistake for *quisquam* (see § 28). The spelling *quei* on the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C. (C. I. L. i. 200. 17 *queiue* ab eorum *quei* emit) merely expresses the sound *quā* (see ch. i. § 9). This *quā*, byform of *quō*, *quā*, occurs in Virgil (A. xi. 822) :

Accam ex aequalibus unam,
quicum partiri curas.

It was not in living use in the time of Servius (fourth cent. A. D.) (*in Donat.* p. 411. 1 K. nam dicimus 'a quo' venisti et 'a qui' venisti; sed 'a qui' in usu esse desit). Already in Terence *quicum* is not so frequent as in Plautus. In the early authors *qui* is used : (1) as an ordinary Abl., e. g. Plaut. *Capt.* 828 *qui* hōmine nemo uiuit fortunātior; *Bacch.* 335 sed *quī* praesente id aurum Theotimō datumst?; but especially (2) as an Abl. of the instrument, e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 391 *quis* istē Peniculus? *qui* éxtergentur bāxae?; 'what Mr. Brush do you mean? one to clean shoes with?'; Varro, *R. R.* ii. praef. 3 *frumentum qui* saturi flamus. In this capacity it passes into a mere Adverb like *ut*, and is used even with a plural noun, e. g. Plaut. *Stich.* 292 *quadrigas qui* uehar; *Pseud.* 487 (uiginti minas) *quas* meo gnato des, *qui* amicam libere; (3) as an Adverb with the sense of *quomodo*; e. g. *qui fit ut?*, a phrase in common use in classical Latin; Ter. *Adelph.* 215 *qui* potui melius?; (4) as an enclitic Particle, e. g. *hercle qui*, *edepol qui*, *utinam qui* (Plaut.), a usage surviving in classical *at-qui*. (For a fuller list of examples, see Neue, ii³. pp. 455 sqq.; cf. below, ch. x. § 5.) The Nom. Pl. Masc. is written *quei* on Republican inscriptions (see Index to C. I. L. i.), this being the weakening of an original **quoi*, due to the unaccented nature of the Relative (ch. iii. § 12 a. 5), e. g. i. 196 *sei* *ques* esent, *quei* sibi *deicerent* necesus *ese* Bacanal habere. (On *ques* Nom. Pl. of *quis* in O. Lat., and on *queis* and *quīs*, Dat.-Abl. Plur., from **quois*, see above, § 24.)

§ 26. The stem *qu-*. Corresponding to Umbr. *pu-fe*, Osc. *pu-f*, 'where' (O. Ind. *kūha*, O. Sl. *kūde*, from I.-Eur. **quadh-*), is Lat. *-cūbī* of *āi-cubi*, 'somewhere,' *sī-cubi*, 'if anywhere,' *nē-cubi*, *num-cubi*, &c., with *cu-* instead of *qu-* by the same phonetic law of the Latin language that has made *quincuplex* out of **quinquplex* (ch. iv. § 137) (cf. Vulg. Lat. *nescio-cube*, Probi App. 199. 16 K.), and clearly connected with the Interrogative, Indefinite, and Relative Pronoun-root (see ch. x. § 1, on the existence of parallel stems of Pronouns in -o, -i, -u). But apart from compounds the Latin Adverb is *ubi*. Similarly the *-cunde* of *āi-cunde* (*aliquonde*) is written in Plaut. *Pseud.* 317 in the Ambr. Palimps.; so Caesellius ap. Cassiod. 202. 28 K. *aliquonde* per quon debet scribi, *si-*

cunde, *nē-cunde*, wants initial *c*- in the simple form *-unde*. According to Schmidt (*K. Z.* xxxii. 405) this Latin initial *u*-, internal *cu*-, represents I.-Eur. *q^uu-, a parallel stem of q^uo-, q^ui- (cf. § 23). (For another possible explanation of this loss of the initial guttural, see Brugm. *Grundr.* i. § 431 c.) The Latin Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun *uter*, 'whether of two' (on the suffix *-tero*-, see ch. v. § 18) shows a similar relation to O. Ind. *kútra*, 'whither' (stem *q^uutro-, *kutro-), Osc. *potro*-, 'whether of two' (stem *q^uotro- or *kwotero-; both derivatives of a stem *q^ue-t(e)ro- or *kwe-t(e)ro-?). (On other Latin Adverbs beginning with *u*-, derived from the Interrogative root, and wanting an initial guttural, see ch. ix. § 10.) Ritschl's proposal [based on *Trin.* 934, where there is a manuscript corruption *cubitus* for *ubi tus* (*gignitur*)] to read *cubi*, &c., in some passages of Plautus, has not met with approval (*Opusc.* iii. 135).

§ 27. **The Possessive *cujus*.** The case most frequently in use in Plautus and Terence is the Nom. Sg. Fem., e. g. Plaut. *Trin.* 45 *quoia hie uox prope me sonat?*; cf. Cic. *Verr.* II. iii. 7. 16 *ne is redimeret, cuja res esset*; *ib.* 27. 68 *Apronius certiozem facit istum, cuja res erat*. The Plural is very rare, Plaut. *Rud.* 745 :

argentum ego pro istisce ambabus quoiae erant dominó dedi,

Trin. 533, with *quóium* for *cujorum*, Gen. Pl. (?) (*cuíum* A, *quóium* B; some read *quorum*) :

necúnquam quisquamst, quóius ille agér fuit,
quín péssume ei res uórterit, quóium fuit,
alii éxolatam abiérunt, alii emórtui.

With the suffix *-āti*-, denoting the country of one's birth (ch. v. § 45), we have *cujás*, O. Lat. *quóiatís*, 'what countryman?' 'belonging to what country?'

§ 28. **Other derivatives.** *Áli-quis*, some one, is a compound of the stem *ali-*, some (connected with *álio*-, other)¹ and the Indefinite Pronoun, like *ali-cubi*, somewhere, *ali-cunde*, &c. An O. Lat. Nom. Pl. *aliqués* is mentioned by Charisius (159. 7 K.). *Ec-quis* has been explained as nothing else than *et quis*, with *c* for *t* by the same phonetic law as reduced **sit-cus* (cf. *sitis*) to *sic-cus* (ch. iv. § 159), but it is more likely to come from the pronominal stem *ē*- (used as a prefix in *e-nos*, Umbro-Osc. *e-tanto*-, &c.) with the appended particle *-ce* (without this appendage in *e-guidem*, ch. x. § 6, and in *ē-quis*, a byform of *ec-quis*, in Plaut.). The Neut. *ecquid* in Plautus often sinks into a mere conjunction, e. g. *ecquid placent?* *Most.* 906, &c.

Quídam for **quis-dam* (like *ídem* for *is-dem*, § 21) appends the particle *-dam* to the Indefinite Pronoun. The Nom. Plur. Masc. is not found in Plautus, and scarcely indeed in any of the older authors. We have *quesdam* Acc. Pl. in Accius, *Trag.* 477 R. *Quívis* (cf. Umbr. *pis-her* from the verb *heri*-, 'to wish') may stand for **quís-vis*, 'any you please,' 'whosoever you please' (cf. O. Lat. *quis nancitor*, 'whosoever obtains,' § 24), with the same loss of *s* before initial *v* in a Compound as *dívello* for **dís-vello* (ch. iv. § 151), and *quílubet*, for **quís-lubet*, like *díligo* for **dís-ligo* (*ib.*), as well as for *quí-vis*, *quí-lubet*. The I-declension Abl. *quívís* appears in Plaut. *Stich.* 627 : *quícumuis depúgno multo fácilius*

¹ *aliquis alius* is not found in Plautus, though it occurs in Terence.

quam cūm fame. *Qui-cum-que*, O. Lat. *quei-quom-que* (C. I. L. i. 197. 5 ; 200. 50 ; 202, &c.), had probably a byform **quis-quom-que*, to judge from Nom. Pl. *ques-cumque* in Cato (*Orig.* ii. fr. 34 J. *quescumque* Romae regnauissent). The latter part of the word is probably the Adverb *quum* (O. Lat. *quom*), when, with the enclitic particle *-que*, so that *-cumque* means literally 'whenever' (see ch. ix. § 10. 7). In O. Lat. *quisque* is used in the sense of *quicumque*, e. g. *quemque offendero*, Plaut. *Capt.* 798, the particle *-que* (O. Ind. *ca* in *kaś-ca*, 'whoever,' &c., Hom. Gk. $\tau\epsilon$ in $\delta\varsigma \tau\epsilon$, Goth. *-h* in *hvō-h*) giving to a word the sense of our 'ever' in 'whoever,' 'whenever,' &c. (see ch. x. § 2) ; but has in classical Latin the sense of 'each.' It is fem. as well as masc. in O. Lat., e. g. Ter. *Hec.* 216 *quisque uostrarum* ; so *quemque* Acc. Sg. F. in Plaut. *Pseud.* 185. Another expression for 'whosoever' is *quisquis* (Osc. *pispis*, of which the Neut. *pīpīt* is mentioned by Paul. Fest. 263. 8 Th.), (*τίςτις* occurs in an Old Gk. inscr., *Mon. Antichi* i. 3. p. 594), a doubling of the Indefinite Pronoun¹. We have *quisquis* Fem. in O. Latin, e. g. Plaut. *Cist.* 610 *mulier quisquis es* (cf. Nonius, 197. 30 M.). The Neuter *quicquid*, a byform of *quidquid*, shows the same assimilation of *d* (*t*) before a guttural as *accurro* for *adcurro* (ch. iv. § 160). The shortened form of the Gen. Sg. of *quis*, current in ordinary pronunciation when not specially emphasized, viz. *quoi(u)s*, *cui(u)s*, (§ 22), appears without its final *s* in Cicero's *cuiusmodi* ; and the I-stem Ablative *quiqui* occurs more than once in Plautus in the phrase *cum eo*, *cum quiqui*, anyhow, at any cost, lit. 'with that thing or with whatsoever thing' (*Poen.* 536. 588). A curious passage, *Cas.* 523 :

séd facito dum, mérula per uorsús quod cantat, tú colas :
'cūm cibo, cum quiqui' facito ut uéniant,

suggests that Roman children interpreted the alarm-note of the blackbird into the words : *cum cibo*, *cum quiqui*, *sc. veni*, 'come along! food or no food.' (*Class. Rev.* vi. 124.) *Quis* prefixed to the Adverb *quam*, *quis-quam* had the sense of 'any,' and was used especially in negative sentences. Examples of its use as Fem. in O. Lat. are Ter. *Eun.* 678 *nostrarum numquam quisquam uidit* ; Plaut. *Rud.* 406 :

neque dígniore m cénseo uidisse anum me quémquam,

and of the I-declension Abl., Plaut. *Pers.* 477 *nec satis a quiquam homine accepi* [see § 25 on *qui-quam* Adv., 'anyhow' (?), of S. C. Baech. : *neue pro magistratud neque uirum neque mulierem quiquam fecise uelet*, like *nēquī-quam*, in vain, lit. 'not anyhow,' always so spelt in the Ambrosian Palimpsest of Plautus]. Another compound of the Indefinite Pronoun, *quis-piam*, some, the formation of which was obscure to the Roman grammarians (Festus 338. 28 Th. '*quispiam*' quin significet aliquis, et '*quae-piam*' aliquae, similiterque alia ejusdem generis, ut *dubium non est*, ita unde sequens pars ejus coeperit, inueniri non potest), may be a compound of **quis-pe*, of which *quippe* for **quīpe* is an Adverbial case-form (ch. x. § 7), with *jam*, as *nunciam* of *nunc* with *jam* (ch. iv. § 67). Corresponding to *-quam*, *-piam* of Lat. *quisquam*, *quispiam* is Oscan *-um* of *pīd-um* '*quidquam*,' *pīeis-um* '*cujuspiam*.'

¹ So *quantus quantus*, 'every inch of you,' Ter. *Adelph.* 394 ; *quantum quantum*, Plaut. *Poen.* 738 ; *quaequalis* in a poetical inscr., C. I. L. vi. 6314.

§ 29. V. THE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES. These are :

(1) *ālius*, I.-Eur. *ālyo- (Arm. ail, Gk. ἄλλος, O. Ir. aile, Goth. aljis, Engl. else), Osc. allo- (on the Bantine Tablet), with a byform *alis* in the Nom. Sg. Masc. (e. g. Catull. lxvi. 28), *alid* in the Nom. Sg. Neut. (e. g. Lucr. i. 263). These byforms, which are to be compared with *Cornelis*, &c. for *Cornēlius* (see ch. vi. § 5), come into special use in the phrase *alis alium* (e. g. *ad alis alium* and *cum alis alio* in the Vulgate, *alis alium*, C. I. L. ii. 2633. 7), probably owing to the fact that the stress of the voice in this word-group fell on the antepenultimate syllable (see ch. iii. § 12). The deriv. Adj. *aliēnus* is for **ali-īno-* (ch. iv. § 12).

(2) *alter* is formed from the root al- (*al-*?), seen in **alyo-*, by the addition of the suffix -tero- (ch. v. § 18), (Osc. alttro-), while other I.-Eur. languages show a similar formation from the root an-, seen in O. Ind. anyá- 'alius' (O. Ind. ántara-, Goth. an-þar, O. Engl. oþer, Germ. ander, Lith. àn-tras). It is often used as an Ordinal Numeral, 'second.' A stem *altro-* appears in *altrin-secus*, *altro-vorsum* (Plaut. *Cas.* 555) and other words (cf. Gk. ἀλλότριος), but in lines like Plaut. *Bacch.* 1184 *alterum*, &c. need not be changed into *altrum*, &c., but may be scanned as dactyls, *altérŭm*, &c. (see Klotz, *Altröm. Metrik*, p. 59); even in *Pers.* 226 *altra* is not certain.

(3) *ūllus* is formed by the LO-suffix (ch. v. § 21) from *ūnius* (see ch. iii. § 15. 5), which also belongs to the Pronominal Declension, Gen. *unius*, Dat. *uni*. (With *quisque* appended we have the word-group or compound *unus-quisque*.) The opposite of *ūllus* is *nūllus* with the negative prefix *ně-* of *n-usquam*, *n(e)-utiquam* (pronounced with both first and second syllable short) and the like (ch. ii. § 149); and **ne-ullus*, 'not a little one,' 'not even one,' was probably anterior in formation to *ullus*, in which the force of the Diminutive suffix is not so apparent. Like *nullus*, but used properly of persons, while *nullus* was used normally of things, is *nēmo* from *ně-hemo*. (On *hemo*, a byform of *homo*, see ch. vi. § 1.) *Nullus* is hardly used as a substantive till Late Latin, but *nullius* and *nullo* take the place of *neminis* and *nemine* in class. Latin. As the Neuter of *nullus*, *nihil* is used, a compound of the negative *ně-* and *hīlum* (see ch. iii. § 52; ch. vi. § 11).

(4) *sōlus* may be connected with the Adverb *sē-*, *sēd-*, apart

(e. g. *sēd-itio*, lit. 'a going apart') (ch. ix. § 51), and be formed of *sō-*, a grade of *sē-* (ch. iv. § 53), with the suffix *-lo*. Some refer the word to the stem *sollo-* of Osc. *sollo-*, 'whole,' Lat. *soll-ers*, *soll-ennis*, but the connexion of the ideas 'alone' and 'whole' or 'all' is not apparent.

(5) *tōtus* is another word of uncertain etymology. Some connect it with the Umbro-Oscan word for a community, state or people, **teutā-* (Osc. *tovtā-*, Umbr. *totā-*), and suppose the Latin word to exhibit another grade of the root, perhaps **touto-* (see ch. iv. § 41). The word encroached on the sphere of *omnis*, and finally supplanted *omnis* in Vulgar Latin. Of the Romance languages Italian is the only one which preserves Lat. *omnis* (Ital. *ogni*) beside Lat. *tōtus* (Ital. *tutto*; on this form, see ch. ii. § 130. p. 116).

(6) *ūter* is one of those Latin Relative (Interrog., Indef.) forms beginning with *u-* like *ūbi*, *ūt* which are discussed in § 26. With the addition of *-que*, 'ever' (see on *quis-que*, § 28), it becomes *uter-que*. The Umbro-Oscan stem is **potro-* (Osc. *pūtúrús-píd* Nom. Pl. 'utrique,' *pūtereí-píd* Loc. Sg.; Umbr. *sei-podruh-pei* 'utroque' Adv. is a formation like *sed-utroque* Nom. Sg. Fem., 'each separately,' Plaut. *Stich.* 106). The opposite of *uter* is *neuter*, a trisyllable (ch. ii. § 32), with the negative prefix. *Alter-uter* is a compound of *alter* and *uter*, sometimes with both elements declined, sometimes with the second only (cf. § 20 on *ipse*, Fem. *ea-psa*, *ea-pse* and *i-psa*). A form *altertra* for *alterutra* is mentioned by Paul. Fest. 6. 2 Th.

All of these take the pronominal Gen. and Dat. Sg. in *-ius*, and *-i*, but only *alius* takes the Neut. Sg. (Nom.-Acc.) in *-d*. Still they admitted more readily than *ille*, *iste* and the other Demonstrative Pronouns the Noun Declension forms in these cases; e. g. *unae rei* (Gen.), Cic. *Tull.* xv. 36; *tam nulli consili*, Ter. *Andr.* 608; *coloris ulli*, Plaut. *Truc.* 293; *alterae legioni*, Caes. *Bell. Gall.* v. 27. 5 (see Priscian, i. 196. 18 H. and Neue, ii³. pp. 516 sqq.). For the Gen. Sing. of *alius* the Romans discarded *alīus*, which was liable to confusion with the Nom., and used the Gen. Sing. of *alter* instead, *alterīus* (in dactylic poetry, of course, only *alterīus* is admissible, but *alterīus* occurs in other metres, e. g. Ter. *Andr.* 628, Seneca, *Herc. Fur.* 212).

There are other Adjectives called 'Pronominal' Adjectives, which are derived from Pronoun-stems, but which do not share

the Pronominal Declension. From the stem *to-* (*te-*) comes Lat. *tālis* (I.-Eur. **tāli-* of Gk. *τηλί-κος*; cf. O. Sl. *tolī* Adv., 'so very,' *toli-kū* Adj., 'so great'), *tan-tus* (Osc. *e-tanto-*, e. g. *multo etanto estud* 'multa tanta esto'; Umbr. *e-tanto-*, e. g. *etantu mutu adferture si* 'tanta multa affertori sit') (*tantisce* pro *tantis* C. G. L. v. 155. 36), *tōt*, older *totī-*, preserved in *tōtī-dem* (I.-Eur. **tōtī*, O. Ind. *tāti*; cf. Gk. *τόσ(σ)ος* for **τοτιος*), and (with O-suffix) *tōtus* (e. g. Manil. iii. 420 *detrahitur summae tota pars, quota demitur*). From the Relative (Interrog., Indef.) stem comes Lat. *quālis* (Gk. *πηλί-κος*; cf. O. Sl. *kolī*, *koli-kū*), *quantus* (Umbr. *panto-*), *quōt*, older *quōtī* (I.-Eur. **q^hōtī*, O. Ind. *kāti*; cf. Gk. *πόσ(σ)ος* for **ποτιος*), and (with O-suffix) *quōtus* (e. g. Hor. *tu quotus esse velis rescribe*). (On *cotti-die*, see ch. ix. § 5.) The Late Latin use of *tanti*, *quanti* for *tot*, *quot* (e. g. Tertull. *nec tamen tantos inveniunt verba discipulos, quantos Christiani factis docendo*), survives in Romance, e. g. Ital. *quanti anni ha?*, 'quantos annos habet?', 'how old is he?' (On *cē-teri*, see ch. iv. § 33.)

A Dual, like the Numeral *duo* (ch. vi. § 59), is *ambō -ae -ō* (I.-Eur. **ambhō(u)*, Gk. *ἄμφω*), Gen. *ambōrum*, &c., Dat. *ambōbus*, &c., Acc. *ambōs* and *ambō -as -ō*; in the Acc. the older *ambō* was being ousted by *ambōs* even in Plautus' time, for he uses *ambos* always before an initial consonant, and *ambō* with *ambos* before an initial vowel as the metre requires, while in Late Lat. we have *ambis* for the Dat.-Abl. Plur. e. g. *Eph. Epigr.* iv. p. 491 (cf. Caper 107. 14 K. *ambobus, non 'ambis,' et ambabus*; and see Neue, ii³. p. 279).

The Pronominal Declension has in some languages (e. g. Lithuanian and the Teutonic languages) extended itself from these Pronominal Adjectives to all Adjectives¹. What is called in Teutonic the 'Strong Declension' of Adjectives, in Lithuanian the 'Indefinite' is really the Pronominal, e. g. Goth. *blinds* with Neut. *blindata*, 'blind,' like Neut. *þata*, 'that.' In Greek, on the other hand, the Pronominal Declension has lost ground, and that is why in Greek the declension of the Pronouns does not appear so unlike the declension of the Nouns as in Latin.

¹ We have seen (ch. vi. § 46) that in Latin the Gen. Pl. suffix of O-stems, *-ōsom*, then *-ōrom*, class. *-ōrum*, was extended from Pronouns (e. g. *olorum* 'illorum' on the Columna Rostrata)

to Adjectives (e. g. *duonoro* on a Scipio Epitaph of perhaps the end of the third cent. B. C.), and in time to Nouns (e. g. *deorum* competed with *deum* in Cicero's time, ch. vi. § 47).

§ 30. **The Pronouns in Romance.** The development in the Romance languages of two series of the Personal and Possessive Pronouns, (a) the enclitic, e.g. Fr. *me, te, mon, ton*, (b) the accented, e.g. Fr. *moi, toi, mien, tien*, has been already mentioned (ch. iii. § 12 a, 3, and above, § 12). In Vulgar Latin *ego* became *eo*, whence the Romance forms, e.g. Ital. *io*, Span. *yo*, Sard. *eo*, O. Fr. *eo, io, eu, jo*, now *je*. Spanish *nosotros* 'we,' *vosotros* 'you' represent *nos alteros, vos alteros* (cf. Fr. *nous autres, &c.*). The 2 Pl. Possessive remained *voster* in Vulg. Lat., whence Ital. *vostro*, Fr. *vôtre*, Span. *vuestro, &c.*, while two rival forms competed for the 3 Pl. Possessive, *suus* (Span., Port.) and *illorum* (Ital. *loro, Fr. leur*).

The Demonstratives *ille, ipse* (which takes the place of *ille* in Sard. as 3 Sg. Pron. and Article, *isse* and *issu*, 'he'), *iste* had in Vulg. Lat. *-i* in Nom. Sg., *-ui* in Dat. Sg. Masc., *-aei* in Dat. Sg. Fem., e.g. *illi* (Ital. *egli, Fr. il*), *illui* (C. I. L. x. 2654; Ital. *lui, Fr. lui*), *illaei* (Ital. *lei, O. Fr. li*). Their extension by the prefix *ecce* has been noticed in § 15, e.g. Fr. *celle* from *ecce-illa*. Used enclitically, *ille* has lost its first syllable in Romance, e.g. Ital. *gli* (from *illi*), *lo* (from *illum*), Span. *le*, Sard. *li*. The Definite Article in most Romance countries was supplied by *ille* (but by *ipse* in Sardinia and elsewhere), which in Roumanian is postfixed (e.g. *domnu-l* for *dominus ille*), and in all languages is united with a Preposition into one word, e.g. with the Preposition *ad* in Ital. *al, Fr. au, &c.* *Hic* survived only in word-groups, e.g. Ital. *ciò* from *ecce hoc*.

Of the Indefinite, Interrogative and Relative Pronouns *quae* and *quis* seem to have been ousted in Vulg. Lat. by *qui*; *quid* is Ital. *che*, and (accented) Fr. *quoi*, (unaccented) Fr. *que*.

For the Pronoun of Identity (*ipse* had become a Demonstrative) various phrases were used; e.g. Ital. *medesimo*, Prov. *medesme*, Fr. *même*, Span. *mismo* are from *met ipsimus*; Ital. *desso* from *id ipsum* (or *ad ipsum* ?); Ital. *stesso* is a compound of *iste* and *ipse*.

Alius survived in a Neuter form **alum*, whence O. Fr. *el* and *al*, O. Span. *al, alter* having taken its place (Ital. *altro, Fr. autre, Span. otro*). *Certus* (and *certānus*) replaced *quidam*. *Āliquis* was joined with *ūnus* into a Compound **alicunus*, whence Ital. *alcuno, Fr. aucun, Span. alguno*. (See Meyer-Lübke *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 89 sqq., 595 sqq.).

CHAPTER VIII.

THE VERB.

§ 1. I. THE CONJUGATIONS. The I.-Eur. Verb had two Conjugations, (1) the Thematic, in which the Person-suffixes were attached to the verb-root augmented by -ě- or -ǔ-, e. g. Gk. φέρ-ο-μεν, φέρ-ε-τε; (2) the Athematic, in which this vowel, the Thematic Vowel, as it is called, was absent, e. g. Gk. ἵσταῖ-μεν, ἵσταῖ-τε. In the Thematic Conjugation the 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. Act had -ō, e. g. φέρ-ω, Lat. *leg-ō*; the Subjunctive changed the Thematic Vowel of the Indicative to -ē- (and -ō-), e. g. Gk. φέρ-η-τε (φέρ-ω-μεν); the Optative changed it to -oi-, e. g. Gk. φέρ-οι-μεν, φέρ-οι-τε. In the Athematic Conjugation the 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. Act. had -mī, e. g. Gk. ἵστη-μι; the verb-stem was weakened in the Dual and Plural Act. and in all Numbers of the Middle, e. g. Gk. ἵσταῖ-τον, ἵσταῖ-μεν, ἵσταῖ-μαι beside Sg. ἵστη-; the Subjunctive (with strong stem) showed -ě- or -ǔ- between the root and the Person-suffixes, and the Optative (with weak stem) -yē- in Sg. Act., -ī- elsewhere, e. g. Gk. ἵσταῖ-ή-ν, ἵσταῖ-ι-μεν (ἵσταῖμεν).

We find early Derivative Verbs like I.-Eur. tr-ā- from the root ter-, pl-ē- from the root pel- (Lat. *in-trā-re*, *im-plē-re*), and later Derivatives from Nouns, e. g. Lat. *curā-re* from the Noun-stem *curā-*, forming the persons of their Present Tense sometimes thematically with the suffix -yǔ- (§ 15), sometimes athematically, e. g. O. Ind. trā-yā-tē and trā-ti 3 Sg. The long vowel, with which these derivative verb-stems end, is not weakened in the Dual and Plur. Act., nor in the Middle, e. g. O. Ind. trā-sva 2 Sg. Imperat. Mid.

In Latin almost every athematic verb becomes thematic in 1 Sg. Pres. Ind., and usually in 3 Pl.; and the declension of the Pres. Ind. often shows thematic and athematic forms side by side. Thus I.-Eur. *ei-mǐ, 'I go' (O. Ind. é-mi 1 Sg., i-más 1 Pl., Gk. εἶ-μι 1 Sg., ἴ-μεν 1 Pl., Lith. ei-mì) is in Latin *eo* for *ēy-ō, a thematic form, though other Persons, e. g. 2 Sg. ī-s, older *ei-s* (*ei-s(ī)), are athematic; I.-Eur. *wēl-mǐ, 'I wish' (Lith. pa-velmi 1 Sg., pa-velt 3 Sg.) is in Latin thematic in 1 Sg. *vōl-ō*, but athematic in 3 Sg. *vul-t*. The Latin Substantive Verb *sum* has best retained the features of the Athematic Conjugation, with its 1 Sg. Ind. in -m, its Opt. originally declined *s-iē-m*, *s-iē-s*, *s-iē-t*, **s-ī-mos*, **sī-tes*, and so on.

The four Conjugations of our Latin Grammars, (1) *amā-re*, &c., (2) *vidē-re*, &c., (3) *legē-re*, &c., (4) *audī-re*, &c. are, like the five Declensions (ch. vi. § 1), an unscientific classification, often bringing forms together which were of dissimilar origin, just as Modern Italian with its three Conjugations brings together in the Second forms like *vendēre* (Lat. *venūlēre*), *potēre* (Lat. *posse*), *solēre* (Lat. *sōlēre*), and in the Third *dirē* (Lat. *dicēre*), *empire* (Lat. *implēre*), *apparire* (Lat. *apparēre*), *sequere* (Lat. *sēqui*), and *venire* (Lat. *vēnīre*). We must substitute for them an enumeration of the various ways in which the Tense-stems are formed, especially the Present Tense-stem.

Of the Latin Present (i. e. Thematic Present) Tense-stems, the usual type is that which was also the most prevalent in I.-Eur., that namely in which the Present-stem shows the ordinary unweakened root (E-grade) of the Verb, e. g. Gk. *πεῦθ-ο-μαι* from the root *bheudh-*, *πεῖθ-ω* from the root *bheidh-*, *πέτ-ο-μαι* from the root *pet-*, while the weak grade of the root is proper to the Preterite (Aorist) tense, e. g. Gk. *ἔ-πῦθ-ό-μην*, *ἔ-πῖθ-ο-ν*, *ἔ-πτ-ό-μην*. Latin examples (part of the 'Third Conjugation') are: *dūco*, O. Lat. *douco*, for **denco* (Goth. *tiuha*) from the root *deuk-*; *dīco*, O. Lat. *deico* (Goth. *ga-teiha*, 'I indicate') from the root *deik-*; *veho* for **wegh-ō* (O. Ind. *vāh-ā-mi*, Lith. *vež-u*, Goth. *ga-vig-a*, 'I move'). Another type shows a Nasal in the Present-stem (with weak grade of root) which is omitted in the other tense-stems, this Nasal being either (1) a nasal infix, e. g. Lat. *rū-m-po* (O. Ind. *lū-m-pāmi*) from the root *reup-*, *fū-n-do*

(O. Ind. bhī-na-dmi) from the root bheid-, or (2) a nasal affix, e. g. Lat. *lī-n-o* (O. Ind. lī-nā-mi, O. Scand. lī-na) from the root lei-. Latin *meio* for *meiġh-ō, beside *mīngo* for *mī-n-ġh-ō, is a good example of these two modes of forming the Pres.-stem; and similarly we seem to have O. Lat. *nīvo* for *(s)neigh^h-ō (or (s)nīgh^h-ō? *M. U.* iv. 8), beside *nīnguo* for *(s)nī-n-ġh^h-ō, in a line of Pacuvius (*Praet.* 4 R.):

sagittis nīuit, plūmbo et saxis grāndinat.

Another affixes -yō- (-yč-) or -īyō- (-īyč-), an affix which often varied with ī (cf. ch. iv. § 51); e. g. in Latin (part of the Third and of the Fourth Conjugations) *farciō* (Gk. φράσσω for *φρακ-γω), with 2 Sg. *farci-s*, from the root bhreq^h- (cf. *frequens*), Lat. *morior* (O. Ind. mr-iyá-tē 3 Sg.) from the root mer-. We have also a suffix -skō- (-skč-) used to form what are wrongly called 'Inceptives' (Third Conj.), with weak grade of root, e. g. *posco* for *porc-sco, from prk-, the weak grade of the root prek-, 'to ask'; a suffix -čyō- (with O-grade of root) used to form Causatives (Second Conjugation), e. g. Lat. *mōneo* for *mon-čyō. 'I remind,' lit. 'cause to remember,' from the root men- (cf. Lat. *me-min-i*), and so on. A very important class is the class of Verb-stems ending in a vowel (Vowel-stems), which form their 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. usually with the help of the suffix -yō-, e. g. in Latin (First and Second Conjugations) *no* for *(s)nā-yō (O. Ind. snā-ya-tē), *neo* for *(s)nē-yō (O. H. G. nāu), but other Persons athematically, e. g. 2 Sg. *nā-s*, *nē-s*, many of these Vowel-stems being Derivatives from Nouns and Adjectives (First, Second, and Fourth Conjugations), e. g. *cūro* from *cura* (stem *curā-), like Gk. τῦμά-ω from τῦμά (-ή), *albeo* from *albus* (stem *albo-, *albe-), *finio* from *finis* (stem *fini-*, *finei-*). These various modes of forming the Present Tense-stem will be considered in later sections (§§ 6-33).

§ 2. Traces of the Athematic Conjugation in Latin. Of I.-Eur. verbs of the Athematic Conjugation, which retain more or less of their athematic character in Latin, the most important are the roots es-, 'to be,' ei-, 'to go,' ed-, 'to eat,' wel-, 'to wish.' **ES-** has in 1 Sg. *sum* (Osc. *sum*) with the root in weak form s-, instead of es- of I.-Eur. *ēs-mī (O. Ind. ás-mi, Arm. em, Gk. εἰ-μί for *εἰσ-μί, Lesb. εἰμμ, Alb. jam, Goth. im, Lith. es-mi, O. Sl. jes-mī), though, if we may believe Varro (*L. L.* ix. 100), the older form was *esum* (sum quod nunc dicitur olim dicebatur 'esum'); 2 Sg. *es* [older *es(s)*, scanned long by 'position' in Plautus], I.-Eur. *ēs-sī (Arm. es, Hom. εἰσ-σί); 3 Sg. *est* (Osc.

ist), I.-Eur. **ēs-ti* [O. Ind. *ās-ti*, Gk. *ἔσ-τι*, O. Ir. is for **is-t*, Goth. *is-t*, Lith. *ēs-ti* and *ēs-t*, O. Sl. (Russ.) '*jes-ti*']; 1 Pl. *sūmus* and *sīmus* (ch. ii. § 16), I.-Eur. **s-mes*, **s-mos* (O. Ind. *s-más*); 2 Pl. *es-tis* should be **s-tis*, I.-Eur. **s-tě* (O. Ind. *s-thá*), but cf. Gk. *ἔσ-τέ*, Lith. *ēs-tė*; 3 Pl. *sunt* (older *sont*) from **sont(i)* beside I.-Eur. **sentī* (Goth. *s-ind*), as Umbr. *sent*, Osc. *set*; the I.-Eur. Optative **s-yē-m* (**s-iyē-m*) 1 Sg., **s-yē-s* (**s-iyē-s*) 2 Sg., **s-ī-mos* 1 Pl., &c., is reproduced with some fidelity in O. Lat. *s-īē-s*, *s-ī-mus*, though the vowel *ī* extended itself in time over Sg. as well as Plur., class. Lat. *sim*, *sis*, *sit* (§ 55), as in Umbr. *sir* 'sis,' *si* 'sit,' *sins* 'sint'; in the Imperative we should expect **ēs*, the bare stem, in 2 Sg. (and *ēs* is probably the only actual Latin form, on which see § 58), **s-tōd* in 3 Sg., but we have *es-tō(d)* (cf. Gk. *ἔσ-τω*); the Inf. is *es-se*, the Loc. Sg. of an S-stem, as the Umbro-Oscan **es-om* (Osc. *ezum*, Umbr. *erom*) is the Acc. Sg. of an O-stem (ch. v. § 2); EI- is thematic in 1 Sg. in Lat. *eo* from **ēy-ō* instead of I.-Eur. **ei-mi*, but athematic in the other persons of the Pres. Ind., 2 Sg. *īs*, older *e-is*, 3 Sg. *it*, older *eit*, 1 Pl. *ī-mus*, older *ei-mus*, with strong stem *ei-* as in Lith. *eī-me*, *eī-te*, instead of weak stem *ī-* (possibly with a bygrade *ī* like O. Ind. *ī-mahē* 1 Pl. Mid.; but Pel. *ei-te* 2 Pl. Imper. points to an original *ei-* for Latin also), 2 Pl. *ī-tis* older *ei-tis* (with *ei-* again for *ī-*), except the 3 Plural *eunt* from **ey-o-nt(i)*, unless *-onti* was an I.-Eur. byform of *-enti* in the Athematic Conjugation (cf. *sunt* from **sont(i)*); the form *int* of the Philoxenus Glossary [p. 75. 23 G. : int, *πορεύονται*] is too doubtful to quote as an athematic 3 Pl., for it may be a wrong reading for *īnunt* (cf. *prod-īnunt*, *red-īnunt*, *ob-īnunt*), although indeed the common theory of the origin of these forms presupposes an old 3 Pl. *īn-t* (see § 73); athematic too are the Inf. *īre* older *ei-re* from **ei-sī*, Imper. *i* older *ei* (Lith. *eī-k*), *īto* older *ei-tō(d)* (with *ei-*, as in Umbr. *ee-tu*, for *ī-* of Gk. *ἔ-τω(δ)*, § 57); ED- is thematic in 1 Sg. *ed-ō* (Gk. Fut. *ἔδ-ο-μαι* is a Subjunctive form, and is quite regular), but athematic in the other persons, which often show a byform *ēd-* (Lith. *ēd-mi* and *ēd-u* 1 Sg., *ēs-t* 3 Sg.) (thus Donatus ad Ter. *Andr.* i. 1. 54 distinguishes *ut una ēsset*, Subj. of *edo*, from *ut una ēsset*, Subj. of *sum*); 1 Pl. *edimus*, 3 Pl. *edunt* are like *sumus*, *sunt*; the Imper. *es-tō* is athematic, and the Inf. *es-se*. (On *-st-* instead of *-ss-* from I.-Eur. *-dt-* in *est* 3 Sg. &c., see ch. iv. § 155; on Imperat. *es*, § 58, below). The by-forms *edit*, *editis*, &c. need not be new Latin types, for there are indications that in the I.-Eur. period this root wavered between the Thematic and Athematic Conjugations (cf. Lith. *ēd-u* for **ēd-ō* beside *ēd-mi*; Goth. *ita* for **ēd-ō*); WEL- was probably declined: 1 Sg. **wél-mī*, 2 Sg. **wél-sī*, 3 Sg. **wél-tī*, 1 Pl. **wl-mēs* or *-mōs*, &c.; Lat. *vōlo*, *vult* (*vollt*) are the normal equivalents of **wēlō*, **wēlt(i)* (see ch. iv. § 10 on *ōlva* from Gk. *ἐλάα*, &c.), so that the 1 Sg. is thematic, as are possibly also the 1 Pl. and 3 Pl. (cf. *sumus*, *sunt*), while the 3 Sg. and 2 Pl. are athematic; for the 2 Sg. **wels*, which would become **vel(i)* (ch. iv. § 146), and would be probably scanned as a long syllable in Plautus [see ch. ii. § 133 on Plautine *ter(r)* for **ters* from I.-Eur. **trī-s*], the Romans substituted the

¹ The *-u-* in 1 Pl. of these Athematic Verbs, *sumus*, *volumus*, is noticeable. *Volimus*, the reading of the Ambrosian Palimpsest in Plaut. *Pseud.* 233, *Truc.* 192 is a Late Lat. form (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), due either to the

Analogy of the Thematic Conj. (so Late Lat. *feris*, *aufere*, on which see Georges), or to the ordinary weakening of unaccented *ū* (so *possimus*, § 97, *simus*, ch. ii. § 16). On the spelling *quaesumus* see below, § 33. 4.

2 Sg. of a different Verb-root *wei-*, 'to wish' (O. Ind. *vī-*, with 2 Sg. *vé-ši*, Gk. *ἔψαι*) [I.-Eur. *wel-*, *wēk-* (Gk. *ἐκῶν*) all mean 'to wish,' and are probably connected]; the athematic Imper. *vēl* (*vēl* in Plautus too) has become a Conjunction (ch. x. § 4), while the Imper. *notī* of the Compound, has been variously referred to a bystem of the Fourth Conjugation (I.-Eur. **wel-yō-*, Goth. *vilja*; O. Sl. *veljā*), with Imper. **velī*, like *farci*, § 57, and to the Optative (cf. 2 Pl. Opt. *notītis* with 2 Pl. Imper. *notīte*; also 1 Pl. *notīmus*, used both in an optative and an imperative sense). The root BHER- belonged to the Thematic Conjugation (Gk. *φέρω*, O. Ir. *-biur* from **ber-ō*, Goth. *bair-a*; cf. 3 Sg. O. Ind. *bhār-a-ti* for **bher-e-ti*, Arm. *ber-ē*, O. Sl. *ber-e-tū*; athematic forms however appear, O. Ind. *bhār-ti* 3 Sg., *bhṛ-tām* 2 Du.; cf. Gk. *φέρτε* 2 Pl., O. Ind. *bhar-tam* 2 Du.), but in Latin to the Athematic (with the usual exceptions of the 1 Sg. and probably 1 Pl. and 3 Pl. Pres. Ind.), e. g. *fer-t* 3 Sg. Pres. Ind., *fer-tis* 2 Pl. (with strong stem *fer-* instead of weak stem *for-*, I.-Eur. *bhṛ-*; cf. Gk. *φέρτε*), *fer* Imper., *fer-re* (for **fer-se* from **fer-sē*, ch. iv. § 146; ch. iii. § 37) Inf., while 2 Sg. **fer(r)* [this is what an original **fer-s(i)* would become in Latin; cf. *ter(r)* for **ters*, ch. ii. § 133] has been brought into line with other 2 Sg. forms by the fresh addition of the 2 Sg. suffix, *fer-s*. An Optative **ferim* like *velim* and the other optatives of athematic Verbs is not found and probably never existed. (On the Pres. Part.-stems *sent-* and *sont-*, *ient-* and *eunt-*, *volent-* and *volunt-*, see § 90; and on the Optatives *sim*, O. Lat. *siem*, *edim*, *velim*, § 56; the Compounds *possum*, *mālo*, *nōlo*, &c. are discussed in § 97, *ambio* in § 46).

Of I.-Eur. athematic Verbs of the type of O. Ind. *dā-ti* 3 Sg. (Gk. *δίδω-μ*, *ἴστη-μ*, &c.) with root *dō-* (varying with the weak grade), Latin examples are: *DŌ-*, to give, of which 1 Pl., 2 Pl. Pres. Ind. *dā-mus*, *dā-tis* are the normal athematic forms with the weak root *dā-* (cf. *cātus* and *cōs*, ch. iv. § 54), while 2 Sg. *dās*, 3 Sg. *dat* (O. Lat. *dāt*, probably so scanned in Plautus, e. g. *Most.* 601, *Men.* 101), show *ā* instead of *ō*, **dō-s*, **dō-t*; the old athem. 2 Sg. Imper. **dō* (Lith. *dū-k*) remains only in *cē-dō* (shortened under the influence of the preceding short syllable, like *havē*, *sibī*, ch. iii. § 42), for the ordinary form *dā* is coined on the type of the 1st Conjugation; the 2, 3 Sg. *dā-to* is however the correct athematic form, also 2 Pl. *dā-te*, and Inf. *dā-re*, older **dā-sē*. 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. *dō* is probably **dō-yō* (cf. O. Sl. *da-jā*), and the reduplicated Present-stem of Gk. *δί-δω-μ*, Pelignian *dida* 'det' &c. (§ 9) may appear in *reddo*, if this stands for *re-d(i)-dō*. *DHĒ-*, to put, appears in the Latin compounds *con-do*, *erē-do* (O. Ind. *śrād-dhā-*, lit. 'to put the heart to,' O. Ir. *cretim*), which are usually reckoned as ordinary thematic verbs of the 3rd Conj., like *lēgo*, though a great many of their forms may be explained as athematic, with the weak root, Lat. *-dā-* (which at the beginning of the word would be *fā-*, ch. iv. § 114; cf. *fācio*, I.-Eur. **dhāk-yō*, from *DHĒ-K-*, Gk. *ἐ-θηκ-α*, an extension of the root by addition of *k*); thus, though *condīs*, *condīt* should have **dēs*, **det* (O. Lat. **dēt*, class. **dēt*, ch. iii. § 49), *con-dīmus* may represent **dāmus*, *con-dītis*, **dītis*, and though 2 Sg. Imper. *con-dē* should be **dē* (Lith. *dē-k*), 3 Sg. *con-dīto*, 2 Pl. *con-dīte* may represent **dā-tōd*, **dā-te*, and Inf. *con-dēre*, **dā-sē*. (On Opt. *duim* from the stem **duo*, a bystem both of *DŌ-* and of *DHĒ-*, see § 56.) The roots *S'TĀ-* and *BHĀ-* (Gk. *ἴστη-μ* 1 Sg., *ἴστᾶ-μεν* 1 Pl.; *φῆ-μί* 1 Sg., *φᾶ-μέν* 1 Pl.) are treated like the type *trā-* (a development of the root *ter-*; see below) and retain *ā* throughout, *stā-s*, *stā-mus*, *stā-re*, &c., *fā-tur*, *fā-mur*, *fā-ri*, &c. (cf. Gk. *ἐ-στήμεν*, *ἐ-στήτε*), forming the 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. with the suffix *-yo*, *stō* from

*stā-yō (Umbr. stahu, Lith. stó-jūs, 'I station myself,' O. Sl. sta-jā; cf. Zend ā-stāyā, but see Buck, *Osk. Spr.* p. 24), fō(r) from *bhā-yō (Lith. bō-ju, 'I enquire,' O. Sl. ba-jā, 'I converse'; cf. O. Ind. bhā-ya-tē Pass., if this be a genuine form). The weak grade of the two roots appears in *stātus* (O. Lat. also *stātus*), *fāteor* (cf. Osc. fatium Inf.); the reduplicated Present-stem of the former (Gk. ἴστημι for *σι-στημι), in Lat. *si-st-o*, which usurped the transitive sense that had in O. Lat. belonged to *sto*, e.g. *med Mano statod*, 'set me as an offering to Manus,' on the Dvenos inscription, 'astasent' (*leg. -int ?*) *statuerunt* (*leg. -int ?*) Paul. Fest. 19. 32 Th. On these Reduplicated Presents of athematic roots in Latin, *si-stī-mus* from the root STĀ-, *se-rī-mus* from the root SĒ- (Gk. ἴημι for *σι-σημι) and perhaps *re-d(i)-dī-mus*, see § 9. An athematic 2 Sg. Imper. from the root BHEU- (of Lat. *fuī*) occurs in the Carmen Arvale. *fu* (Lith. bū-k, Umbr. fu-tu), if rightly understood in the sense of 'be': satur fu, fere Mars.

Of I.-Eur. athematic verbs of the type of O. Ind. prā-mi (Gk. πίμι πλημι) with root plē-, a development of root pel- (the strong grade plē- never varying with any weak grade), the Latin examples are: PLĒ- (cf. PĒL-), *im-plēre*, *ex-plēre*; TRĀ- (cf. TĒR-), *in-trāre*, &c. These form the 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. thematically with the thematic suffix -yo-, e.g. *im-pleo* for *plē-yō, *in-tro* for *trā-yō (thematic byforms with this suffix perhaps existed in the I.-Eur. period, e.g. O. Ind. trā-ya-tē beside trā-ti), but the other persons athematically, *im-plē-s*, *in-trā-s*, *im-ple-t* (O. Lat. -ēt), *in-tra-t* (O. Lat. -āt), *im-plē-mus*, *in-trā-mus*, &c., as also the other parts of the verb, Imper. *im-plē*, *im-plē-to*, *in-trā*, *in-trā-to*, Inf. *im-plē-re*, *in-trā-re*.

Like them were declined other verbs whose stems ended in long vowels or diphthongs, e.g. I.-Eur. *wid-ē- (a stem perhaps originally confined to Secondary Tenses, *wid-yō- being the stem used in the Present Tense; see § 15), Derivative Verbs from Ā-stems, e.g. *cūrā-* from the Noun *cūra* (stem *cūrā-*, ch. v. § 2), from I-stems, e.g. *fini-* from the Noun *finis* (stem *fini-*, *fini-*, ch. v. § 34), but not from U-stems (e.g. *stātuo* from *status*, § 15), nor possibly (1) those from O-stems (e.g. *flāveo* from *flavus*), (2) Causatives and Intensives with 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. in -éyō (e.g. *mōneo*, Causative of root *men-*; f. *mēmīni*; see § 29), though these two last types have a declension which, by reason of the phonetic changes of Latin, can hardly be discriminated from the athematic declension [thus *monēs* may represent **monē-s*, as well as **mon-ēyēs* (cf. *trēs* for **trēyēs*, ch. iv. § 66), *monē* Imper. may come from **monē*, a stem in -ē, or **mon-ēyē*. In the P. P. P. however the two types are distinct, *monī-tus*, with I.-Eur. weak stem *monī-*, *im-plē-tus* with stem *plē-*, as in the Perfect Ind. Act. *mon-ui*, *im-plē-vi*; see § 39. 4]. *Farcio* (Gk. φράσσω for *φρακω) and *facio* both belong to the same I.-Eur. thematic type, a type in which the root has the suffix -yō-, varying on the one hand with -yē-, on the other with -ī- and -ī-; the divergent roads which they have taken in Latin are perhaps due to the fact that in the declension of *facio* the weak suffix -ī- asserted itself (Imper. O. Lat. *face* for **facī*, *cāpe* for **capī*), in the other the weak suffix -ī- (Imper. *farcī*), and this assertion of the long vowel brought with it a transference to the Athematic type, *farcī-re* beside *face-re* from **facī-se*, though the original difference between *farcio* and a Derivative like *finio*, is still maintained in the Perf. Ind. Act. *far-sī*, for **farc-si*; beside *finī-vi*, and P. P. P. *far-tus*, older *farc-tus*, beside *finī-tus*. (On these stems with suffix -yo-, and on the Derivative Verbs and stems ending in vowels which form their 1 Sing. Pres. Ind. with the help of this suffix, see §§ 15, 21.)

The form *cante* for *canite* quoted from the Carmen Saliare by Varro (*L. L.* vii. 27) can hardly be called an Athematic 2 Pl. (Imper.). It is rather an example of the Latin tendency to syncopate every short unaccented vowel before a single consonant, which would have destroyed most traces of the thematic vowel in the Latin Verb, if it had been allowed free play (see ch. iii. § 13¹).

§ 3. II. THE TENSE-STEMS (STRONG AORIST AND S-FORMATIONS). The Tense-stems are formed by various modifications of the root. From the root $\hat{g}en-$ for example is formed by Reduplication (with \hat{y} as Reduplication-vowel and with weak grade of root) the Present-stem $\hat{g}i-\hat{g}n-$ (Lat. *gigno*, Gk. $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$), expressive of continued action in Present time, 'I am producing,' and by another species of Reduplication [with \check{c} as Reduplication-vowel and in the Singular (see § 39) with the O-grade of the root] the Perfect-stem $\hat{g}e-\hat{g}on-$ (Gk. $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\upsilon\alpha$) expressive of completed action, 'I have produced.' The Aorist-stem, expressive of action merely, unlimited by the idea of continuance or the idea of completeness, is in this Verb formed from the root itself $\hat{g}en-$ (Gk. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\nu\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$), and so the O. Lat. form *genunt* (Varro, *Sat. Menipp.* 35 B. *sed quod haec loca aliquid genunt*; cf. *Lucr.* iii. 797 *durare genique*) might be called an Aorist (i. e. unlimited) tense-form. But the distinction between a Present-stem and an Aorist-stem is by no means so clearly marked as between a Present-stem and a Perfect-stem, and what is an Aorist-stem in one language may be used as a Present-stem in another. The stem $\hat{g}en-$ (with the thematic vowel $\hat{g}eno-$, $\hat{g}ene-$ as in Gk. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron$) is in O. Ind. used as a Present, $\acute{j}ana\text{-}ti$ 3 Sg., and the exact equivalent of Gk. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\nu\omicron-$ (with the Augment prefixed) is in O. Ind. not an Aorist, but the past tense of a Present-stem, in other words an Imperfect, $\acute{a}\text{-}jana\text{-}m$, 'I was producing,' while the aorist sense is assigned to the weak grade of root, $\hat{g}n-$ ($\hat{g}^c n-$), $a\text{-}\acute{j}na\text{-}ta$ 3 Pl. Thus in this verb it would be more correct to say that the Present-stem was both $\hat{g}i-\hat{g}n-$ and $\hat{g}en-$, than to restrict the first of these to the Present, the second to the Aorist signification.

¹ Or is *cante*, like the other strange (p. 175), merely a trace of the older syncopated form quoted from the syllabic writing (ch. iii. § 14)?
Carm. Sal. *privicoes* 'priviculis'

Some find more exact counterparts of the Greek Strong Aorist (2nd Aorist) in Latin Perfects like *scīdit* (O. Ind. á-chǐdǎ-t), *scīd-* being the weak grade of the root *scēid-*, a root which forms its Present-stem in Latin by Nasalization, *scīnd-*. But, as is pointed out in § 41, *scīdit* is more likely to be a Reduplicated Perfect (O. Lat. *scī-cīdī*, O. Ind. cǐ-chǐdē), and to have lost its Reduplication syllable in Compounds like *disscidit* (O. Lat. -it, -eit) for **dis-sci-cidit*, like *re-p-pūlit* for **re-pe-pulit*), the Perfect having in Latin come to assume Aorist functions, e. g. *dēdī* (1) I have given, (2) I gave. Where the Aorist-usage most shows traces of itself in Latin is in phrases like *nē attigās* (Subjunctive of an Aorist-stem *tǎg-* beside the Present-stem *tǎng-*), which suggest comparison with the Greek use of the Aor. Subj. in prohibitions, &c.

The Present-stem, as it is on the one hand occasionally indistinguishable from the Aorist-stem, so it is on the other from the Verb-stem. In a verb like Lat. *sīno* the Nasal is clearly part of the Present-stem, and connected with the idea of continued action in present time, for it is not found in other parts of the verb (e. g. *sī-vi*, *sī-tum*) (cf. *tango* Pres., *tēgī* Perf., *tac-tus* Verbal Noun). But in a verb like Lat. *jūngo* the Nasal is extended throughout the Verb (e. g. *jūnxi*, *jūnctum*, § 10). Similarly the 'Inceptive' suffix of *cre-sco* is properly dropped in *crē-vi*, *crē-tum*, but the same suffix is in *posco* (for **pore-sco*, I.-Eur. **pṛk-sko-*) extended to Perf. *pōposci*, &c. Some of the stems which are included in this section in the list of Present-stems are probably rather to be called Verb-stems, i. e. extensions of the root by means of a suffix to denote action, whether continued action, completed action, or momentary action; for example, the stems *trēm-*, *trēs-*, formed from the root *ter-* (O. Ind. *tar-alá-*, 'trembling') by means of an M-suffix (Gk. *τρέμ-ω*, Lat. *trēm-o*) and an S-suffix (Gk. *τρι-(σ)-ω*, Lat. *terreo* for **ters-eo*), are rather Verb-stems than Present-stems, although, for practical purposes, it is best with a view to completeness to include them in the list of Present-stem formations.

We have already spoken of the so-called Aorist (i. e. Strong Aorist) forms of the Latin Verb. Another series of forms is better considered here than assigned to any definite Tense, viz.

the S-formations, which receive further treatment in the sections dealing with the Perfect, Future, Imperfect and Pluperfect Tenses. A large number of Verb-forms, whose exact relation to each other has not yet been clearly explained, show the sibilant *s* in some shape or other (-*ss*-, -*s*-, -*es*-, &c.). We find an S-suffix in the Verb-stem just mentioned, *tres*-, 'to be afraid, tremble' (O. Ind. *trása-ti* and *tar-ása-ti*, Gk. *τρέ(σ)ω*; cf. Lat. *terreo* for **ter-s*-); and in a stem like *auk-s*- of Gk. *αῦξω* (cf. *αἰξάνω*) from the root *aug-* (Lat. *augeo*), this S-suffix is clearly connected with the S-suffix (-*es*-, -*os*-, -*s*-) of the Noun **augos*, **auges-os* Gen. (O. Ind. *ójas*, 'strength'; cf. Lat. *augus-tus* like *róbus-tus*, *fúnes-tus*, ch. v. § 71), precisely as in Derivative Verbs like Gk. *τελέ(σ)-ω*, Pft. Pass. *τετέλεσ-ται*, from the Noun *τέλος*, Gen. *τέλε(σ)-ος*; and this Noun S-suffix we shall find to be the suffix used in Infinitives like Lat. *ágĕrĕ* for **aĝ-es-ĭ* Loc. Sg., *ferrĕ* for **bher-s-ĭ* Loc. Sg., *ferrĭ* for **bher-s-ai* Dat. Sg., Gk. *δείξαι*, &c., which are nothing but cases of Verbal Nouns. Side by side with Verb-stems with an S-suffix stand Verb-stems with a suffix -*syo*-, e.g. O. Ind. *tra-sya-ti*, exactly as Present-stems in -*yo*- like Lat. *fūg-io* (stem *bhūg-yo*-) stand side by side with Present-stems like Gk. *φεύγω* (stem *bheug-o*-). This suffix -*syo*- is however usually the suffix of the Future-stem (e.g. O. Ind. *dĕk-šyā-mi* from I.-Eur. *deik-*, Lith. *bú-siu* from I.-Eur. *bheu*-), but not of the ordinary Greek Futures, e.g. *δείξω*, *φύσω*, *τιμήσω*, which are now generally regarded as Subjunctives (the I.-Eur. Subjunctive had Future, as well as Subjunctive, force, § 55) of the S-Aorist, the difference between *τιμήσομεν* Fut., *τιμήσωμεν* Aor. Subj., *δείξομεν* Fut., *δείξωμεν* Aor. Subj. being explained by the fact that originally the Subjunctive of the S-Aorist was Athematic (§ 1), *τιμήσ-ο-μεν*, *δείξ-ο-μεν* (cf. *τείσομεν* Hom.), but afterwards took by analogy of Thematic Subjunctives the long vowels *ω*, *η*, and retained its proper athematic forms only in their Future Indicative usage. Gk. *τιμήσω*, *ἐτίμησα*, &c. must have had at the first double *s*, **τιμήσσω* (-*āσσω*), *ἐτίμησσα* (-*āσσα*), for *s* between vowels in Greek disappeared when single (e.g. *γένε(σ)-ος*), and was reduced when double (e.g. *εὔσα* from the root *eus*-, for **εὔσσα*, cf. Lat. *ŭs-si*, ch. ii. § 129), as in Latin it became *r* when single (e.g. *gĕnĕr-is*, *quaero*), and was reduced in the classical

period after a long vowel or diphthong (*ib.*) when double (e. g. *quaeso*, older *quaesso*, *haesi*, older *haessi*). Gk. *τιμήσω*, older *-ᾠσω*, will then correspond to O. Lat. *amasso*, Gk. *δέλω* to O. Lat. *dixō* and similar forms. We have also Latin forms in *ss* used as Presents, but always with a peculiar sense (§ 33. 5), e. g. *lācesso* (cf. *lacio*, *lacto*), *fācesso* (cf. *facio*), *cāpesso* (cf. *capio*), *incipisso* Plaut. (cf. *incipio*), *pētesso* (cf. *peto*; in O. Lat. *petissere*, ‘saepius petere’ Fest. 250. 19 Th., *adpetissis* Accius, *Trag.* 160 R.; cf. *petivi*), *quaeso* (cf. *quaero*), *viso* (cf. *video*); they have sometimes been called Latin Intensives, and compared with another S-formation in which the root is reduplicated, namely, the Desideratives (sometimes with Intensive force) of Sanscrit, e. g. *pī-pā-s-āmi*, ‘I wish to drink,’ *jī-jīvā-s-āmi*, ‘I wish to live,’ *īp-sāmi*, ‘I wish to acquire,’ and the Reduplicated Futures of Celtic, such as O. Ir. *gigiūs* ‘rogabo,’ *gigeste* ‘orabitis’; their Perfects in *-āvi*, *laccessivi*, *quaesivi* (used as Pft. of *quaero*), *arcessivi*, perhaps point to parallel stems in *-ss-yo-*, **laccessio*, **quaessio*, **arcessio* (cf. the I.-Eur. Fut. in *-syo-*, Lith. *bū-siu* beside Gk. *φύ-σω*) (on *visi*, see § 41). Other O. Lat. *s*-forms (Subjunctive or rather Optative, § 55), like *averruncassis*, *servassis*, *faxis*, used in prayers, wishes, deprecations, &c. (e. g. *deos ut fortunassint precor*; *Juppiter, prohibessis scelus*; *di mactassint*), have been called Latin Precatives, and compared with Sanscrit Precatives (more usual in the older literature than in classical ‘Sanskrit’) such as *bhū-yā-s-am* from *bhū-*, ‘to be.’ These O. Lat. Fut. and Opt. forms with *ss* (corresponding to *s* after a consonant, *faxo*, *faxim*, *dixō*, *dixim*) are mostly found in Verbs of the first Conjugation, *-asso*, *-assim*, Inf. *-assere*, but sometimes in Verbs of the second, e. g. *prohibessis*, *prohibessint*. They do not occur in the Aorist (Preterite) Indicative usage of Gk. *ἐτίμησα* (*-ᾠσα*), *ἐφίλησα* (*-ησα*) in Latin; but, if Umbro-Oscan *tt* is rightly interpreted as the equivalent of I.-Eur. *ss* (cf. Att. *πράττω* for *πράσσω*, this *σσ* being a Greek development of *κγ*), they do occur in this usage in the other Italic languages, Osc. *terem-nattens* ‘terminaverunt,’ quasi **terminassunt*, *prúfatted* ‘probavit,’ quasi **probassit*, *duunated* ‘donavit’ quasi **donassit*, Pel. *coisatens* ‘curaverunt’ and so on (all the examples preserved belong to the first Conjugation).

So far we have found evidence of Verb-forms with *ss* after a vowel, *s* after a consonant, used as Aorists, Futures [in the Future use often with *-(s)syo-* for *-(s)so-*], Precatives, &c., as well as of Verb-stems with a suffix consisting of a single *s* (e. g. **tres-* the stem of Gk. *τρέω*), a suffix perhaps identical with the S-suffix of Verbal Nouns. It is therefore a natural inference to explain the formations with double *s* as due to the addition of some S-suffix to a Verb-stem already composed by means of an S-suffix, so that Latin *amasso* would be resolved into *ama-s-so*, and possibly *dīxo* into *deic-s-so*. (On *dīxo* however, see § 55; Greek Locatives Plural also like *θύρᾶσι* offer an original *-ss-*, which after a consonant appears as *-s-*, e. g. *φύλαξι*).

This additional S-suffix may be the same as that which seems to show the form *-s-* in Latin Future Perfects like *vīd-ero*, *amav-ero*, *dix-ero*, and Pluperfects like *vid-eram*, *amav-eram*, *dix-eram*, and which has been identified, plausibly enough, with the Substantive verb, *es-*, 'to be' (it appears in the form *s* in *ama-rem*, *fer-rem*, *age-rem*, &c.), though some regard it as the suffix *-es-* of Noun-stems, comparing *vīd-ero* to Gk. *εἰδέ(σ)ω*, *viderimus* Subj. to Gk. *εἰδέ(σ)ιμεν* Opt., and these to Gk. *εἶδος*, *-ε(σ)-ος* (similarly *ferrem*, *agerem*, &c. to *ferre*, *agere*). Others make it not only *-es-* but *-is-* or *-as-* (ch. iv. § 3), comparing *vīd-eram* to O. Ind. *á-vēd-išam*, *dixeram* to O. Ind. Aorists with *-siš-* such as *ákšīsur* 3 Pl., and identify this *-is-* or *-as-*, as well as *-es-*, with the suffix of Noun S-stems (e. g. O. Ind. *rōciš-* N., Gk. *γῆρας*, *θέμης-*, Lat. *cnis*), and further with Latin *-is-* of *amav-is-tis*, *amav-is-sem*, *amav-is-se*, although the *i* in these Latin Perfect-forms may be merely an example of the continuation of the vowel of the 1 Sg. Ind., &c. of the Perfect throughout the declension of this Tense, as Gk. *δειξάμι*, *δειξάτω*, &c. continue the *a* of *ἔδειξα* (see §§ 67, 52, 39). The Umbro-Oscan Future forms, e. g. Osc. *dīdest* 'dabit,' Umbr. *ferest* 'feret' point to the vowel having been originally *e*, for the Latin weakening of unaccented vowels is almost unknown in Umbro-Oscan.

Another moot point in the analysis of the Latin Verb is the explanation of what the Roman grammarians regarded as contracted forms, such as *amassen* beside *amavissem*, *amastis* beside *amavistis*, *amarunt*, *amaro*, and *amarim* beside *amavērunt*, *amavero*,

and *amaverim*, and also such as *invassem* beside *invāsissem*, *dixem* beside *dixissem*, *dixi* and *dixis* beside *dixisti* and *dixistis*. There is nothing in the laws of Latin Phonetics to prevent the Contraction Theory from being right; *audivissem* would become *audissem* as naturally as *sī vīs* became *sīs*, *oblivisci* became *oblisci* (Plaut.), *dīvīnus*, *dīnus* (Plaut.) (see ch. iv. § 70); *invasissem* would become *invassem* by that Roman practice of discarding one of two similar neighbouring syllables which reduced **arcicūbii* to *arcūbii*, *Restitutus* to *Restūtus* (see ch. iii. § 13. p. 176). Thus although the comparison of *amassem* (Ē-Subj. like *amem*) with *amassim* (Opt. like *sim*, O. Lat. *siem*), *dixem* with *dixo* and *dixim*, *amarim* with *amarem* is a very natural one, it cannot be said that the evidence is at present strong enough to warrant us in relinquishing the old explanation.

Indeed the evidence to be derived from the usage of Plautus and the other Dramatists is all the other way, for we find that Plautus and Terence treat these shorter forms exactly as they treat forms that are indubitably contracted, like *jurgo* from *jūri-go* (ch. iii. § 13); in the older poet the two are used side by side, in the later the contracted have ousted the uncontracted, the latter being used only at the end of a line, i.e. only through metrical necessity. (For statistics, see §§ 48, 49.)

§ 4. 'Strong Aorist' forms in Latin. Beside the Nasalized Present-stem *tāng-* of *tango*, *attingo* we find a stem *tīg-* in O. Lat. In the Dramatists *attigas*, *attigatis* (only in prohibitions) are not uncommon, e.g. Plaut. *Bacch.* 445 *ne attigas puerum istac causa* (cf. Non. 75. 26 M.). A lamp discovered in the very ancient Esquiline burying-ground bears the inscription: *ne atigas. non sum tua. M. sum* (*Ann. Inst.* 1880, p. 260). In the simple verb we have, e.g. *si tagit, nisi tagam* in Pacuvius (*Trag.* 344 and 165 K.) (forms compared to *con-tigit, at-tigit* by Festus 540. 27 M.), and probably *tāgo* in Plaut. *Mil.* 192:

remorāre: abeo. Neque té remoror neque té tago neque te—tāceo.

Similarly beside the Nasalized Present-stem *toln-* of *tollo*, *atollo* (cf. *affero*), *abstollo* (cf. *aufero*) we have *attulas*, *abstulas*, &c. (or in the older spelling *attolas*, *abstolas*) in prohibitions in the Dramatists, e.g. Novius, *Com.* 87 R. *dotem ad nos nullam attulas*; Pacuv. *Trag.* 228 R.:

cūstodite istūne uos: ne uim qui āttolat, neu qui āttigat,

and in the simple verb *nisi tulat* (Accius, *Trag.* 102 R.).

Beside the Present-stem formed with the suffix *-yo-* (§ 15), *vēnio-*, we find a stem *vēn-* without this suffix in the compounds *evenat*, *advenat*, *pervenat*, &c. (e.g. Plaut. *metuo ne aduenat, priusquam peruenat, utinam euenat, quomodo*

euenat, &c.) These Aor. forms seem to occur only at the end of a line (the same indeed is generally, but not always, true of *attigas*, *attulas*, &c.), and so are licences of which the Dramatic Poets availed themselves under metrical necessity. They have been also referred to a suppression of the *i* (*y*) of *eeniat*, &c., like that of *i* (*y*) in *ābicio* (the scansion of the Dramatists) and possibly *augūr(ē)a* of Accius (see ch. ii. § 50), on the plea that the Aor.-stem would be *ven-*, for the *n* is produced from *m* under the influence of the following consonantal *i* (*y*), **ven-yo* (I.-Eur. **g^mm-yo*-, Gk. *βαίω* for **βαμύω*) becoming *ven-yo*, *vēnio*, as *quom-jam* became *quōniam* (ch. iv. § 73). The root is *g^mem-* (cf. Goth. *qiman*, 'to come'). Similarly beside *pārio*, to give birth to, we have *parentes*. Beside the Reduplicated Present *gi-gn-o* from the root *ġen-*, we have an O. Lat. Present *geno* (cf. Priscian, i. 528. 25 H.) of the common type of *fero* (root *bher-*), *reho* (root *wēgh-*), *sequor* (root *seq^m-*) (see § 6). This form of the Present is frequent in Varro (e.g. *R. R.* ii. 2. 19 *nam et pingues facit facillime et genit lacte*; *ib.* i. 31. 4 *antequam genat*; *Men.* 35 B. *quod genunt*), and occurs in the testamentary formula 'si mihi filius genitur' (*Cic. De Orat.* ii. 42. 141) (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v. for examples of the word). It was a moot point among Latin grammarians whether in the phrase of the XII Tables *NI ITA PACVNT*, the last word was 3 Plur. of a verb **paco* (whence *pāiscor*; but cf. § 28), or with the old usage of writing *c* both for *c* and for *g*, of a verb *pago* (an unnasalized form of *pango*; cf. *pēpīgī*) (see ch. i. § 6). (On *rūdentes*, the ropes of a ship, see below, § 6.)

§ 5. O. Lat. forms with -ss- (-s-). The forms in -(s)*so* 1 Sg. may be called Future-Perfects; thus *faxo* corresponds to *fēcēro* in Plaut. *fr.* 62 W.:

peribo si non fēcero, si faxo uapulābo,

Capt. 695 *pol si istuc faxis, haud sine poena feceris*; but they are often used in the Dramatists, as the ordinary Fut. Perf. is also used, in the sense of a Future, e.g. Plaut. *Poen.* 888 *nisi ero uni meo indicasso*, 'I will tell my master only' (see Neue, ii². p. 548). They have an Inf. in -*ssere*, e.g. *hoc credo me impetrassere, illum confido me reconciliassere*, and occur sometimes in the Passive Voice in laws, e.g. *mercassitur* (*C. I. L.* i. 200. 71); *faxitur* in an old Rogatio mentioned by Livy, xxii. 10. 6: *si antidea senatus populusque iusserit fieri, ac faxitur; turbassitur* in a law in Cicero, *De Legg.* iii. 4. 11; cf. *uti iussitur*, 'as shall be ordered,' Cato *R. R.* xiv. 1.

The forms in -(s)*sim* 1 Sg. have never a reference to past time like the ordinary Perfect Subjunctive; contrast, for example, Plaut. *Capt.* 127 *uisam ne nocte hac* ('last night') *quippiam turbauerint*, with Paevius, *Trag.* 297 R. *precor ueniām petens Ut quae ēgi, ago, vel āxim uerruncēt bene* (see *A. L. L.* ii. 223); they are frequent in Plautus, who normally uses *cave dixis*, *cave faxis*, &c., and not (except at the end of a line, i. e. for metrical convenience) *cave dixeris*, *cave feceris*, &c. (after *ne* only *dixeris*, &c.), but are much less frequent in Terence. They are generally used by Plautus in the protasis of a conditional sentence (except *ausim*, *faxim*, which are found in the main clause), e.g. *Aul.* 228 *si locassim*, and similarly in old laws, e.g. the *Lex Numae* (ap. Fest. 194. 21 Th.): *si hominem fulminibus occisit*; we find them also in wishes, e.g. Plaut. *Aul.* 50 *utinām me diui adāxint ad suspēdium*, in prayers, as in the Augural Prayer (quoted by Festus, 526. 11 Th.): *bene sponsis beneque uolueris*, and with *ne* in deprecations, e.g. Plaut. *Most.* 1097 *ne occupassis opsecro aram*, and expressions of anxiety, e.g. Plaut. *Bacch.* 598:

mihi cautiost
ne núcifrangibula excússit ex malis meis.

These usages mark the forms in *-(s)sim* as the Optative Mood of the forms in *-(s)so*. This *-(s)s-* formation appears in Vowel Verbs almost only in the first Conjugation, though we find in the second *prohibessit*, *prohibessint* and *prohibessis* occasionally, *cohibessit* (Lucr. iii. 444), *licessit* (Plaut. *Asin.* 603), &c., while for the fourth *ambissit* (MSS. *ambisset*) in the (un-Plautine?) prologue of the *Amphitruo* of Plautus, l. 71, is quoted. In Terence these forms of Vowel Verbs are very rare, e. g. *appellassis*, *Phorm.* 742. In Consonant-stems of the third Conjugation they are found in poetry of all periods (*faxim* and *ausim* even in prose); examples are (Labials) *capso*, *accepso*, *incepsit*, (Gutturals) *axim*, *taxim*, *insexit*, *noxit*, (Dentals) *baesis* (C. G. L. ii. 27. 55), *incensit*, (Nasals) *empsim*, *surempsit* (Fest.). [For other instances, see Neue, ii². 539 sqq.; *essis* of the MSS. of Nonius (200. 30 M.) in a line of Accius [*Trag. (Praet.)* 16 R.], quoted as an example of *castra* F.: *castra haec uestra est: optime essis méritus a nobis*, seems a miswriting of *escis* (cf. below, § 33. 5); *adessint* of the *Lex Repetundarum* (C. I. L. i. 198. l. 63) may stand for *ad-essent* (cf. ch. vi. § 33); *uidulasit* (C. I. L. xi. 4766, with *anua*) and similar forms with *s* for *ss* belong to the period when double consonants were written single (ch. i. § 8)].

§ 6. A. Present¹. (1) With Ě-grade of root and Thematic Vowel. Examples are of Ě-roots: I.-Eur. *sĕq̄^uǝ-, *sĕq̄^uǝ-, Mid., ‘to be following’ (O. Ind. *sáca-tē* 3 Sg., Gk. *ἔπο-μαι*, O. Ir. *sechur*, Lith. *sekù* Act.), Lat. *sequor*; I.-Eur. *weġhǝ-, *weġhǝ-, ‘to be carrying’ (O. Ind. *váhā-mi*, Pamphyl. Gk. *Ἔχω*(?), Lith. *vežù*, O. Sl. *vezà*, Goth. *ga-viga*, ‘I move’), Lat. *veho*. Of EI-roots: I.-Eur. *bheidhǝ-, *bheidhǝ-, ‘to be trusting’ (Gk. *πέθο-μαι*, Goth. *beida*, ‘I abide’), Lat. *fido* from O. Lat. *feido*; I.-Eur. *deikǝ-, *deikǝ-, ‘to be showing, indicating’ (Goth. *ga-teiha*, Germ. *zeige*), Lat. *dico* from O. Lat. *deico*; I.-Eur. *meiġhǝ-, *meiġhǝ- (O. Ind. *mēhā-mi*, O. Engl. *mīge*), Lat. *meio*. Of EU-roots: I.-Eur. *deukǝ-, *deukǝ-, ‘to be leading, drawing’ (Goth. *tiuha*, Germ. *ziehe*), Lat. *dūco*, O. Lat. *douco* for **deukō* (ch. iv. § 37); I.-Eur. *eusǝ-, *eusǝ-, ‘to be burning, singeing’ (O. Ind. *ōṣā-mi*, Gk. *εῦω* for **εῦλω*), Lat. *ūro*, O. Lat. **ouro* from **eusō*; I.-Eur. *plewǝ-, *plewǝ-, ‘to be flowing, sailing, swimming’ (O. Ind. *pláva-tē* 3 Sg. Mid., Gk. *πλέ(φ)ω*, O. Sl. *plovà* for **plew-*), Lat. *pluo* from O. Lat. *plovo* (cf. Fest. 330. 29 Th. ‘*pateram perplovere*’ in *sacris cum dicitur, significat pertusam esse*; so *plovebat*, Petron. 44. p. 30. 1 B.). (The form *pluo* is proper to Compounds, e. g. *perpluo*, ch. iii. § 24.)

¹ For a fuller list of examples of the various Present-stem formations, see Job, *le Présent et ses dérivés dans la conjugaison latine*, Paris, 1893.

The weak grade of the root, which in Greek appears with the accent on the suffix, and with the Aorist sense (e. g. *τραπέειν* Aor. but *τρέπειν* Pres., *πιθέσθαι* Aor. but *πέθεσθαι* Pres., *πυθέσθαι* Aor. but *πέθεσθαι* Pres.), has sometimes encroached on the Pres.-stem, e. g. Dor. Gk. *τράπω* beside Att. *τρέπω*, Gk. *γλύφω* beside I.-Eur. **gleubhō-* (Lat. *glūbo*, O. H. G. *chliubu*, Engl. *cleave*). Similarly Lat. *rūdo* (O. Ind. *rūdā-mi*) beside *rūdo* (O. H. G. *riuzu*) seems to show **rūdō-* beside **reūdō-*, so that *rūdentēs*, the ropes of a ship, lit. 'the rattlers,' 'roarers,' might be called an 'Aorist' participle (§ 4). [In Plautus we have *rūdentēs*, *Rud.* 1015 *mītte rūdentēm*, *scelestē*, as *rūdo* in Persius, iii. 9 *Arcadiae pecuaria rūdere credas*. The Pft. *rudiri* (Apuleius) and Verbal Noun *ruditus* point to a Pres.-stem **rūd-yō-*, like *fūgio*, § 15.]

Examples of Verbs which have not an E-root are: *vādo*, I am going (the weak grade *vād-* is seen in *vādum*, a ford); *caedo*, from older *caido*, I.-Eur. (s)kaidh- (Goth. *skaida*, cf. Engl. *water-shed*); *āgo*, I.-Eur. **āgō* (O. Ind. *ājā-mi*, Gk. *άγω*, M. Ir. *again*, &c.); the strong stem *āg-* is seen in Lat. *amb-āges*, &c.); *scābo*, to scrape, I.-Eur. *skabh-* (Goth. *skaba*, 'I shave'; the strong stem *skābh-* perhaps appears in Perf. *scābi*; see § 39).

§ 7. Other examples. Lat. *tego* (Gk. *στέγω*); *vego* (Gk. *ὀρέγω*); *lego* (Gk. *λέγω*). Like O. Lat. *nēit*, beside *nīnguit*, for *(s)neigh^hō- (Zend *snāčzaiti*, Gk. *νείφει*, Lith. dial. *snēga*) is O. Lat. *fivo* for **dheigh^hō-*(?) (Lith. *dēgia* Intr.) for which *fivo* was afterwards substituted by Analogy of *fixi*, &c. The form with *v* which, we are told, was used by Cato [Paul. Fest. 65. 19 Th. 'fivere' (apud Catonem) pro *figere*], reappears in the derivative *fibula* for **fivi-bula* (cf. *fixul-ae*, Paul. Fest. 64. 7 Th. 'fixulas,' *fibulas*). (Lith. *dygūs* however points to **dhīgh^hō-*, and we have *figier*, not *fei-* on the S. C. Bacch.).

O. Lat. *amplotor* (*veterēs immutaverunt* 'amplotor' *crebro dietitantes*, Diom. 384. 8 K.), e. g. Liv. Andr. *Odyss.*:

ūtrum gēnua amplōctens uīrginem orāret,

may take its *o* from a Derivative Noun (cf. *toga* from *tego*, ch. iv. § 52, and see below, § 33. 3). The *o* of *cōquō* for **quē-quō* (O. Ind. *pac-*, Gk. *πέσσω*, O. Sl. *pekā*) has been similarly referred to the influence of *cōquus*.

§ 8. Weak grade of root. *Verto* is in O. Lat. *vorto* (Plaut., &c.), so that instead of showing the vowel *ē* of I.-Eur. **wert-ō* (O. Ind. *vārtatē* 3 Sg. Mid., Goth. *vairþa*, 'I become'), it seems to show the *o* of the Perfect, O. Lat. *vortē* (with weak-grade of stem, *vrt-*, as in O. Ind. *va-vrt-ē* Perf. Mid.) and the P. P. P., O. Lat. *vorsus* for **vrt-to* (O. Ind. *vrt-tā*). But in Umbr. we find *vert-* in the Present, *vort-* in the Perfect and Verbal Noun, *ku-vertu*, *co-vertu* 'convertito,' *ku-vurtus*, 'converteris,' *co-vortus*, *vorsum* Acc. *πλέθρον*. The O. Lat. spelling *vorto* is in all probability a mere matter of spelling; the Present

was always pronounced with *e*, *verto*, but at the time when *vo-* had come to be pronounced *ve-* (see ch. iv. § 10), it was occasionally spelt (not pronounced) *vorto*. O. Lat. *vorro* for **verso* (O. H. G. *wirru*, 'verwirre') may be similarly explained. In Gk. γί-γν-ο-μαι Pres., ἐ-γεν-ό-μην Aor. we find the E-root relegated to the Preterite, while a modification of the root by Reduplication is assigned to the Present (see next paragraph). In O. Lat. and O. Ind., however, the E-form, *ġen-*, appears also as a Present-stem (O. Lat. *genunt*, O. Ind. *ján-a-ti* 3 Sg.) (see §§ 3-4). Similarly, Lat. *peto* is regarded by some as originally an Aorist-stem, the Present-stem being formed with the -YŮ-suffix (§ 15), **petio* 1 Sg., whence the Perfect *petivi*.

Other examples of the unaccented verb-form of a Latin Compound asserting itself in the uncompounded verb are : *clādo* for *claudio* (see ch. ii. § 36) ; *luo* for *lavo* (Sil. Ital. xi. 22) ; *spicio*, *sico* for *spēcio*, *sēco* (see ch. ii. § 12). (For additional instances, e. g. *plūco*, see Solmsen, *Stud. Lautg.* p. 130.)

§ 9. (2) With reduplicated root. Latin examples are : *gigno* [I.-Eur. **ġi-ġnō-*, **ġi-ġn-ě* from root *ġen-*, which also occurs with Them. Vow. as a Pres.-stem in O. Ind. and O. Lat. (§§ 3-4), Gk. γίγνομαι], *bibo* for **pibo* (ch. iv. § 163) (I.-Eur. **pī-bō-*, **pī-bě-*, O. Ind. *pība-ti* 3 Sg., O. Ir. *ibi-d* ; cf. Faliscan *pipafo* Fut.), *sisto* (I.-Eur. **sī-stō-*, **sī-stě-* from root *stā-*, O. Ind. *tīṣṭha-ti* 3 Sg.), *sīdo* for **sī-sdo* (ch. iv. § 151) (I.-Eur. **sī-zdō-*, **sī-zdě-* from root *sed-*, O. Ind. *sīda-ti* 3 Sg. for **sisd-*, Umbr. *ander-sistu* 'intersidito' Imper., for **sisd(e)-tōd*). Often these Reduplicated Present-stems belong to the Athematic Conjugation, e. g. Gk. ἵστημι for **si-stā-mī* (O. H. G. *sestō-m*), beside Lat. *sisto*, O. Ind. *tīṣṭhā-mi* ; and Latin *sistimus*, *sistitis* correspond as well with the Greek ἵσταμεν, ἵστατε, as with the thematic forms. Similarly Gk. ἵημι (I.-Eur. **sī-sē-*, athematic) is in Latin thematic in *sēro* for **si-so*, though *serimus*, *seritis* may be equally referred to athematic **sisa-* as to thematic **sisō-*, **sisě-* ; I.-Eur. **dī-dō-*, athematic (Gk. δίδωμι, O. Ind. *dādā-mi*) has in Latin lost its reduplication, except in *reddo*, if this stands for *re-d(i)do* as *rep-puli*, *repperi* for *re-p(e)puli*, *re-p(e)peri*, but not in Umbro-Oscan (Pelign. *dida* 'det,' Umbr. *dirsa* pronounced **dīda*?). All these Latin examples reduplicate with the vowel *ī*, and most belong to roots ending in a long vowel. Some Greek Aorist-stems show this reduplication with the vowel *ě*, e. g. ἔ-πεφνο-ν from root *φεν-*, ἐ-κέκλε-το from root *κελ-*, πεπῖθ-ών from root *πειθ-*, πεπῖθ-οιτο from root *πευθ-*, by analogy of which the spurious Presents πέφνω, κέκλωμαι have been formed. Short *e* is also the Reduplication-vowel of the Perfect-stem (see § 39).

§ 10. (3) **With root nasalized.** Of the ten conjugations under which the Hindu grammarians have classified the Sanscrit verb, three are assigned to these nasalized Present-stems, one (the seventh conjugation) showing a nasal infix, I.-Eur. -ně-, varying with -n-, e.g. yŭ-ná-j-mi 1 Sg., yŭ-ñ-j-más 1 Pl., yurək-té 3 Sg. Mid. (Lat. *jŭ-n-go*), from the root yuj- (I.-Eur. yeug-), the other two showing a nasal affix, viz. the ninth conjugation with -nā- varying with a weak grade (O. Ind. -nī-), e.g. str-ŋá-mi 1 Sg., str-ñī-más 1 Pl., str-ñī-tē 3 Sg. Mid. (Lat. *ster-no*), and the fifth conjugation with I.-Eur. -neu- (O. Ind. -nō-) varying with -nŭ-, e.g. ř-ŋó-mi 1 Sg., ř-ñŭ-más 1 Pl., ř-ñŭ-té 3 Sg. Mid. (Gk. ῥο-νῦ-μι). In Greek the type of Present corresponding to the Sanscrit seventh conjugation has only -n-, never -ně-, and has been usually modified by the addition either of a nasal affix, e.g. not *λῖ-μ-πω (Lat. *lī-n-quo*) but λῖμ-π-άνω (so τυ-γ-χ-άνω, λα-ν-θ-άνω, &c.), or of the -ΥΟ-, -ΥĒ- suffix, e.g. κλάζω for *κλαγγ-γω (cf. ἔ-κλαγγα) (Lat. *clango*); the Sanscrit ninth conjugation is represented by σκίδ-νη-μι 1 Sg., σκίδ-νᾶ-μεν 1 Pl., σκίδ-νᾶ-μαι Mid., πῖτ-νη-μι 1 Sg., πῖτ-νᾶ-μεν 1 Pl., πῖτ-νᾶ-μαι Mid., &c.; the Sanscrit fifth conjugation by ἄγ-νῦ-μι 1 Sg., ἄγ-νῦ-μεν 1 Pl., ἄγ-νῦ-μαι Mid., σκεδάννυμι, πετάννυμι, &c. In Sanscrit all these nasalized stems belong to the Athematic Conjugation, though we have thematic byforms like 3 Sg. yuñjāti, řŋvāti; but in Greek the first type mentioned is always thematic, e.g. λιμπάνω, the others occasionally, e.g. πιτνάω, δαμνάω (byforms of πῖτνημι, δάμημι), ἰσχανάω, &c., στρωννύω, τρωννύω, ὀρίνω for ὀρωφω, &c., while we have another type with -νεω, e.g. ἰκνέομαι, ὑπισχνέομαι, κινέω. The discrepancy between Greek and Sanscrit, the two languages in which these nasalized stems have been most fully preserved, makes it difficult to determine the original I.-Eur. types of nasalization (see *I. F.* ii. pp. 285 sqq.). In default of a better classification, we may arrange the Latin nasalized Presents in two classes, according as the nasal presents the appearance of a nasal infix or a nasal affix.

i. With nasal infix, e.g. *lī-n-quo* (O. Ind. ř-ŋá-c-mi 1 Sg., ř-ñ-c-más 1 Pl., Pruss. po-linka, 'he remains'; cf. Gk. λιμπάνω), from root lei^q- (Gk. λείπω, Lith. lėkù, Goth. leihva, 'I lend,' Germ. leihe); *fŭ-n-do* (O. Ind. bhŷ-ná-d-mi) from root bheid-

(Goth. *beita*, 'I bite'). The variation of *-nĕ-* and *-n-* seen in O. Ind. *rĭ-nā-c-mi* 1 Sg., *rĭ-nĕ-c-mās* 1 Pl., is not seen in other languages, where the weak grade *-n-* is used throughout. The Latin Presents *conquĭniscor* (Perf. *conquexus*), to stoop, and possibly *frĭniscor* (cf. *fructus*), to enjoy, do however perhaps show the fuller suffix *-nĕ-* combined with the Inceptive suffix *-sko-* (§ 22), if *-niscor* stands for *-nĕc-scor*, with loss of *c* (*g*) in the group *-esc-* as in *disco* for **dĭc-sco* (ch. iv. § 157), and with *i* by analogy of other Inceptives (see § 28); and Gk. *κν-νέ-(σ)-ω*, Aor. *ἔ-κυσ-α*, may do the same. These forms with nasal infix are often augmented by the *YŃ*-suffix (§ 15), e.g. Gk. *πίσσω* for **πίσσω-γω*, *πλάζω*, to beat, for **πλαγγ-γω* (cf. *ἔ-πλαγξα*), *κλάζω* for **κλαγγ-γω* (cf. *ἔ-κλαγξα*), Lith. *jūng-iu*, beside Lat. *pīnso*, *plango*, *clango*, and *jungo*; and so in Lat. *pīnsio*, *sancio* (cf. *sĕc-er*), *vincio* (from the root *vyek-*). English examples of nasal infix are: 'I spring,' from **spr-n-ĝhō*, from the root *sperĝh-* (Gk. *σπέρομαι*); 'I wring,' from the root *werĝh-* (Lith. *verž-iù*, 'I squeeze'). ('I stand' belongs to a rare type of I.-Eur. Present-stem in *-NT*, on which see Osthoff in *Versamml. Philolog.* xxi. p. 300.)

ii. With nasal affix. I.-Eur. *lĭ-nā-* (O. Ind. *lĭ-nā-mi*, Gk. *λί-νᾶ-μαι* *τρέπομαι* Hesych., O. Ir. *lĕnim*, 'I cling to, follow,' O. Scand. *lina*, 'I grow weak') is Lat. *lĭ-no*, from a root *lei-*, so that the I.-Eur. affix *-nā-* has been lost in Latin (unless *lino* represents **li-nā-ō*), and only its weak grade (O. Ind. *-nĭ-*, Gk. *-νᾶ-*) remains, e.g. *lĭ-nĭ-mus* (Gk. **λί-νᾶ-μεν*). The *-nā-* of *aspernāri* (beside *sperno*), *consternāre*, to terrify (beside *consterno*, to strew) (but cf. ch. iii. § 19), *declĭnāre* and *inclĭnāre* (beside Gk. *κλίνω*), *destĭnāre* (beside Gk. *σάνω* and *στανύω*) cannot quite be identified with I.-Eur. *-nā-* (O. H. G. *spor-nō-n*, O. Ind. *stṛ-nā-ti* 3 Sg., O. Sax. *hli-nō-n*; cf. O. H. G. *stornĕn*, 'to be astonished,' *hlinĕn*), for the same *ā* appears in compounds of other than nasal-stems, e.g. *occĭpāre* (beside *cĭpere*), *proflĭgāre* (beside *flĭgere*) (see § 32), and the *-ĭnā-* of *la-n-c-ĭnā-re* (cf. *lĕc-er*), *coqu-ĭnā-re* (cf. *cōquo*), which indeed suggests comparison rather with Gk. *-āvo-* of *λι-μ-π-άνω*, *ἀμαρ-άνω*, &c., than with Gk. *-vā-* of *σκίδ-νη-μι*, *πίτ-νη-μι*, seems to show the *-ā-* (I.-Eur. *-āyō-*) of Derivative Verbs (§ 32), like *sarcĭnatus* from *sarcĭna* (a Derivative with nasal suffix from *sarcĭo*, as *facĭnus* from *facĭo*), *runcĭnare* from *runcĭna*, *pāĝĭnare* from *pāĝĭna*,

or *nominare* from *nomen* (cf. *destina*, a prop). The I.-Eur. affix -neu-, -nū- has left very few traces in Latin: *ster-nu-o* (Gk. πῆρ-νῦ-μαι), *m̄-nu-o* (O. Ind. m̄-nō-mi; cf. Gk. μῆ-νῦ-θω), probably for *m̄-new-ō, &c. (cf. *dēnuo* for de *newōd, ch. iii. § 24). English examples of nasal affix are 'I spurn,' 'I shine' (Goth. skei-na), 'I fill' (with ll for ln).

By rule the Nasalization should be confined to the Present Tense, and not extended to other than Present forms: e. g. *li-n-quo*, *re-tiqui*, *re-lic-tus*; *sī-n-o*, *sī-vi*, *sī-tus*. But it pervades the whole verb in some cases, e. g. *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctus*.

The weak grade of the root is proper to all these Nasalized Present-stems, e. g. *jungo* from root yeug-, *liuo* from root lei-, *m̄-nu-o* from root mei-.

§ 11. Other examples of nasal infix. Lat. *rū-m-po* (O. Ind. lū-m-pāmi), from root reup- (O. Engl. berōfe, Engl. I bereave); *pi-n-so* (O. Ind. pi-ná-ṣ-mi; cf. Gk. πρίσω for *πρινσω, Lat. *pinsio*); *scī-n-do* (O. Ind. chī-ná-d-mi); *fungor* (O. Ind. bhū-ná-j-mi); *li-n-go*, from root leiḡh- (Gk. λείχω) (cf. O. H. G. leechōm, from *liḡh-nā-mi); *vi-n-co*, from root weik- (Goth. veiha, 'I fight'); *cla-n-go* (O. Scand. hlakka; cf. Gk. κλαγγάνω, κλάζομαι), from root klag- (Lith. klagēti, 'to cackle'); *pre-he-n-do* (Alb. ḡndem, 'I am found,' Lett. ḡidu, 'I apprehend, perceive,' for *gendu; cf. Gk. χανδάνω, χείσομαι Fut. for *χενδ-σομαι), from root ghed- (Engl. get, Lat. *praeda* for *prae-hed-a); *di-stī-n-go* (Goth. stigga, 'I thrust'; cf. Lith. stēngiu), from the root steiḡh- (O. Ind. téjatē, 'is sharp'; cf. Lat. *in-stigare*); *e-mū-n-go* (O. Ind. muñcāti, 'he releases,' Lett. múku, 'I escape,' for *munku); *fi-n-go* (O. Ir. dengaim, 'I fasten'), from root dheigh- (Goth. deiga); *tū-n-do* (Pft. tū-tū-di); *pū-n-go* (Pft. pū-pū-g-i); *ac-cū-n-bo* (cf. *cūbare*, Pft. *ac-cūb-ui*); *tū-n-go* (Pft. *te-tig-i*, for *te-tīg-i, Gk. τεταγών); *lū-m-bo* (cf. *lūb-ium*); *ri-n-gor* (O. Sl. rēg-na, augmented by -no-), beside *victus*.

§ 12. Retention of Nasal throughout the Tenses. Like *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctum* (with possibly a Neuter Noun *jungus*, -eris, 'a team,' like Gk. ζεύγος, in Plaut. *Men.* 913: nōn potest haec rēs ellebori iungere optinērier),

we have *pungo*, *punctum* (but *pūpūgi*; Priscian says the Perf. of *repungo* is *repunxi*, like *expunxi*, or *repupūgi*, i. 524. 13 H.); *distinguo*, *distinxi*, *distinctum*; *finjo*, *finxi* (but *fictum*; *finctum*, Ter. *Eun.* 104); *plango*, *planxi*, *placatum*; *emungo*, *emunxi*, *emunctum*; *lingo*, *linxi*, *linctum*; *fungor*, *functus* [but on plebeian inscriptions *defuctus* (C. I. L. ii. 4173), like *sactus*, e. g. *sactissimae* (vi. 15511, v. 6580), whence the Welsh loanword saith beside sant; *nactus* and *nactus* are equally good spellings, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.]. Spellings in MSS. like *corrump-tus* (Neue, ii². 560), *relinqui*, Perf., are due to the same confusion. When the stem is extended by the YO-suffix, the n is retained, e. g. *vincio*, *vinxi*, *vinctum*, from root vyek-, beside *vinco*, *vīci*, *victum* from root weik-, *sanctus* from *sancio*. Of roots ending in a dental we have e. g. from *tundo*, *tunsus* and (post-Aug.) *tusus*, and the grammarians speak of a Perf. *tunsi* (Georges, s. v.); but the dropping of n before s in pronunciation makes it doubtful how far the nasal was really present in such forms (see ch. ii. § 66 on *thensaurus* for *θησαυρός*; cf. *mensus* from *mētior*).

§ 13. **Other examples of nasal affix.** Lat. *sperno* (O. H. G. fir-spirni-t 3 Sg., *spernu*), with Perf. *sprē-vi*, as *cerno* Perf. *crē-vi* (cf. Gk. *τέμνω*, *ἐπιμήθη*); O. Lat. *degunere* (*degustare*, Paul. Fest. 50. 36 Th.; cf. Gl. Philox. *degunere*: ἀπογεύσασθαι καὶ συγγνώσσαι) for **de-gus-nerē* from root *geus-* (Gk. *γεύ(σ)ω*, Goth. *kiusa*, Engl. I choose); *ap-pellāre* and *com-pellāre* for **pel-nā-re* (Gk. *πἰλῶμαι*, I approach, O. Ir. *ad-ellaim*), beside *pellere*, to strike; the Compound-stem with *-nā-* has a peculiar sense also in *de-stī-nā-re*, *prae-stī-nā-re*, which in Plautus are used for 'to buy,' e. g. *Most.* 646 *quid, eas quanti destinat?*; *Capt.* 848 *alium piscis praestinatam abire* (cf. Arm. *sta-na-m*, 'I possess, buy'), *ob-stī-nā-re*, to stickle for, *Plaut. Aul.* 267:

id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit grātia,

whence *obstinatus*; there is a gloss, *gredinunda βαδίζουσα*, *C. G. L.* ii. 36. 10.

§ 14. **Other Verb-stems with n.** From Nasalized Present-stems we must distinguish (1) O. Lat. forms of the 3 Plur. Pres. Ind. like *dānunt*, *explēnunt*, *prodnunt*, on which see § 73; (2) Derivative *Ā-Verbs* from Noun and Adjective Nasal-stems: e. g. *opīnor*, *-āri* from a Noun **opion-*, connected with *praedopiont* (MSS. *praedotiont*) 'praeoptant' of the *Carmen Saliare* (Fest. 244. 13 Th.), *optio*, *optare*, &c.; *festīno*, *-āre*; *vulpīnor*, *-āri*, to use the wiles of a fox (Varro, *Men.* 327 B.); *auctīonor*, *-āri*; *contīonor*, *-āri*; *sarcīno*, *-āre*; *nomīno*, *-āre* (see above); (3) Verbs in which the nasal belongs to the root, e. g. *tendo*, formed from the root *ten-* by means of the suffix *d* (§ 33); *frendo* similarly for *frem-d-o*; *offendo*, *defendo* from the root *gh^hen-*, 'to strike' (Gk. *θείνω* for **θεινω*).

The verb *pando* is of doubtful origin. Some make it a nasalized form like *unda* (cf. Lith. *vandũ* beside Goth. *vatō*, Engl. *water*; O. Ind. *udān-* beside Gk. *ὑδωρ*); others make it a word-group, **patem-do*, lit. 'I make opening,' like *vendo* and *vēnum do* [Osc. *patensins* 'aperirent' (?) has also been variously explained]. *Mando*, to chew, if connected with Gk. *μασάμαι* for **ματιασμαι* (?), will be a parallel formation.

§ 15. **With suffix -YŌ-, -ĪYŌ-.** Like the Noun-suffix *-yŏ-*, *-ĭyŏ-* (ch. v. § 4) this varies with *-yě-*, *-ĭyě-* or with *-ĭ-*. Owing to the weakening of vowels in unaccented syllables in Latin, it is difficult to ascertain the exact form of the suffix in the various persons of the Present Tense; but the analogy of other languages points to a declension like this of those Presents in which *-yŏ-* varied with *-ĭ-*: 1 Sg. **cup-yŏ*, 2 Sg. *cup-i-s*, 3 Sg. *cup-i-t*, 1 Pl. **cup-yŏ-mos*, 2 Pl. **cup-i-tes*, 3 Pl. **cup-yo-nt* (see Brugmann, *Grundriss*, ii. § 702).

Two classes of Present-stems with the *YŌ-*suffix stand out very clearly, though they occasionally overlap:

i. **With E-grade of root and accent on the root**, e. g. Lat. *spēc-io* (O. Ind. *pás-ya-ti*, Zend *spas-yē-iti*, Gk. *σκέπτομαι* for **σκεπ-γο-μαι*).

ii. With weak grade of root and accent on the suffix, e. g. Lat. *mōr-ior* for *mr-yōr (O. Ind. mr-iyá-tē 3 Sg.), *vēnio* for *g^mm-yō (O. Ind. gam-yá-tē, Gk. βάλνω for *βm-yω). To the second belong intransitive verbs (e. g. O. Sl. sto-jǫ, 'I stand'); and so intimately connected is this type of the suffix with intransitive sense, that in Sanscrit its Middle is used as the Passive of all verbs, e. g. *kriyé*, 'I am made,' *kriyátē*, 'he is made,' the Passive of *karómi*, 'I make,' *karóti*, 'he makes.' In the Balto-Slavic family of languages these verbs show in the other tenses an Ē-suffix, clearly the same as the Greek Passive -η- of ἐ-μάν-η-ν beside μάλνομαι for *μn-yo-μαι, a suffix likewise identified with the intransitive or passive sense. This conjugation of intransitive verbs is not found in Latin, but it has perhaps left its mark in the coexistence of Presents in -io and -eo, e. g. *jācio* and *jāceo*, *pāvio* and *pāveo*. In most cases however the YŌ-suffix ousted the Ē-suffix altogether, e. g. *sēdeo*, *sed-ē-s*, *sed-ē-mus*, &c. from an I.-Eur. Present-stem *sed-yō- (Gk. ἕζομαι for *σεδ-yo-μαι, O. H. G. sizzu for *sed-yō), *video*, *vid-ē-s*, *vid-ē-mus*, &c. from an I.-Eur. Present-stem *wid-yō- (O. Ind. vid-yá-tē, 'he is perceived,' Lith. pa-výdžiu 1 Sg. Pres.) with another (originally not a Present) stem in -ē- (Lith. pa-vydėti Inf.). [In Goth. vitais for *wid-ēyē-s, vitaiþ for *wid-ēyē-t, and in other Teutonic verbs, the same intrusion of -ē- (-ēyō-) into the Pres.-stem is seen as in Latin.] These Intransitive Verbs with Inf. -ere constitute an important part of the second Conjugation in Latin, e. g. *cālēre*, *rūbēre*, *pātēre*; they acquire a Transitive sense by appending *fācio* to a Verb-stem in -ē (ch. v. § 51), e. g. *cālē-fācio*, and often take as their Present-stem an 'Inceptive' formation in -sco, e. g. *incālesco*, *ērūbesco* (see § 28). The association of this type with the Intransitive functions is seen in *pendeo* Intrans. beside *pendo* Trans., *mādeo* (Gk. μαδάω), *vēreor* (Gk. ὀράω, ch. iv. § 10), *clueo* and *cluo* (Gk. κλύω).

Another class of Presents which show the YŌ-suffix is—

iii. With -ā, -ē, -ō after the root. Beside the root pel-, for example, we have the root plē-, 'to fill,' with a Present-stem *plē-yō-, 'to be filling' (Lat. *im-pleo*); beside the root ter- we have the root trē-, 'to penetrate,' (cf. Gk. τρη-μα) with a Present-stem *trē-yō- (O. H. G. drāu, Germ. drehe), as well as the root trā-,

with a Present-stem *trā-yō- (O. Ind. trā-ya-tē, Lat. *in-tro* for *trāyō) (see ch. iv. § 66). Unlike the second Conj. verbs just mentioned, *video, sēdeo*, &c. with Perfects *vīdī, sēdī*, Supines *visum, sessum*, and *cāleo, rūbeo*, &c. with Perfects *cālui, rūbui* and with Supines wanting, these ē-verbs retain their ē throughout the conjugation, *-plēvi, -plētum*, &c. In addition to monosyllabic Verb-stems we have such dissyllabic stems as Lat. *domā-yō, *dōmo* (O. Ind. damā-yā-ti), and a group of onomatopoeic words, e. g. Lat. *ul-ulā-yo, *ūlūlo* (Lith. ul-ūlō-ju, and unreduplicated ulō-ju, Gk. ὑλάω for *ūlā-yo). Beside the Present-stems with the YŌ-suffix we find athematic Presents from these roots with -ā, -ē, -ō (e. g. O. Ind. trā-ti beside trā-ya-tē, Gk. πίμ-πλη-μι, τί-τροη-μι, κί-χη-μι) which seem to have originally retained the long vowel throughout, and not to have variation with the weak grade (e. g. O. Ind. trā-sva 2 Sg. Imper. Mid., Gk. κί-χη-μεν Pl.); and in Latin this athematic formation appears to be used in all persons but the first, *in-trās*, *in-trā-mus*, &c., though this cannot be proved, seeing that, e. g. *im-plēs* is equally derivable from thematic *-plē-yē-s (cf. *trēs* for *trēy-ēs, ch. iv. § 66) as from athematic *-plē-s (O. Ind. prā-si).

The YŌ-suffix played a great part in the I.-Eur. languages as a secondary suffix, added to Verb-stems, e. g. Lat. *pīnsio* beside *pīnso* (an already-formed Pres.-stem, § 10), Gk. ἐσθίω beside ἐσθω, or to Noun-stems, &c. to form derivative verbs, e. g. Lat. *cūro*, for *curā-yō (Umbr. kuraia, 'curet') from the Noun-stem *curā-, *claudio* for *claudē-yō from the Adjective-stem *claudē-, *claudō-, *fīnio* for *fīni-yō from the Noun-stem *fīni-, *stātuo* for *statu-yō from the Noun-stem *statu-, *custōdio* for *custodī-yō from the Noun-stem *custodī-, and so on. But since the suffix is in these derivatives usually maintained throughout the Latin conjugation, *pīnsītus, custodīvi, custodītus*, &c., they are better reserved for discussion among the Verb-suffixes in § 26 (cf. Gk. δαί-σω, δαί-ρῶ-μι beside δαίω for *da-yo). Derivatives from Ā-stems follow the analogy of roots with -ā (e. g. Lat. *in-tro*, *in-trās*, *in-trā-mus*, see above) in using the YO-suffix only to form the thematic 1st Pers. Sg. of the Present Tense, while those from U-stems use it in all persons, e. g. *stātuo, statuis, statuimus*. For Latin athematic forms like *curā-mus* derived from stem *curā-*, &c. we may compare the athematic flexion of similar

Derivative Verbs in the Lesbian dialect, e. g. *τίμᾱ-μεν*, derived from stem *τιμᾱ-*, *φίλη-μι*, derived from stem *φιλε-*, *στεφάνωμι*, derived from stem *στεφανο-*.

English examples of Present-stems with the YŎ-suffix are 'I lie' [O. H. G. *ligg(i)u*, but Pret. *lag*, 'I lay'], and the two Pres. Participles which have become Nouns, 'a fiend' (Goth. *fijands*, lit. 'hating'), 'a friend' (Goth. *frijōnds*, lit. 'loving').

§ 16. *ī* in the third Conj. Presents with YŎ-suffix. We have *ī* often in O. Lat. ; *cupīs*, Plaut. *Curc.* 364 :

laūdo. Laudatō, quando illud, quōd cupis, effēcero,

facīs, *Amph.* 555 (so the MSS.); *facīt*, *Curc.* 258 (?); *inlicite* is the scansion required by the metre in a line of Naevius (*Trag.* 30 R.) :

sublīmen altos sāltus inlicite, ubi
bipedēs uolantes (MSS. uolucres) līno linquant lūmina ;

in 1 Pers. Plur., *morīmur* is attested by Priscian (i. p. 501. 16 H.) in a couplet of Ennius (*Ann.* 415 M.) :

nunc est ille dies, cum gloria maxima sese
nobis ostendat, si uiuimus siue morimur ;

we have *adgredīmur*, Plaut. *Asin.* 680, *Rud.* 299 ; and in 3 Sg. Dep. *adoritur* is attested by Prisc. (l. c.) in a line of Lucilius (or Lucretius iii. 515 ?). The long vowel is especially common in the Inf. of the Deponent in Plautus, e. g. *adgrediri*, *moriri*, *effodiri* (cf. *parire*). (For other examples, see Neue, ii². p. 415.) These forms can hardly be due to the false Analogy of verbs like *fīnio*, *-iri*, *-itum*, *-ire*, such as is seen in Late Lat. *faci-tus* (coined on the type of *fīnī-tus*), for they are a feature of the older language. They rather indicate that in the period of the early literature the suffix might appear as *ī* or as *ī*, whereas in the classical period the usage became restricted to one or other of these forms. The best explanation then of Verbs in *-iō* 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. which belong to the third Conjugation is that they are YŎ-stems in which *-ī* asserted itself, rather than *-i-*, as the weak grade of *-yō-* (*-yē-*) ; *capere* will then stand for **capīsī*, *cape* for **capī*. This does not however preclude the possibility of other explanations being right in particular cases, such as that a bystem without *-yō-* existed, say **fac-* beside **fac-yō-* (cf. *beneficent-ior* beside *faciens*), **rap-* beside **rap-yō-* (cf. *rapo*, 'a robber,' Varro, *Men.* 378 B.), that *-i-* belongs to a stem in *-iyō-*, *-i-* to a stem in *-yō-*, e. g. *spēcio* from stem **spēk-yō-* (cf. Gk. *σκέπτω*) with the YŎ-suffix immediately following on a consonant.

§ 17. Other examples of E-grade roots. Lat. **vēriō*, 'to close,' seen in *op-(w)erio*, *ap-(w)erio* (Lith. *ūž-veriu*, 'I shut,' *āt-veriu*, 'I open') (on the loss of w, see ch. iv. § 71) ; *ind-uo* for **indoro* from **ew-yō*, to judge from Umbr. *an-ovihī-mu* for **and-ov-i-mu*, 'induinio' (ch. iii. § 24) from the root *ew-*, 'to put on.' Similarly *haurio* for *aurio* (*exaurio* is the almost invariable spelling

of Latin Glossaries, Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 371 n.) from root aus- (cf. Gk. ἐξάουσαι, 'to take out,' ἐξαστήρ, 'a flesh-hook'); *crōc-io* (Gk. κρόζω from *κρωγ-γω, Lith. krok-iū and krog-iū).

§ 18. Of weak grade roots. i. With -io. Lat. *cūp-io* (O. Ind. kup-ya-ti, 'is in agitation'); *fūgio* (cf. Hom. πειφυζότες for -φυγγο-) from root bheug- (Gk. φεύγω); *grādior* from the root ghredh- (Goth. gridi- F., 'a step,' O. Sl. grędą, 'I come,' O. Ir. in-grennim, 'I pursue, attack,' the last two with Nasalized stem) shows the weakening of -rē- to -rā- mentioned in ch. iv. § 51; similarly *farciō* for **fraciō* (Gk. φράσσω) from the root bhreqʷ- of *frequens* (and for the connexion of 'cramping' and 'frequency,' cf. *saepe* and O. Lat. *saeppissumus*, 'closely packed,' ch. ix. § 4); likewise *rāpio*, if connected with *rēpens*, 'sudden.'

ii. Intransitive with -eo. Lat. *rūbeo* from an I.-Eur. *rūdh-yō (O. Sl. rŭdzą, with the ē-suffix in Inf. rŭdē-ti); *torpeo* with trp- the weak grade of the root terp-; *stūdeo* (cf. Gk. σπένδω?); *māneo* (cf. Gk. μένω), and *pāteo* (cf. Gk. πετ-άννυμι), both seem to show Lat. ā as a weak grade of ē (ch. iv. § 3). Like *rūbeo* with Noun *rūbor*, *torpeo* with Noun *torpor* and Adj. *torpidus* are a large number of Intransitive Verbs, *cāleo* (*calor*, *calidus*), *plāceo* (*placidus*; but Transitive *plāco*), *tūqueo* (*tūquor*, *tūpidus*; cf. *tūquor*, third Conj.), and so on (ch. v. § 74). The *tēneo* of *per-tineo*, lit. 'to reach through,' *trans-tineo*, 'to reach across' (Plaut. *Mil.* 468 *commeatu* transtinet trans parietem) is the Neuter of *tendo*.

§ 19. Alternative forms in -o and -eo. Lat. *tuor* and *tuor*, 'to look'; *fulgeo* and *fulgo*; *ferreo* and *ferro*; *scāteo* and *scato*; *abnuo* and O. Lat. *abnueo* (Diom. 382. 11 K.): In all of these the form in -o is the older (e. g. *contuor*, *intuor* Plaut., *scato* Plaut., Enn., Luer.; *ferūt* and *fervere* are common in the early Dramatists, the latter often in Virgil, but to Quintilian a third Conjugation form of this verb is 'inauditum,' Quint. i. 6. 8), while the form in -eo is a new formation on the Analogy of the numerous Intransitives in -eo (cf. Caper 109. 16 K. *fido* non 'fideo'). We have *sordēre* in Plaut. *Poen.* 1179. (See also below, § 33.)

§ 20. Of roots with -ā-, -ē-, -ō-. Latin *no* for **snā-yō* (O. Ind. snā-ya-tē, and athem. snā-ti, Lat. *nat*); *neo* for *(s)nē-yō (Gk. νέω, O. H. G. nāu, Germ. nāhe), *tūceo* for **tacē-yō* (Goth. þahaiþ 3 Sg. from *takē-yē-ti, and athem. O. H. G. dagē-s, Lat. *tacēs*); *flo* for **flā-yō* (cf. O. H. G. blāu from *bhlē-yō, perhaps the same word as Lat. *fleo* for **flē-yō*, Gk. φλέω, to overflow); *hio* for **hiā-yō* (Lith. žió-ju) from the root ghei-; *jūvo* for **juvā-yō*, I.-Eur. **dyūgʷā-yō*, from the root dyeugʷ- (cf. Lith. džiung-ū-s, 'I rejoice,' a nasalized Present) (but cf. ch. iv. § 64); *cūbo* for **cub-āyō* from the root keubh- (cf. -*cumbo*, a nasalized Present). Of onomatopoeic words with 1 Sg. Pres. in -āyō, we have *marmuro*, *tintinno*, *uoco*, to bray (Gk. ὄγκομαι).

§ 21. Inceptives, and other Verb-stems. Though Inceptive verbs by virtue of their meaning restrict, as a rule, the inceptive suffix -skō- (-skō-) to the Present sense, e. g. *cresco*, Pft. *crēvi*; they differ from Present-stem formations like *sēno*, Pft. *sivi*, *cūpio*, Pft. *cēpi*, in this respect, that the meaning, which they express, is something more than the mere sense of action in present time, e. g. *sēnesco* means, not 'I am old' (*sēneo*), but 'I become old.' They are therefore better considered in a separate

section, along with some verb-formations which are more than mere Tense-stems, such as Causatives, Intensives, Desideratives, and the like.

§ 22. **Inceptives in -skō- (-skō-).** The root shows, as a rule, the weak grade, e. g. I.-Eur. *pṛk-skō- (O. Ind. pṛ-chá-mi, with *-skh- for *-sk-), Lat. *posco* for **porc-sco*, from the root pṛk-. It is sometimes reduplicated in Greek, e. g. διδάσκω for *δι-δακ-σκω, but not in Latin unless *disco*, from root deiḱ-, stands for **di-de-sco*, (cf. *dŕ-dŕc-i*) and not for **dŕc-sco*. An English Inceptive is 'I wash' (O. Engl. wæsce, from a Teut. *wat-skō 1st Sg., derived from the same root as 'wet,' 'water,' Lat. *unda*, &c.).

§ 23. **Causatives and Intensives in -eyō-.** The root has the O-grade, and the accent rests on the first syllable of the suffix. Causatives of this type are a regular feature of the Sanscrit conjugation, and may be formed from any verb, e. g. mān-áyā-mi (Lat. *mōneo* for **mon-éyō*) from the root man- (I. Eur. men-; cf. Lat. *mēmīni* for **me-men-i*); tarṣ-áyā-mi (Lat. *torreo*, O. H. G. *derr(i)u*, for **tṛs-éyō*) from the root tṛṣ- (I.-Eur. ters-), so that Lat. *moneo* was literally 'to cause to remember' [cf. Plaut. *Mil.* 49 Edepól memoria's óptima. Offaé monent; Paul. Fest. 115. 6 Th. 'monitores' qui in scaena monent histriones (our 'prompters')], *torreo* 'to cause to be dry.' These Causatives of Sanscrit have a different accent from Derivatives in -éyō- from O-stems, in which the accent falls on the suffix -yō-, e. g. dēva-yá-mi, 'I honour the gods,' from dēvá-, 'a god' (an O-stem, **deiwō-*). The same formation often has the Intensive or the Iterative sense, e. g. Gk. φορέω from I.-Eur. **bhōr-éyō*, 'I carry frequently,' from the I.-Eur. root bher-, 'to carry' (Gk. φέρω, Lat. *fero*); Gk. ποθέω for **poθew* from I.-Eur. **gh^hodh-éyō* (O. Ir. *guidiu*), 'I ask or desire earnestly,' from the I.-Eur. root gh^hedh-, 'to ask' (Gk. θέσσεσθαι). The P. P. P. of these verbs shows -ī- in some languages (O. Ind. vartī-tá-, Goth fra-wardi-þs), -i- in others (cf. Lith. vartý-ti Inf., O. Sl. vрати-ti); in Lat. *ī*, e. g. *monitus*, *nocitus*; and there are indications that the I.-Eur. declension of the Present Ind. was **wortéyō* 1 Sg., **wortīmós* 1 Pl., &c. (*P. B. Beitr.* xviii. p. 519). An English example is 'I lay' (Pres.), in Goth. lagja, from I.-Eur. **loghéyō*; 'I lay' is the Causative of 'I lie.'

§ 24. **Latin Desideratives in -tūrio.** These are formed with the YŎ-suffix (§ 15), probably from Verbal Noun-stems in -tor-, e. g. *parturio* from *partor*, *scripturio* from *scriptor*, with the same change of unaccented *ō* to *ū* as in *fulgūro*, O. Lat. *fulgōrio* (ch. iii. § 26).

§ 25. **Latin Iteratives or Frequentatives in -*tāyō-** are formed from Perf. Part. Pass.-stems, or rather from the Fem. of these used as a Noun (cf. *offensa* beside *offensus*, *repulsa* beside *repulsus*), with the help of the YŎ-suffix, e. g. *pulso*, older *pulto*, for **pultā-yō*, from *pulsus*, older *pultus*, P. P. P. of *pellō*. Sometimes the TO-suffix is doubled, e. g. *factito*, *ventito*.

§ 26. **Other Derivative Verbs with the YŎ-suffix.** The ending -āyō-, which properly belongs to Derivatives from \bar{A} -stem Nouns (e. g. from *planta*, a plant, a shoot, *plantare*, to plant, lit. 'to make or turn something into a plant'), acquired a transitive sense, and was used in Latin, as in other I.-Eur. languages, with any Noun- or Adj.-stem, e. g. *clārare*, 'to make clear,' from the Adj.-stem *claro-*, *pulverare*, 'to turn something into dust,' or 'to cover with dust,' from the Noun *pulvis*, a Consonant-stem. The ending -ēyo-, which properly belongs partly to Derivatives from O-stem Nouns or Adjectives (e. g. *claudio*, 'to be lame,' from *claudus*, *albeo*, 'to be white,' from *albus*), partly, as a Primary suffix, to Intransitive Verbs like *rubeo*, *sedeo* (see § 32), is the corresponding intransitive formation, e. g. *clarere*, 'to be clear.' Latin Verbs in -io include Derivative Verbs from Consonant-stems, e. g. *custōd-io* from the stem *custod-*, and from I-stems, e. g. *īnānio* from the Adj. I-stem *inani-*. This ending acquired to some extent an intransitive sense, expressing a state of body or of mind, and was in this capacity applied to other stems too, e. g. *īnsānio* from the Adj. O-stem *īsanus*, to be mad, *saevio* from the Adj. O-stem *saevus*, to be fierce.

§ 27. **Other suffixes** commonly used in forming Verb-stems, primitive suffixes, the sense conveyed by which cannot now be detected, were (1) -dh-, e. g. Gk. $\kappa\nu\eta\text{-}\theta\text{-}\omega$ beside $\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, (2) -d-, e. g. Gk. $\xi\lambda\text{-}\delta\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ from root *wel-* (Lat. *volō*), which may be nothing

but the Verb-stems dhē-, 'to put,' and dō-, 'to give' (cf. Lat. *crēdo*, O. Ir. *cretim* with O. Ind. *śrād dadhāmi*, lit. 'I set heart to'), as the common Latin ending *-īgo*, *-āre*, e. g. *nāvigo*, seems to be nothing else than the Verb *āgo* (from **nāvigus*; cf. ch. v. § 80); (3) *-t-*, e. g. Gk. *πέκ-τ-ω* (Lat. *pecto*) and *πεκτέω*, beside *πέκω*, which seems connected with the P. P. P. suffix *-to-* (ch. v. § 27); (4) *-s-*, e. g. Gk. *δέψω* beside *δέφω*, *τρέ-(σ)-ω* beside *τρέ-μ-ω*, which seems the same as the ES-suffix of Nouns, e. g. Gk. *τέλος*, stem *τελεσ-* (Gk. *τελέ(σ)ω*, *τε-τέλεσ-ται*) (§ 3). Latin examples are: *gau-d-eo* (Gk. *γῆθομαι* and *γηθέω*) for **gāvī-l-eo* (cf. *gāvīsus*), *sallo* for **sal-do* (Goth. *salta*), *plecto* (O. H. G. *flih-tu*, Germ. *flechte*) beside *plico*, *-āre* (Gk. *πλέκω*), *vīso*, older *vīssō*, *veīssō* for **weid-so* (Goth. *ga-veisō*; cf. the O. Ind. Desiderative *vi-vit-sā-mi*), *quaeso*, older *quaes-so* for **quais-so*, beside *quaero* for **quaiso*, *in-cesso* for **in-ced-so* (cf. *cēdo*). Other Latin endings are: (5) *-sso*, e. g. *cāpesso*, *incīpīssō* (Plaut.), *pētesso*, O. Lat. *petīssō* (Fest. 250. 19 Th.) from *cāpio*, *pēto* (or a bystem **petio*, whence *petivi*, § 47); on these see § 3; (6) *-lo* and *-illo* of Diminutive Verbs, e. g. *conscribillo* Catull.; (7) *-co* of *albīco*, *fōdīco*, &c.; the last two are like Derivative *Ā*-verbs and belong to the first Conjugation, *conscribillare*, *fodicare*, *albicare*, like *mēdicari* from *medicus*. Similarly, (8) *-ro* of *lamb-ēro* (§ 41) is like *-ro* of the Derivative *tempērare* from *tempus*.

§ 28. Other examples of Latin Inceptives. *Misc-eo* has added the Causative ending to a lost **mīscō* [cf. *misc sane* for *miscē sane* on an old Praenestine cista (§ 58)] for **mīk-skō* [the shortness of the *i* is seen in the Romance forms, such as Ital. (Tusc.) *mesci*, 'give me a drink,' the Latin *miscē mi*] with the weak grade of the root *mīk-*. But the E-grade is retained in O. Lat. *esco* for **es-sco*, the Inceptive of the root *es-*, 'to be,' used for *ero* (or rather for *sum*) in the Laws of the XII Tables: *si morbus aevitasue vitium escit*, and *ast ei custos nec escit*, &c., and even by Lucr. i. 619:

ergo rerum inter summam minimamve quid escit?,

as by Ennius, A. 322 M.:

dum quidē unus homo Romanus toga superescit.

Roots extended by *-ā*, *-ē*, *-ō* like *gnō-* from *gen-*, keep this vowel long, as is their custom in such cases (§ 2); hence (*g*)*nō-sco* (Gk. *γινώσκω*, Epir. *γνώσκω*), (*g*)*nā-scor*, *crē-sco*, *vī-sco*, *hiā-sco*; and similarly Latin Intransitives in *-eo* (§ 32) and Derivatives in *-o* (for **āyō*), *-eo*, *-io* (*ib.*), e. g. *rūbē-sco*, *con-ticē-sco*, *īrā-scor*, *flūvī-sco*, *ob-dormī-sco*, *ercī-sco* [*erceiscunda* on the Lex Rubria, C. I. L. i. 205. (2). 55], *descī-sco* (with tall form of I on Mon. Anc. v. 28, which also offers

nascerer with an apex over the *a*); though at a later time, when the difference of quantity between vowels had become less marked, we find some uncertainty about the *e* of *quiesco* (see Gellius, vii. 15, who decides in favour of *quiesco*, on the strength of *cātesco*, *nūtesco*, *stipēsco* and other Inceptives; cf. ch. ii. § 144).

The name 'Inceptive' is unsuitable. It is only verbs of the second Conjugation uncompounded with a Preposition, such as *calesco*, *liquesco*, to which a notion of 'beginning' can be attached, and even there the notion conveyed by the suffix is rather that of passing into a state or condition, of 'becoming' than of 'beginning,' e. g. *liquesco*, 'to pass into a liquid state,' 'to become liquid.' The suffix is closely associated with Intransitive Verbs of the second Conjugation, so closely indeed that these, when compounded with the Prepositions *cum*, *ex*, *in* (Prepositions which convey the idea of 'becoming'), always form their Present-stem with this suffix in good authors, e. g. *ērūbesco* (not *erubeo*), *convalesco* (not *convaleo*), *inardesco* (not *inardeo*), unless the Preposition retains its separate force, e. g. *ē-lūceo*, 'to shine out,' *co-haereo*, 'to be united with,' which have the force of *luceo ex*, *haereo cum*. Intransitive Derivatives from stems like *dulci-*, *igni-*, *grāvi-*, &c. are formed on this type, and take *-esco* instead of *-isco*, *dulcesco*, *ignesco*, *gravesco*, *mītesco*, *pinguesco*, &c.; and *-āscō* of Intransitive Derivatives from *Ā*-stems, &c., is in Late Latin often changed to *-esco*, e. g. *gemmesco* for *gemmasco*. The spelling *-isco* for *-esco* in Late Latin, e. g. *erubisco*, may often be a mere interchange of the similarly sounding vowels *ī* and *ē* (see ch. ii. § 14), but it may also be referred to the Late Latin importation of Verbs of the second Conjugation into the fourth (e. g. *floriet*, *florient* in the Itala), which has left its mark on the Romance languages, e. g. Ital. *apparire* (*apparisco* Pres.) from Lat. *appārēre* (§ 33 *a*). The *-iscor* of *āpiscor*, *nānciscor*, may be referred to the old forms *apio*, *nancio* (whence *coepiam*, Paul. Fest. 41. 34 Th., *nānciam*, Prisc. i. 513. 17 H.), as the *-isso* of O. Lat. *pētisso* to a lost **petio* (whence *petivi*, § 47). 'Inceptives' from fourth Conjugation Verbs are for the most part ante-classical, e. g. *condormisco* (Plaut.), *ēdormisco* (Plaut., Ter.), *perprūrisco* (Plaut. Stich. 761), *persentisco* (Plaut., Ter.), but *obdormisco*, 'to fall asleep,' is used by Cicero (*Tusc.* i. 49. 117). They are mostly Compounds (except *sciscō*), and the same is true of the 'Inceptives' from third Conjugation Verbs in the Republican writers, e. g. *rēsipisco* (Plaut., &c.), *prōficiscor* (cf. *fācessere*, 'to take oneself off,' and Late Lat. *se facere*, 'to betake oneself,' e. g. *intra limen sese facit*, Apul.), *concupisco* (Cic., Sall., &c.), *impliciscier*, to become affected (by a disease), Plaut. *Amph.* 729 :

ūbi primum tibi sensisti, mūlier, impliciscier ?,

though in the poets and later prose writers we have *trēmesco*, *gēmesco*, &c. 'Inceptives' from first Conjugation Verbs found in the early writers are *āmasco* (Naev.), *hāasco* (Cat.), *lūbasco* (Plaut., Ter., Lucr.), *collabasco*, *permanasco*, *dēsūdasco*, and a few others; but this formation was not continued in the classical period, though we find Derivatives in *-asco*, derived from Noun- and Adj.-stems, e. g. *veterasco*, *vesperasco*, *gemmasco*, in which the suffix *-sco* seems to be added to change the transitive sense attaching to these Derivative *Ā*-verbs (e. g. *clarare*, to make clear, to clarify, § 32) into an intransitive.

It thus appears that an intransitive sense attached to the suffix *-sco* in Latin, and that this was the reason of its close association with the Intransitive Second Conjugation. Its sense of 'passing into a state or condition' suited it for acting as the Present Tense-stem of Intransitive Verbs. A

verb with this suffix did not govern an Accusative, unless the simple verb from which it was formed governed an Accusative, e. g. *perhorrescere aliquid*, Cic., like *horrere aliquid* (a construction of *horreo*, *pāveo*, &c., not found before Cicero's time). But in the fifth cent. A. D. the termination acquired a causative sense, e. g. *innōtescere*, to make known, inform; *mollescere*, to make soft, not 'to become soft,' a sense which was properly expressed by the Auxiliary *facio*, e. g. *calē-facio*, *rubē-facio*. *Assuesco*, *insuesco*, *mansuesco*, and other compounds of *suesco* had at an earlier period assumed the sense of *assuē-facio*, *mansuē-facio*, and perhaps supplied the type for this new formation, which was widely extended in the Romance languages (cf. § 33 a).

Of individual 'Inceptive' Verbs may be noticed: *callesco*, in whose Perfect Cato retained the Inceptive suffix, *callescerunt* 3 Pl. [Nonius 89. 26 M. quotes this form (MSS. *calliscerunt*) from Cato's speech on the Punic War: *aures nobis callescerunt ad iniurias*]; *obsōlesco* and *exōlesco* from *sōleo* with P. P. P. *obsolētus*, *exolētus*; *adōlesco* and *coālesco* (*cōl-*) from the root *al-* (*ol-*), 'to grow, nourish' (whence *indōles*, *subōles*, *prōles*), with P. P. P. *adultus*, *coalītus*.

For a list of Latin 'Inceptives,' and full details of their history, see *A. L. L.* i. 465 sqq. Umbro-Oscan examples are Umbr. *pepurkurent* 'rogaverint,' Osc. *comparascuster* 'consulta erit.'

§ 29. Of Latin Causatives, &c. O. Lat. *lūceo*, 'to cause to shine,' to light or kindle (e. g. Enn. *A.* 158 M.: *prodinunt famuli, tum candida lumina lucent*; Plaut. *Cur.* 9 *tutē tibi puer es: laūtus luces cēreum*; *Cus.* 118 *primum omnium huic lucēbis nouae nuptae facem*) may be a Causative form, I.-Eur. **louk-éyō* (O. Ind. *rōcāyā-mi*), and different from *lūceo*, to shine, which seems to be an intransitive form like *sēdeo*, with *-eo* instead of *-io*, I.-Eur. **leuk-yo* (Gk. *λέυσω*); *nōceo*, I.-Eur. **nōk-éyō* (O. Ind. *nāśāyā-mi*) is the Causative of the root *nek-* (Lat. *nex*), and has in Late and Vulgar Latin the construction which we should expect, viz. with the Accusative case; its use with the Dat. in class. Latin must be due to the analogy of *obesse*, *officere*, &c. The rivalry between Transitive *Ā*-stems and these Causative-stems, best seen in Lithuanian, where the Causatives (e. g. *vartý-ti* Inf.) form their Present-stems with *-ā-* (e. g. *vartō-* for I.-Eur. **wortā-*), appears in Lat. *nēcāre* beside *nōcēre*; *ādmāre* may be I.-Eur. **dōmā-* (O. H. G. *zamō-*, 'to tame'), a byform of I.-Eur. **dōmēyo-* (Goth. *tamja*, O. H. G. *zemm(i)u*). In O. Ind. we have examples of verbs with this suffix which have not the O-grade of root, but the weak grade, e. g. *grbh-āya-ti*, 'he seizes.' Perhaps Latin *ci-eo* (beside *cio*) belongs to this type. But the ending *-eo* is sometimes added to other Verb-stems which have a Causative sense. Thus in Lat. *misc-eo* it is added to a stem formed already with the inceptive suffix, so that *nūscio* for **nūc-sc-ēyo* has really two suffixes (cf. O. Ind. *dhūnaya-ti*, 'he shakes, shatters,' beside *dhunā-ti* and *dhū-nō-ti*, Gk. *εἰλέω* beside *εἰλω* for **εἰλ-ν-ω*). And this may be the true explanation of *cio* also. *Jūbeo* for **yū-dh-eyo* [from the root *yeu-* with the formative suffix *-dh-* (see § 27), cf. O. Ind. *yō-dha-ti*, 'is set in motion,' Lith. *j-un-dū*, 'I am set in motion'] is spelt in the S. C. Bacch. with *-ou-*, the diphthong always found in the perfect (*C. I. L.* i. 196, l. 27 *ioubeatīs*, l. 9, l. 18 *iouiset*; cf. *iouit* 547 a, 1166, *iouiserunt* 199, l. 4, *iouiserit* 198, l. 12); this, if not a misspelling (ch. iv. § 37), will exactly correspond with the O. Ind. causative *yōdhāyā-mi* (I.-Eur. **yōudhēyō*). *Terreo*, for which we should expect **torreo*, has in Umbrian the O-grade of root (Umbr. *tursitu*, O. Umbr. *tusetu*, 'terreto').

Other Causatives, or Transitive Verbs with the Causative *-eo* appended, are *vēgeo* (older *vōgeo*?), to rouse to life, e. g. Pomponius, *Com.* 78 R. *animos Venus veget voluptatibus, dūceo, suādeo, urgeo, tondeo, torqueo, mordeo, spondeo, augeo, &c.*

§ 30. Of Latin Desideratives. These were called by the Latin grammarians 'Meditativa.' They were avoided in the higher literature and went out of use in Late Latin. They are not found in the Romance languages. Examples of Desiderative Verbs are *ēsūrio, partūrio, emptūrio, cēnātūrio* (see *A. L. L.* i. 408). Verbs in *-urrio (-ūrio)*, e. g. *ūgurrio, scāturio*, are a quite distinct class, being apparently Derivatives from Verbal Nouns in *-ūris* (e. g. *sēcūris*) or *-ūra* (e. g. *figūra*).

§ 31. Of Latin Iteratives. The distinction of (1) 'Iteratives' in *-tito*, (2) 'Intensives' in *-to, -so* is untenable. The suffix in all its forms denotes repeated action; the usual type is that of a Derivative *Ā-Verb* from a Perfect Participle Passive, e. g. *dātare, dormītare*, though from Verbs of the first Conjugation we have sometimes forms in *-ito* like *clāmīto, vōcīto, vōlīto*, pointing to P. P. P. *voctus* like *crepītus* (§ 92). As the *to*-suffix of the P. P. P. became in time *so-* (ch. iv. § 155), we have Iteratives in an older form, *merto, pulto* ('*mertare*' atque '*pultare*' dicebant Quint. i. 4. 14; Plautus puns on *pultem* Subj. and *pultem* Acc. of *puls* in *Poen.* 729), and in the class. form *merso, pulso*. Iteratives which add the suffix to a Present-stem, e. g. *sciscito* Plaut., *noscito* Plaut., *āgīto*, are especially frequent in Late Latin, e. g. *mergito* Tertull., *miscito* Script. Grammat., while to the class of Iteratives with double suffix belong *actīto, lectīto, cantīto, dicitō, haesito, jactito, ventīto, victito, cursito, factito*, Vulg.-Lat. **taxitare*, whence Ital. *tastare*, Fr. *tāter*, 'to taste, try.'

Iteratives are especially used in anteclass. and postclass. Latin. They are avoided by Terence, and not much used by Cicero and Caesar, hardly at all by the Augustan writers; in fact they seem to have been regarded as a part of the uncultured speech. In the Romance languages they have often taken the place of the parent verb, e. g. Fr. *jeter* (Lat. *jacitare*), to throw (Lat. *jacio*), *mériter* (Lat. *mēritare*), to deserve (Lat. *mēreo*), chanter (Lat. *cantare*), to sing (Lat. *cāno*). (See *A. L. L.* iv. 197.) *Dūbitare* is the Iterative of an O. Lat. verb *dubare* (Paul. Fest. 47. 18 Th. 'dubat,' dubitat); *hortari* of an O. Lat. **hōrior* [attested in 3 Sg. *horitur* by Diomedes (p. 382. 23 K.) for Ennius (*A.* 465 M.): *prandere iubēt horiturque*], which seems to be a Deponent of I.-Eur. **ghr-yō* (Gk. *χαίρω*), a byform of **gher-yō* (O. Ind. *hār-yā-mi*, 'I delight in'; **heriu*, the Umbro-Oscan word corresponding to Lat. *volō*, e. g. Umbr. *heris*, 'vis,' Osc. *heriad*, 'velit,' whence *Herentas*, the Oscan name of Venus) from the root *gher-*; *gūstare* is apparently an I.-Eur. Iterative of this type (O. H. G. *costōn*) from **gūs-to-*, P. P. P. of *gēus-*, 'to taste' (Gk. *γεύ(σ)ειν*, Goth. *kisan*, 'to approve,' Engl. *choose*: cf. Germ. *Kur-fürst*); *īto, -are* (Gk. *ἰτη-τέων*) from **ītus* P. P. P. of *eo*, for **itāyō* (Umbr. *etians*, 'itent'); *pūto, -are*, to prune, to think, lit. 'to sift or cleanse often' (in Romance 'to prune,' e. g. Ital. *potare*), from a P. P. P. stem **pū-to-*, 'cleansed' (Lat. *pūtus*, clean, in the phrase *pūrus pūtus*, e. g. Plaut. *Pseud.* 1200), from the root of Lat. *pū-rus*, for **pūtāyō* (cf. O. Sl. *pytāja*, 'I investigate,' with *ū*); *dōmīto* from *domitus*; *crepītō* from *crepītus*; *habīto* for *habītus*, which monopolized in class. Lat. the sense of 'to dwell,' 'inhabit' (cf. archaic Engl. 'to keep,' as in the *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 3: it is the most impenetrable cur That ever kept with man), a sense which it shared

in O. Lat. with *habeo*, e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 308 : *nón tu in illisce aédibus Habes ? Di illos homines, quí illic habitant, pérduint.*

§ 32. Of Latin Derivative verbs with YŎ-suffix. The onomatopoeic verbs *tintinnio* (also *tinnio* and *tintinnare*), *gingrio*, to cackle, of geese (whence *gingrina*, the name of a small size of fife : genus quoddam tibiurum exiguurum, Paul. Fest. 67. 23 Th. ; cf. Gl. Philox.) have a formation analogous to the Sanscrit Intensives (e. g. *nan-nam-ya-tē* from the root *nam-*, 'to bend') and to Greek *παμφαίνω* for **παν-φαν-γω*, *μαρμαίρω* for **μαρ-μαρ-γω*, &c., that is to say with the suffix -yŏ- appended to the fully reduplicated root.

The suffix -yŏ-, as was remarked before (§ 10), is often added to nasalized Present-stems, especially in Greek, e. g. *κλῖνω* for **κλῖ-ν-γω* from the root *klei-*, and so we have : *linio*, a Late Lat. derivative from *lino*, the Present tense of the root *lei-* ; *pinsio* (Gk. *πίσσω* for **πινσ-γω*) beside *pinso* ; *vincio* from **vi-n-co*, the nasalized Present of the root *vyek-* (O. Ind. *vi-vyak-ti*, 'he encompasses') ; *sancio* beside *sacer*. These derivatives naturally retain the nasal throughout the verb, e. g. P. P. P. *pīnsītus* (but from *pinso*, *pistus*), *sanctus* (in Vulg. Lat. *sactus*, ch. ii. § 70).

Examples of Verbs in -āyŏ- from Noun *Ā*-stems are : *scintillo*, -are from *scintilla* ; *lacrīmo*, -are from *lacrima* ; *multo*, -are (Osc. *molltaum* Inf.) from *multa* ; *insīdior*, -ari, *insīdiae* ; *mācūlo*, -are from *macula* ; *praedor*, -ari from *praeda* ; *mōrari* from *mora* [in O. Lat. always transitive, 'to cause delay,' 'to detain,' whence *nīl moror* (hanc rem), I do not care for, lit. 'I do not (care to) detain']. Lat. *poenio*, *pūnio*, from *poena*, may exhibit an alternative method of forming derivative verbs from Noun *Ā*-stems, viz. with the mere suffix -yŏ-, the final vowel of the Noun-stem being suppressed, as in derivative Adjectives like Gk. *τίμ-ιος* from *τιμή* ; or may follow the analogy of derivatives from I-stems, or derivatives from Consonant-stems.

Of Transitive Verbs from O-stems : *amplānt*, 'pro amplificānt,' Pacuv. *Trag.* 339 R. (ap. Non. 506. 30 M.) ; *nōvo*, -are from *novus* ; *sāno*, -are from *sanus* ; *narro*, -are from *gnārus* (? (ch. ii. § 132) ; *armo*, -are from *arma* Pl. ; *spōlior*, -ari from *spōlium* ; *numēro*, -are from *numerus* ; *lūco*, -are from *locus* ; *dōno*, -are from *donum* ; *cūmūlo*, -are from *cumulus* ; *dāmmo*, -are from *damnum*. This use of the -ĀYŎ-suffix for Derivative Verbs from O-stem Nouns and Adjectives is common in all I.-Eur. languages, e. g. Goth. *frijjō*, 'I love' (of which Engl. 'friend' is a Pres. Part.), O. Sl. *prija-jā*, O. Ind. *priyā-yā-tē* 3 Sg., all from an I.-Eur. O-stem, **priyo-* (O.-Ind. *priyā-*, 'dear'), O. Ir. *caraid*, 'he loves,' from I.-Eur. *karo-*, 'dear' (Lat. *cārus*). On the use of -āyŏ- as a Participial Adjective suffix, meaning 'provided with,' 'clothed in,' &c., e. g. *armatus*, *dentatus*, *pīlatus*, from *pīlum*, *cordātus* in Ennius' *egregie cordatus homo* (cf. *re-cordāri*), see ch. v. § 28. It is probably seen in Gaulish *γαυσατοι* [*gaesati*, 'Gaulish mercenaries,' C. G. L. v. 71. 23 (?)], from Gaulo-Latin *gaesum*, a spear.

The natural formation from O-stems is sometimes in -ēyŏ-, e. g. Gk. *φιλέω*, to love, for **φιλε-γω*, from *φίλος*, dear (stem *φιλο-* or *φιλε-*, ch. v. § 2), *ἀδυνατέω*, to be unable, from *ἀδύνατος*, unable ; sometimes in -yŏ- merely, e. g. Gk. *μειλίσσω* for **μειλιχ-γω* from *μείλιχος*. With the latter Lat. *ūnio* from *unus*, *blandior* from *blandus* may be compared, as in Noun derivative YŎ-stems we have *somn-ium* from *somnus*, *Octāvius* from *Octavius*, &c. (ch. v. § 4) ; with the former, intransitive Verbs from second Declension Adjectives, like *claudéo* from *claudus*, *albeo* from *albus*, *clāreo* from *clarus*, *flāveo* from *flavus* [as in Adjective derivative YŎ-stems like *aureus* from *aurum* (*ib.*)], unless these follow the

analogy of Intransitives like *sēdeo* for I.-Eur. **sed-yō* (see above, § 15), in which case their ending will be not -*ēyō* but -*ēyō̄*. (The corresponding verbs in Balto-Slavic have -*ēyō̄*, e. g. Lith. *kētė-ju*, 'I grow hard,' from *kėtas*, 'hard'). The same distinction between transitive -*o*, -*are* and intransitive -*eo*, -*ere* is seen in primary verbs like *liquare* and *liquere*. (On the proneness of Intransitive Verbs to take -*eo*, e. g. *ferre-eo*, *fulgere-eo*, O. Lat. *ferro*, *ful-gō*, see § 19.)

We have also Participial Adjectives in -*ōtus*, e. g. *aegrōtus* from *aeger* (stem *aegro-*), like Gk. *μσθω-τός* from *μσθός*, Lith. *ragū-tas* from *rāgas*, 'a horn,' with corresponding Verb-stems in Greek and Lithuanian, e. g. Gk. *μσθάω*, Lith. *jūkiū-ju*, but no **aegrōō* or **aegrōō*, -*ōs*, -*ōmus* in Latin. Derivatives from I-stems have -*īyō̄*, e. g. O. Ind. *kaviyā-tē*, 'he acts like a seer,' from *kavi-*, 'a seer,' *janīyā-tī*, 'he desires a wife,' from *jāni-*, 'a wife'; Gk. *μητιομαι* (*ĩ*) from *μητις*, *μητιώ* (*ĩ*) from *μητις*, *κονίω* (*ĩ*) from *κόνις*; Latin examples are: *finio* from *finis*, *lenio* from *lenis*; they show -*ĩ* in the Perfect Participle Pass., &c., e. g. Gk. *ἀ-δῆρι-τος*, Lat. *finī-tus*, *lenī-tus*, *mollī-tus*, *insignī-tus*, *vestī-tus*, *mūnī-tus*, *stābīlī-tus*, *ē-rūdi-tus*; from *sors*, O. Lat. *sortis*, comes *sortior*; from *pars*, stem *parti-*, comes *partior*; from *pōtis* (O. Ind. *pāti-*, 'lord,' Gk. *πόσις*) comes *pōtior*, 'to become master of,' with an Active *potio* (e. g. Plaut. *Rud.* 911 *piscātu nouó me uberi conpotiuit*), which was used in Oscan as the equivalent of the Latin *possum* (Osc. *puttiad* 'possit,' *puttiāns* 'possint') (§ 97). U-stem derivatives have -*ūyō̄*, e. g. O. Ind. *śatrū-yā-tī*, 'acts like an enemy,' from *śātru-*, 'an enemy,' Gk. *δακρῖώ* (*ũ*) from *δακρῖν* (from Ū-stems, e. g. *ισχῖώ* in the Dramatists), Lat. *stātuo* from *status*, *mētuo* from *metus*, with -*ũ*- in the Perf. Part. Pass., e. g. Gk. *ἀ-δακρῖ-τος*, Lat. *stātū-tus*, *argū-tus* (from the stem *argū-* of O. Ind. *ārju-na-*, 'white,' Gk. *ἀργυ-πος*), *acū-tus* (cf. *acus*, a needle)¹. From the analogy of a number of verbs of similar meaning, which happened to be formed with one or other of these types of Yō̄-suffix, a definite meaning came to attach itself in the various languages to certain suffixes. Thus in Sanscrit the ending -*īyō̄* came to acquire a desiderative sense and was used to convey this notion, not merely in derivatives from I-stems, e. g. *janīyā-tī*, 'he desires a wife,' from *jāni-*, 'a wife,' but in derivatives from other stems too, e. g. *putrīyā-tī*, 'he desires a son,' from *putrā-*, 'a son' (an O-stem). In Latin, as we have seen, the desiderative ending is -*tūrīō*, e. g. *parturio*, but it is possible that the ending -*īō* conveys this sense in *cātūlio* from the O-stem *catulus*, *ēquio* from *equus*.

A fact of more certainty is that Latin -*ō* for **āyō̄* was used to give a transitive sense², e. g. *claro*, -*are*, to make clear, from the O-stem *clarus*, *nōvō*, -*are* from *novus* (and so in other languages, § 29, e. g. O. H. G. *niuwōn*, though in Greek the ending -*ω* ousted -*aw* from this usage, e. g. *νέωω*, to make new, from *νέος*, *ὕγίωω*, to make healthy, from *ὕγιής*), and Latin -*eo*, to give an intransitive sense, e. g. *clarēo*, -*ere*, to be clear, from the same stem, *claro-*, while -*io* possibly had attached to it the notion of a state of body or mind, e. g. *fērōcio*, -*ire*, to be

¹ These Derivatives in -*ūyō̄* must be distinguished from Presents ending in -*nuo*, like *minuo* (O. Ind. *minō-mi*, from I.-Eur. **mī-neu-mi*, § 10), as well as from a Present like *pluo* (O. Lat. *plōvo*, from I.-Eur. **plēwō*, § 6), and from *fluo*, *fruor*, &c., whose

root has a Guttural (cf. *fluxi*, *fructus*, § 39. 3). *Suo* represents an I.-Eur. **syū-yō* (Goth. *siuja*, Lett. *schuju*, Gk. *κασσῶω*).

² On First Conjugation Deponents with intransitive sense, e. g. *aemulāri*, *fluctuari* (and *fluctuare*), see §§ 62, 64.

haughty (Cato, &c.), *saevio*, -ire, to be fierce, *insānio*, -ire, to be insane, *dentio*, -ire, to be teething, as -*aw*, -*iaw* were used in bodily ailments in Greek, e. g. *ὀφθαλμιάω*, *ὀδοντιάω*, or desideratively, e. g. *τομάω*.

The -YŌ- suffix was the I.-Eur. suffix by which verbs were formed from Nouns and Adjectives, e. g. O. Ind. *apas-yá-ti* from *ápas-*, *ápas-* (Lat. *opus*), Gk. *ὀνομαίνω* for **ὀνομη-γω* from *ὄνομα* (Lat. *nomen*). But in Latin, denominative -yō- has been to a great extent supplanted by -ā-yō- (see below). Thus the Latin equivalents of the Sanscrit and Greek verbs, just quoted, are *operari* and *nōminare*. This process of extending the ĀYŌ-suffix at the expense of the YŌ-suffix went on as late as the literary period. Many O. Lat. verbs of the fourth Conj. are in class. Lat. verbs of the first Conj.; e. g. O. Lat. *fulgorio* (*fulgur-io*), from *fulgur*, used by Naevius (*Trag.* 13 R.):

suo sōnitu claro fūloriuit Iūppiter,

is in class Lat. *fulguro*, -āre; *impetire* is the old form of *impetrare*, consecrated to religious usage, like *porricere* the old form of *projicere* (ch. ix. § 44); *artire*, Cato, &c. is in class. Lat. *artare*; cf. *dolūtus*, Varro, *Men.* 7 B. for *dōlūtus*; *atritior*, Compar. of *atritus*, Plaut. *Poen.* 1290 (if this is the right reading); *gnarivisse* quoted (apparently from Livius Andronicus) by Paul. Fest. 68. 5 Th., for *narrasse* (cf. Gl. Philox. *gnaritur*: γνωρίζεται; C. G. L. v. 72. 9 *gnoritur*: cognitum sive compertum est).

The old formation remains in *custōdio* from *custos*; *dentio*, to grow teeth (used by Plautus for 'to suffer through lack of food' in *Mil.* 34, where the parasite apologizes to the audience for his complaisance in listening to the soldier's bragging: *aūribus Peraūdienda sūnt, ne dentes dēntiant*), though *dentātus*, and not *dentitus*, is the Participial Adjective. In *dentio* we have the same -YO- or -IYO-suffix as in the Verbs indicating disease, state of body, &c. (see below), like *insānio* from *insanus*.

When a Verb is compounded with anything but a Preposition the Compound assumes the form of an Ā-Derivative, e. g. *aedificāre* from *aedes* and *fācio*, *sacrificāre* from *sacrum* and *fācio* (cf. *sacrificus*), as in Greek we have -*εω* of *οἰκοδομέω*, &c. *Mandāre* seems to be a similar formation, as if a Derivative Verb from **manū-dus*, 'giving into the hand'; and the Derivative Verbs in -*igo*, -are, e. g. *nāvigo*, -are, *pūr(i)go*, -are, *jūr(i)go*, -are (on O. Lat. *purigo*, *jurigo*, see ch. iii. § 13) point to **navigus*, &c. from *navis* and *ago*. *Mōrigērari*, to humour, devote oneself to (also *morem gerere*), comes from the Adj. *morigero-* (Plaut. *Amph.* 1004 *meo me aequomst morigerum patri esse*); *ūpītūdari* from a stem **opi-tulo-*, &c. (cf. ch. v. § 80, p. 363). (On the predominance of the Ā-type of Verb in Latin, see § 33 a.)

Examples of these endings are: (1) -o, -āre: *nōmīno*, -are from *nomen*; *cōtōro*, -are from *color*; *ōnēro*, -are from *onus*; *scētēro*, -are from *scelus*; *exāmīno*, -are from *examen*; *prīvo*, -are from *privus*; *ignōro*, -are to make unrecognizable, Plaut. *Men.* 468; *pīo*, -are from *pīus*; *prōbo*, -are from *probus*; *sācro*, -are from *sacer*; *grāvo*, -are, to make heavy, from *gravis*; *cīcuro*, -are from *cīcur* (not *ī*, *Rev. Philologie*, xv. 64); *levo*, -are, to make light, or to lift, from *levis*; *pāro*, -are, to make equal, from *par*, Plaut. *Curc.* 506:

eodem hērele uos pono ét paro: parīssumi estis hībus.

Ampliāre, to adjourn a case, is a rough-and-ready Derivative from *amplius*, the judge's phrase in giving notice of adjournment; similarly *compērendīnare*, to remand for two days, from (*com*)*perendīnus* (*dies*), Vulg. Lat. **hūicare*, to call

hither (Fr. *hucher*), from *huc*; some explain *nĕgare* as a Derivative of this sort from *nec* (cf. Germ. *verneinen* from *nein*), or rather from its byform *neg-* (ch. x. § 18), the byform being chosen to avoid confusion with *nĕcare*, to kill. Whether the *ā* so often seen in Verbs compounded with a Preposition, e. g. *proflĕgare* (from *flĕgo*), *occĭpare* (from *cāpio*), *aspernari* (from *spĕrno*) is due to the transitive sense of the Compound, or to derivation from lost Adjective-stems **proflĕgo-*, **occupo-*, **asperno-*, is not clear. (On *amplio* see *K. Z.* xxxiii. 55.)

(2) *-io*, *-īre*: *raucio*, to be hoarse, from *raucus*; *singultio* from *singultus* (Ū-stem), *blandior* from *blandus*, *largior* from *largus*, *prae-sāgio* from *sāgus* (an Adj. especially found in the Fem. *saga*, a go-between, e. g. *Lucil. vii. 6 M. saga et bona conciliatrix*).

(3) *-eo*, *-ĕre*: *ardeo* from *āridus* [O. Lat. *ardus*, e. g. *C. I. L. i. 577. (2). 21*; see ch. iii. § 13], which is the Adjective corresponding to *āreo*, as *cālidus* to *cāleo*, *nĭtidus* to *nĭteo*, &c. (ch. v. § 74); *audeo*, from *āvidus*, the Adj. corresponding to *āveo*, had originally the sense of 'to be eager,' 'to have a mind to,' e. g. *Plaut. Mĭl. 232 auden participare me quod commentu's*, whence the colloquial *sōdes* (*Terence*, &c.), 'if you please,' for *si audes* (*Plaut.*, e. g. *Trin. 244 dā mihi hoc, mĕl meum, sĭ me amas, sĭ audes*) (ch. iv. § 67). These two classes of verbs in *-eo* must be kept distinct, the Derivatives from O-stem Adjectives like *flāveo*, *ardeo*, *audeo*, and the Intransitives with Nouns in *-or* and Adjectives in *-idus*, e. g. *calĕo* (*calor*, *calidus*), *areo* (*aridus*), *aveo* (*avidus*), *nĭteo* (*nitor*, *nĭtidus*) (see ch. v. §§ 67, 74).

§ 33. Of other Verb-suffixes:—(1) *-dh-*: on *jūbeo* with *jub-*, for **dyu-dh-*, lit. 'to set in motion,' 'rouse to action,' see § 29.

(2) *-d-*: *tondeo* seems to be Causative of a lost **tendo* (Gk. *τένδω*, to gnaw), for **tem-do* from the root *tem-*, 'to cut' (Gk. *τέμνω*); *per-cello* for **cel-do* (cf. *clā-d-es*, Gk. *κλα-δ-άσαι* *σεισαι*, *Hesych.*) from a root *kel-* (cf. Gk. *ἀπο-κλ-ᾶ-s*); *trūdo* (Goth. *us-þriuta*, 'I trouble').

Since *-dh-* would become *d* in Latin (ch. iv. § 114), it is impossible to determine whether the suffix *-dh-* or *-d-* appears in *cū-do* (cf. *Lith. káu-ju*), *fren-do* (and *frendeo*)¹ for **frem-do* (cf. *fremo*), *ten-do* from the root *ten-*, 'to stretch' (cf. Gk. *τείνω* for **τεννω*), *of-fen-do* and *de-fen-do* from the root *ghʰen-* (cf. Gk. *θεινώ* for **θεννω*). On *pando*, *mando* (third Conj.), *vendo*, see §§ 14, 95, and on *mando* (first Conj.) § 32, above.

(3) *-t-*: *mĕ-to* (cf. *Mid. Ir. methel*, 'a reaper'; so some explained the name *Mētellus*, *Löwe, Prodr. s. v.*) cannot be dissociated from Gk. *ἀμάω*; nor *flec-to* from *falx*. But this formation is not so common in Latin as in Greek, though all of the numerous Gk. Verbs in *-πτω*, e. g. *τύπτω*, *χαλέπτω* may be formations with the YŌ-suffix, for *-py-* seems to have become *-πτ-* in Greek, **τυπ-γω*, **χαλεπ-γω*, &c. (ch. iv. § 65). The E-grade of root seems to be used with the T- as with the D-suffix, so that *plecto* (from root *plek-*, Gk. *πλέκω*) is the correct form, O. Lat. *-plocto* being due to false Analogy (cf. *pondus* with *o* by Analogy of *pondo-*, ch. v. § 72, and see above, § 7).

(4) *-s-*: *prū-r-io* shows the ending *-io* of verbs indicating bodily ailments, &c. (§ 32) attached to a lost **prūro* for **preu-so* (O. H. G. *friusu*, Engl. *I freeze*) from

¹ The two forms *frendo* and *frendeo* have been explained by a supposed original declension like *fren-dēs* (I-

Eur. **dhēs*) 2 Sg., *fren-dītis* (I.-Eur. **dhātes*) 2 Pl.

the root *preu-*; with Gk. *αὔξω*, a development of **au̯γω* (cf. Lat. *aug-co*, a Causative formation, § 29) with the suffix *-s-* (cf. I.-Eur. **auges-*, **augos-*, a neuter noun, O. Ind. *ójas*, 'strength'; cf. Lat. *augus-tus*), we may compare Lat. *aux-ilium*, and the Umbrian formula in invocations of deities *orer ose*, if this means 'his (*sc. donis*) macte,' *ose* being Voc. of a stem **aukso-* with the sense of Lat. *auctus*.

If *arcesso* is connected with *accēdo* as *incesso* with *incēdo*, the suffix *must* in this Verb have Causative force (cf. Lib. Gloss. 'accesserat,' advenire computlerat; Porphy. ad Hor. *Epp.* i. 17. 50 *corvus cum accedit ad cibum, strepitu vocis alias aves accessit*), but the use of *r* for *d* before *c* is peculiar (ch. iv. § 112). *Accerso* is a metathesis of *arcesso* and belongs to colloquial Latin (e. g. Terence, Petronius), as *arcesso* to legal phraseology (see *A. L. L.* viii. 279). *Quaeso*, in older spelling *quaesso* (ch. ii. § 129), from **quai-s-s-o*, is in the earlier writers used along with *quaero* (older *quairo*, *C. I. L.* i. 34, from **quai-s-s-o*), e. g. Plaut. *Bacch.* 178:

mirúmst me, ut redeam, te ópere tanto quaésere,

Enn. *Ann.* 143 M. (a description of Ostia):

Ostia munitast. idem loca nauibus celsis
munda facit nautisque mari quaesentibus uitam,

and *Trag.* 97 R. liberum quaesendum causa¹; in classical Latin it is found in 1 Sg. *quaeso*, 1 Pl. *quaesumus*. (On the spelling *quaesimus* in MSS. of Cic., see Neue, ii². p. 437. The spelling with *u* seems to be an affectation due to the archaic character of the word.)

(5) *-ss-*. These bear the same relation to the stems just mentioned as Lat. *āmasso*, &c. to *dixō*, *capso*. They are called 'Desiderativa' by Priscian (i. 431. 18 H.), who explains *capesso* as 'desidero capere' (i. 535. 10 H.). In MSS. they are often confused with 'Inceptive' forms, e. g. *laccescentem* for *laccesentem*, *capescit* for *cāpessit* (for a list of examples, see *A. L. L.* i. 515).

(6) Verbs in *-illo*. These are hardly to be separated from *Ā-Derivatives* from Diminutive Nouns in *-illa-*, Adjectives in *-illo-*, &c., such as *scintillare* from *scintilla*, *stillare* from *stilla* (cf. *sīria*), *tranquillo* from *tranquillus*. They are evidently Diminutive Verbs derived in the same style from Verbs instead of Nouns. Examples are: *conscrībillare* from *conscrībo*, e. g. Catull. xxv. 11:

ne lāneum latúsculum manúsque mollicéllas
inústa turpitér tibi flagélla conscribillent;

Varro, *Men.* 76 B. itaque eas inceravi et conscribillavi Herculis athlis; Varro, *Men.* 280 B. astrologi non sunt? qui conscribillarunt pingentes caelum; *ocillare* from *occo*, Plaut. *Amph.* 183; *sorbillo* from *sorbeo*; *obstringillare* from *obstringo*, e. g. Enn. *Sat.* ii. 1 M.:

. . . restitánt, occurrunt, óbstringillant, óbagitant.

(See *A. L. L.* iv. 68. 223.)

We have *-lo* in *vāpūlo*, *vertílā-bundus*, *ventilo*, *ustūlo*, &c.

(7) *-co* in *albīco*, *fođīco*, *velīco* seems to have the same Diminutive force as the preceding suffix. As the Adj. suffix *-co-* is often combined with *-lo-* in Diminu-

¹ *quaesere*, *quaesentibus*, *quaesendum*, vocalic *s* had become *r* long before cannot be the O. Lat. forms of *quaere*, *quaerentibus*, *quaerendorum*, as the time of Plautus and Ennius (ch. iv. § 148).
Valesius of *Valerius*, &c., for inter-

tives, e. g. *puer-cu-lus* (ch. v. § 31), so we have in Verbs *pandicūlans*, stretching oneself (in yawning) Plaut. *Men.* 834 (cf. *gesticūlari* from *gesticulus*, Dim. of *gestus*).

(8) *-ro*. *Considēro* can hardly come from *sīdus*, a star, but must with *desīdēro* be an extension of a Verb-stem *-sīd-*. Other examples of this formation are *mācēro*, *rēcūpēro*, *tōlēro*.

(9) Other formations. Verbs in *-īgo*, *-āre*, e. g. O. Lat. *gnarigavit*, used by Liv. Andr. for *narravit* (Paul. Fest. 68. 5 Th.), with an Auxiliary *āgo* giving a Causative force, have been already mentioned (§ 27), and verbs in *-fīco*, *-āre* (§ 32), e. g. *amplīfīco*, *-āre*, in which an Auxiliary *fīcio* plays the same part. *Facio* does not enter into so close composition with the Verb in *benē facio*, *ārē facio* (Lucret. vi. 962 *sol excoquit et facit are*), *cālē facio* later *calēfacio* with the same shortening of a final long vowel as in *havē* (ch. iii. § 42), *consuē facio* (Varro, *R. R.* ii. 9. 13 *consue quoque faciunt*) (on this *-ē* see § 34), *compendi facio*, to cut short (Plaut. *orationis operam compendifacere*); and we have an Accusative case-form as the first element of *vēnum-do* (*vendo*), *venum eo* (*veneo*), *pessum-do*, *pessum eo* (on *crēdo*, see § 27; on *mando*, *-āre*, § 32; on *pando*, *mando*, *-ēre*, § 14). Other Latin Verb-suffixes are *-ut(t)io* of *balbūtio*, to stammer, *frigūtio*, to chirp; *-urio* (*-ūrio*) of *ligurrio*, *scāturio* (on which see above, § 30); *-cīnor*, *-āri* of *patrocīnor*, *lencōcīnor* (cf. *patrocīnium*, *lenocīnium*), *rātīocīnor*, *alīcīnor*, *tuburcīnor*, &c.; *-isso*, *-āre*, which is borrowed from Gk. *-ιζω*, e. g. *atticisso* (*ἀττικίζω*), *graecisso*, *patrisso* (cf. § 33 a).

§ 33 a. **The Conjugations in Romance.** In the Romance languages the Latin Conjugations are much better preserved than the Latin Declensions (ch. vi. § 1). The first Conjugation is the prevailing type. Its encroachment on the others even in the Latin period is shown by Vulg. Lat.¹ forms like *fulāre* (Fr. *fier*, Span. *fiar*), a Derivative from *fidus*, which supplanted class. *fīdēre*, as the Derivative *pectīnare* supplanted *pectere* (Caper 93. 8 K. *pecto caput non 'pectino,' et pexum non 'pectinatum'*), as well as from the fact that Greek loanverbs appear naturally to drift into it, *ὀψωνεῖν* becoming *obsōnare*, *προπίπειν* *propīnare*, &c., just as loanwords in French take *-er* (Lat. *-āre*), e. g. *trinquer*, and in German, *-ieren*, e. g. *marschieren*, *amüsieren*. The freaks of false Analogy appear in Vulg. Lat. *fugire*, *cupīre*, &c. (Ital. *fuggire*, Fr. *fuir*, Span. *huir*; Sard. *kubire*, Prov. *cobir*), with transference to the fourth Conjugation by the analogy of their 1 Sing. Pres. Ind., *fugio*, *cupio*; in Vulg. Lat. *florīre*, *complīre* (Ital. *fiorire*, Fr. *fleurir*; Ital. *compire*; cf. Fr. *emplir*), with a similar transference, due to the identity in Vulg. Lat. of *-eo* and *-io* (both pronounced *-yo*, ch. ii. § 149); and the confusion

¹ The same tendency appears at an early period. *Cēlare*, a Derivative from **cēla*, concealment, has sup-

planted **cēlo* (cf. *ocēllo*), and the same explanation should perhaps be given of *sōnare* (Perf. *sonui*), &c. (See § 32.)

of second and third Conjugation Verbs, which we have already remarked in the Latin of Plautus in the case of *ferveo, sordeo*, &c. (§ 19), is intensified in Romance through the approximation of the *ě*- and *ē*-sounds (ch. ii. § 141), so that we have Vulg. Lat. forms like *respondĕre* (Ital. *rispondere*, Fr. *répondre*), *tondĕre* (Ital. *tondere*, Fr. *tondre*), and (by Analogy of the Perfect tense *sapui*) *sapĕre* (Ital. *sapere*, Fr. *savoir*); so Anal. of *potui*, *posse* became Vulg. Lat. *potĕre* (Ital. *potere*, Span. *poder*), and by Anal. of *volui*, *velle* became *volĕre* (Ital. *volere*, Fr. *vouloir*). The Perfects *struxi, traxi, prostrāvī, contrīvī* have similarly produced the Vulg. Latin forms *tragere* (Ital. *trarre*, Fr. *traire*), *strugere* (Ital. *struggere*, Fr. *dé-truire*), *prostrare* (Span., Port. *prostrar*), *contrire* (Span., Port. *curtir*). Verbs of the fourth Conjugation often show the 'Inceptive' suffix in their Present, e. g. Ital. *unisco* Pres. Ind., *unire* Inf., on which see § 28. (For a fuller account of the Romance Conjugations, consult Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 137 sqq.).

Of Derivative Verb endings may be noticed (1) *-icare*, a frequent formation in Vulg. Lat., e. g. **nĭvĭcare*, to snow (Ital. *nevicare*, Fr. *neiger*), (2) *-ĭdiare* (Gk. *-ιζειν*), which appears in Ital. as *-eggiare*, in Fr. as *-oyer*, in Span. as *-ear*, e. g. Ital. *biancheggiare*, O. Fr. *blanchoyer*, Span. *blanquear*, (3) *-antare, -entare* (cf. Lat. *praesentare*), used for Factitive Verbs, e. g. **expaventare*, to terrify (Ital. *spaventare*, Fr. *épouvanter*, Span. *espantar*) (*ib.* ii. pp. 604 sqq.).

§ 34. B. Imperfect. In Slavonic the Imperfect is formed by appending a Preterite of the Substantive Verb (1 Sg. **jachŭ* from original **ĕs-o-m*, 'I was') to a case form (usually called an Instrumental) of a Verbal Noun. Thus of the verb 'to see,' of which the Inf. is *vidĕ-ti* (Lat. *vidĕ-re*), the Imperfect (1 Sg.) is *vidĕ-achŭ*, lit. 'I was a-seeing'; of the verb 'to carry,' Inf. *nes-ti* (from the I.-Eur. root *nek-* of Gk. *ἐνεγκεῖν*, &c.), the Imperfect (1 Sg.) is *nesĕ-achŭ*; of *glagola-ti*, 'to speak,' the Impft. (1 Sg.) is *glagola-achŭ*. The same method of forming an Imperfect was followed in Latin, only the Auxiliary verb chosen was not I.-Eur. *es-*. Lat. *vidĕ-bam, ferĕ-bam, amā-bam*, are formations consisting of a Verbal Noun-stem (probably in

some case form such as the Instrumental) followed by the Preterite of an Auxiliary verb. The *b* of the Latin Imperfect is in Umbro-Oscan *f* (Osc. *fu-fans*, 'they were'), and must represent an I.-Eur. *bh* or *dh* (e. g. Lat. *ŭbi*, Umbr. *pufe*, Osc. *puf*, O. Sl. *kŭde*, O. Ind. *kŭha* from an I.-Eur. *DH*-suffix) (ch. iv. § 114). It can hardly be separated from the *b* of the Latin Future *vidē-bo*, *amā-bo*, &c. (see § 36), which is similarly in the Italic languages *f*, e. g. Fal. *kare-fo* 'carebo,' but whose equivalent in O. Ir., *b*, e. g. *no charub*, 'amabo' [quasi **nu* (nunc) *carabo*] (cf. Lat. *cārus*), shows it to represent I.-Eur. *bh*, not *dh* (which would be *d* in O.-Ir.). The Auxiliary verb used must then have been the I.-Eur. root *bheu-*, whence Lat. *fui*, O. Lat. Subj. *fuam*, &c.; and Lat. *-bam*, *-bās*, *-bat*, 3 Pl. *-bant* (Osc. *-fans*) may represent an I.-Eur. Preterite **bhwām*, *-ās*, &c. (on the loss of postconsonantal *w*, see ch. iv. § 71), seen in O. Ir. *ba* (from **bām*), and corresponding to the Lat. Preterite of the verb *es-*, *eram* (from **esām*). The Verbal Noun-stem employed recurs in such formations as the Fut. *vidē-bo*, *arē-bo*, *sci-bo*, as well as in Verbs compounded with *fācio*, e. g. *arē-facio* (§ 33. 9), and in Adverbs compounded with *licet*, e. g. *vidē-licet*, *sci-licet*, *ī-licet* (ch. ix. § 7). It appears in the Acc. case in O. Ind. Perfects like *vidā-cakāra*, compounded of *vidām*, the Acc. Sg. of a Verbal Noun (cf. Lat. *vidē-*) and *cakāra*, the Perfect of *kṛ-*, 'to make' (I.-Eur. *ker-*, Gk. *κρ-άλω*, Lat. *creo*). Lat. *vilē-*, *amā-*, *fiū-* might be regarded as the bare stem of the Verb without any Case-suffix, but this explanation does not suit with *legē-bam*, for the Verb-stem would here be *legē-* (*legō-*), and the only way of avoiding this difficulty¹ would be to suppose that Verbs of the third Conjugation followed the Analogy of Verbs of the second Conjugation, **legē-bam* becoming *legē-bam* after the fashion of *vidē-bam*, as in the third Declension of Nouns Consonant-stems followed the analogy of I-stems in their Nom. Pl., **milit-ēs* becoming *milit-ēs* like *part-ēs* (originally *-ēyēs*, ch. vi. § 40). A similar change of their Imperfect formation was made by Verbs of the fourth Conjugation in the second century B. C., for

¹ Some prefer to regard the Latin Imperfect as formed of a Verbal Noun in *-ēs* with an Auxiliary. In that

case *legēbam* will represent **legēs-bam* (cf. ch. iv. § 151).

while these have *-ībam* (or *-iēbam*) in Plautus and the earlier writers, e. g. *audi-ībam* (and *audiē-bam*), they follow exclusively in classical Latin the analogy of Verbs like *facio* in their Imperfect *audiē-bam* like *faciē-bam*, as in their Future *audiam* (O. Lat. *audiō* and *audiam*) like *faciam*. The Romance languages point to a Vulgar Latin Imperfect of the second and third Conjugations in *-ēam*, of the fourth in *-īam* (e. g. Sard. *timia*, *finia*, Span. *vendia*, Port. *dormia*, O. Fr. *diseie* ‘disais,’ *senteie* ‘sentais’), while the first Conj. Impft. had *-ābam* (e. g. Sard. *istava* from Lat. *stābam*), but whether this may be taken as evidence that byforms **timē-am*, **finē-am*, &c. formed like *er-am*, **bhv-am*, existed in Latin from the earliest times is doubtful (see Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. p. 282; and cp. below, § 37).

The Imperfect Subjunctive is formed with an S-suffix which is usually referred to the Substantive Verb *es-*, appended as an auxiliary, though some explain it as a Noun-stem suffix, comparing *āger-em* (on Subjunctive *e*, see § 55) to *agere* for **aġes-ī*, Loc. Sg. of a Neuter S-stem **aġos*, **aġes-os* Gen., *ferr-em* for **fers-em* to *ferre* for **fersē*, *āmarem*, *mērerem*, *audirem* to *amare*, *merere*, *audire* (see § 83).

§ 35. Fourth Conj. Impft. in *-ībam*. These forms are very common indeed in the Dramatists, e. g. Plaut. *Aul.* 178:

praesagibat mi animus frustra me ire, quom exhibām domo.

and the Republican poets, e. g. Luer. v. 934:

nec scibat ferro molirier arva,

and are often used by the Augustan poets and their followers, where the ordinary form would not come into a dactylic line, e. g. *lenibat* in Virg. *A.* vi. 468:

lenibat dictis animum lacrimasque ciebat.

From *eo*, the classical Imperfect remained *ībam*, *pēr-ībam*, *vēr-ībam*, and from *queo*, *quībam*, *nē-quībam*.

Aībam, a dissyllable, is the usual form in Plautus, but we have also *aiebam*, e. g. *Rud.* 1080 *quam esse aiebas* (MSS. *alebas*).

The question whether *-ībam* or *-iēbam* was the correct ending for these fourth Conjugation Imperfects was a matter of discussion among Roman grammarians. We hear of a certain Aufustus who wrote a treatise, dedicated to Asinius Pollio, to show that *veniebam* and similar forms were preferable to *venībam*, &c.

§ 36. C. Future. (1) In *-bō*. (I.-Eur. **bhwō*). This formation is shared by the Celtic languages [e. g. O. Ir. *no charub*

'amabo,' quasi '*nu (nunc) carabo' (cf. Lat. *cārus*)], and appears in Faliscan, karefo 'carebo,' pipafō 'bibam' in the inscription on a drinking bowl: foied vino pipafō, kra karefo 'hodie vinum bibam, eras carebo' (*Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 262). In class. Lat. it is confined to the first and second Conjugations, *āmābo, vīdē-bo*, but in the early Dramatists the fourth Conjugation Verbs show *-bo* as well as *-iam* in the Future, and in the plebeian Latin of Novius' *Atellanae*, or rustic farces, we find *vivebo*, for *vīvam*, *dicebo* for *dīcam* (as in the *Atellanae* of Pomponius *paribis* for *pāries*, *Com.* 20 R.). These last forms are doubtless due to the influence of the Imperfect in *-bam* (see the preceding section), a formation shared by the third Conjugation, as well as the first, second, and fourth; *vivēbam, dicēbam* called into existence *vivēbo, dicēbo*, on the analogy of *vīdēbam, cārēbam*, which had Future forms *vidēbo, carēbo*. This *-bō* of the Future Tense, Falisc. *-fo*, O. Ir. *-b(ō)* is clearly some part of the Verb *bheu-* (Lat. *fui*, &c.), of which we have seen *-bam* of the Imperfect Tense to be a Preterite. The Future of Latin *sum, ero*, is a Subjunctive form, **es-ō*, with Future meaning; a meaning which seems to have attached itself to the I.-Eur. Subjunctive (see § 55).

(2) In *-am*. For verbs of the third and fourth Conjugations in Latin the 1 Sg. of the *Ā*-Subjunctive (see § 55) is used for the 1 Sg. Future, though, as we have seen, in the case of Verb-stems of the fourth Conjugation, this Subjunctive did not succeed in entirely ousting the formation in *-bo* till the classical period, e.g. *lēg-am* 1 Sg. Fut. and 1 Sg. Subj., *audi-am* 1 Sg. Fut. and 1 Sg. Subj. (but in the older literature, also *audi-bo*). For the other Persons of the Future the *Ē*-Subjunctive forms (see § 55) are used, *legēs, leget, legēmus*, &c., *audiēs, audiet, audiēmus*, &c. The reason of this distinction between the 1 Sg. and the other Persons of the Future Tense is not clear. It may be that the 1 Sg. Subj. had already for a long time played the part of the 1 Sg. Fut. of these verbs, as it played the part of the 1 Sg. Imperative at all periods of Latin, and still retained its place when the new Future forms, which supplanted an older *dixō*, &c. (see below), were introduced. The spellings affected by Cato *dicae, faciae* for *dīcam, faciām* seem to have had nothing to do with this variation of *ā* and *ē*

in the Future of these verbs, but to be merely an attempt to express by a written symbol the weak sound of final *m* in Latin (see ch. ii. § 61)¹.

(3) In *-so*. This formation belongs to O. Lat., e. g. *dixō, faxō*. It is discussed in §§ 3 and 5. The similarity in use between *dixō, faxō, capso* on the one hand, and *āmasso, &c.* on the other, suggests that *dixō* stands for **dic-ssō, faxō* for **fac-ssō, capso* for **cap-ssō*. But the Umbro-Oscan Future, e. g. Osc. *deivast* 'jurabit,' *censazet* 'censebunt,' Umbr. *fust* 'erit,' *furent* 'erunt' had only one *s*. In Romance the Future has been lost (but O. Fr. *ier* from *ero*), its place being supplied by periphrastic formations with *habeo* (the usual type), *volo, &c.* Thus Ital. *canterò*, Fr. *chanterai* represent *cantare habeo* (reduced to *hayo*) (see Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 138 and 354 sqq.).

§ 37. Fourth Conj. Fut. in *-ibo*. This formation is extremely common in the Dramatists, e. g. Plaut. *Asin.* 28 *ut ipse scībo, te faciam ut scias*, but was not adopted (as the Impf. in *-ībam* was) by the Augustan poets, though Propertius ventures on *lenībunt*, iii. 21. 32. In Late Latin poetry it reappears, e. g. *largībor*, Juvenc. ii. 562. The existence of *audīam* beside *audībo*, and of *dicēbo* beside *dicam* may have led in Vulgar Latin to the coinage of an Imperfect without *b*, whence Romance Imperfects like Sard. *timia, finia* (but *istava*, Lat. *stabam*) (see § 34). *Red-ībo*, an O. Lat. Fut. of *reddō*, shows the Fut. of *do, dābo*, e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 1038 (perhaps *reddēbo* is the spelling indicated here and elsewhere by the MSS. :

sāluom tibi ita, ut mihi dedisti, réddibo : hie me máne modo.

The Fut. of *eo* and its Compounds, as of *nūqueo*, has *-ībo* in class. Latin as well as in the earlier period ; and it is not till Late Latin that forms like *rediet, transient* came into use (*exiet* in Hor. *C.* iv. 4. 65 : *merses profundo, pulcrior evenit*, is the reading of inferior MSS., and like *mollībit* of *C.* iii. 23. 19 has no probability).

Whether third Conjugation YO-stems took this form of Future (and the Imperfect in *-ībam*) is very doubtful. *Parībis* for *pāries*, quoted from an *Atellana* of Pomponius (*Com.* 20 R.) may be a vulgarism. *Adgrēdībor* is the reading of the Palimpsest in Plaut. *Pers.* 15, as against *adgrēdiōr* (*aggrēdiōr*) of the other MSS., and seems to be required by the metre ; *congrēdiōr* of all the MSS. (AP) in Plaut. *Most.* 783 is changed by editors to *congrēdībor*.

§ 38. Third Conj. Fut. in *-ēbo*. *Vivebo* is quoted by Nonius (509.3 M.) from Novius (*Com.* 10 R.) :

tibi dum uiuebó, fidelis éro,

¹ Still all the instances of this spelling of Cato's seem to be 1 Sg. Fut. In MSS. of Plautus we find *-em* occasionally in 1 Sg. Fut. of Verbs in *-io* (for the references, see Neue, ii².

p. 447 ; and cf. above, ch. ii. §§ 1, 3, on the Vulg. Lat. change of *a* to *e* after *j*), e. g. *faciem, accipiem* ; also *sinem, Truc.* 963 (in the Palatine MSS.).

and *dicebo* by Nonius (507. 1 M.) from the same play of the same author (Com. 8 R.) *primum quod dicebo*. Plautus (*Epid.* 188) uses the phrase *exsugebo sanguinem* :

iam ego mé conuortam in hirúdinem atque eorum éxsugebo sánguinem,
though in another passage he has the usual *exsugam* in this phrase, *Poen.* 614 :

iám nunc ego illic égredienti sánguinem exsugám procul

(in *Rud.* 1009 the correct reading is : *exurgebo quidquid umoris tibi*). (On Late Latin *inferebis, tremebit*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.)

§ 39. D. Perfect. The I.-Eur. Perfect-stem, denoting completed action, was either (a) Reduplicated, with O-grade of an E-root in the Singular Active, and elsewhere the weak grade, *ě* being the usual Reduplication-vowel : e. g. from the root *ĝen-* (Lat. *gi-gn-o*) the Perfect-stem was **ĝe-ĝon-*, **ĝe-ĝn-* (Gk. *γέ-γυν-ε*, *γέ-γα-μεν* ; cf. O. Ind. *ja-ján-a*, *ja-jñ-úr*), or (b) Unreduplicated, usually with a high grade of the Stem, and that either confined to the Singular Active, or extended over all the declension : e. g. from the root *weid-*, 'to see, know' (Lat. *vid-eo*) the Perfect-stem was **woid-*, **wid-* (Gk. *οἶδ-ε*, *ἴδ-μεν*, O. Ind. *véd-a*, *vid-má*) ; from the root *sěd-*, 'to sit' (Lat. *sěd-eo*), the Perfect-stem was *sěd-* (Goth. *sět-um*, Lith. *sěd-ęs*, Partic.). Verbs beginning with vowels, e. g. root *ed-*, 'to eat' (Perfect-stem *ěd-*, O. Ind. *ād-a*, Goth. *fr-ēt*), may have been the stepping-stone between these two formations. Other Unreduplicated Perfects occur in various languages side by side with Reduplicated forms, and show the same vocalism, e. g. O. Ind. *sarpa* (and *sa-sarpa*), from the I.-Eur. root *serp-*, 'to creep,' Hom. *δέχ-αται* (beside *δέ-δεκ-ται*) from *δέχομαι*, O. Ind. *skambh-ur* (and *ca-skambh-a*) from the root *ska(m)bh-*, 'to support' (cf. Lat. *scamnum*). In Latin both the Reduplicated and the Unreduplicated type of Perfect are found, and it is not always easy to decide whether on the one hand the Reduplication has been lost in what we may call the 'Latin period' (e. g. *tūli*, which is in the time of Plautus *tě-tūl-i* ; cf. Gk. *τέ-τλαμεν*), either by that Latin habit of discarding one of two neighbouring syllables with similar form [*ar(cĭ)-cŭbii*, &c. ; see ch. iii. § 13. p. 176] *re-t(e)-tuli* (so *dě-tondi*, O. Lat. *de-tō-tondi* beside *to-tondi*), or by adaptation to other Unreduplicated forms, or whether on the

other the want of Reduplication dates from what we may call the 'Indo-European period.'

The Latin Perfect had usurped the functions of the Aorist or Preterite, and denoted action in past time, as well as completed action in present time, e. g. *dēdi* (1) I gave, (2) I have given. It thus drew within its sphere Aorist or Preterite formations, such as what is called the S-aorist, e. g. Gk. $\xi\text{-}\delta\epsilon\iota\xi\text{-}\alpha$, O. Ind. $\acute{a}\text{-d}\acute{\imath}\kappa\check{\text{s}}\text{-am}$, and gave to these its own peculiar person-endings (1 Sg. $\text{-}\bar{i}$ from I.-Eur. -ai or -ai , O. Ind. $\text{-}\bar{e}$, the I.-Eur. Middle 1 Sg. suffix, so that Lat. *ded* $\text{-}\bar{i}$ corresponds to O. Ind. *da* $\text{-d-}\acute{e}$, a Middle, not an Active; 2 Sg. $\text{-ist}\bar{i}$, and so on; see §§ 65 sqq.). Thus Lat. *dix* $\text{-}i$ from the S-Aorist stem *deik-s- (Gk. $\xi\text{-}\delta\epsilon\iota\xi\text{-}\alpha$) is in Latin called a Perfect, not an Aorist, and is declined like a true Perfect, *dix* $\text{-}\bar{i}$ (O. Lat. *deixei*, *deik-s-ai), 3 Sg. *dixit* (O. Lat. $\text{-}\bar{it}$, $\text{-}eit$) like *mēmīnī*, 3 Sg. *meminit* (O. Lat. $\text{-}\bar{it}$, $\text{-}eit$). Strong Aorists, both Reduplicated (e. g. Gk. $\xi\text{-}\pi\epsilon\text{-}\phi\upsilon\upsilon\text{-}\nu$ from $\text{gh}^{\text{h}}\text{-en}$, 'to kill') and Unreduplicated (e. g. Gk. $\xi\text{-}\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ from gen-), may have been absorbed into the Latin Perfect with the others, but decisive evidence that will prove their existence separate from true Perfects (Reduplicated and Unreduplicated) is hard to find. Thus Lat. *fīdī* of *dif* $\text{-}f\check{y}d\text{-}\bar{i}$ from *fi-n-d-o*, root *bheid-*, may perfectly well be a true Perfect, with Reduplication lost in the 'Latin period,' the weak grade of the stem being appropriate to the whole of the I.-Eur. Middle (e. g. O. Ind. $\text{b}\check{\text{i}}\text{-bh}\check{\text{i}}d\text{-}\bar{e}$, 1 Sg.) as well as to the Plural (and Dual) Persons of the Active Perfect (e. g. O. Ind. $\text{b}\check{\text{i}}\text{-bh}\check{\text{i}}d\text{-}\acute{u}r$, 3 Pl.). It may however be claimed for the Strong Aorist class, like O. Ind. $\acute{a}\text{-bh}\check{\text{i}}d\text{-}a\text{-m}$, Aor.; and similarly *scīd* $\text{-}\bar{i}$ has been called a Strong Aorist (O. Ind. $\acute{a}\text{-ch}\check{\text{i}}d\text{-}a\text{-m}$) with the Latin Perfect-ending, while *sci* $\text{-}c\check{y}d\text{-}\bar{i}$ is the true Perfect-form; even *sci* $\text{-}c\check{y}d\text{-}\bar{i}$ might be itself ascribed to a Reduplicated Aorist-class, as *tēlīgī* has been identified with Gk. $\tau\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\gamma\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$, *pēpīgī* with Gk. $\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\alpha\gamma\omicron\text{-}\acute{\iota}\eta\nu$. It seems best to class these Latin forms merely as 'Reduplicated' and 'Unreduplicated,' without the more definite title of 'Reduplicated Perfect,' 'Unreduplicated Perfect.' To attempt a further subdivision into Reduplicated Aorist (or Preterite), Unreduplicated Aorist (or Preterite) would be to go beyond the evidence at our disposal.

There is still another formation which in Latin has the name and the person-endings of the Perfect-stem, viz. the formation adopted for Vowel-verbs (first, second, fourth Conjugations), which appends *v* (after a Consonant *u*), e. g. *āmā-v-i*, *re-plē-v-i*, *audi-v-i*, *mōn-u-i*. This formation has not yet been satisfactorily explained (see below). The *v* disappears in *audiit* (pronounced *auliit* in ordinary speech, *audiit* in Poetry), *audīt*, *abīt*, as in *ditior* from *divitior*, O. Lat. *dinus* from *divinus* (ch. ii. § 53), *sīs* for *sī vīs*.

Examples of the various types of Latin Perfect are :

(1) Reduplicated: *dē-d-i* (O. Ind. *dā-d-é*, Perf. Mid.; cf. O. Ind. *á-da-da-m*, Impf.), Osc. *de-d-ed* 'dedit,' Umbr. *ḍeḍe* (on the Umbro-Oscan 3 Sg. Person-ending, see § 69), *crē-dē-d-i* (O. Ind. *dā-dh-é*, Perf. Mid. On *crēdo*, O. Ind. *śrād-dhā-*, 'I believe,' lit. 'put the heart to,' O. Ir. *cretim*, see § 27). The I.-Eur. Reduplication Vowel *ē* (in O. Ind. the vowel of the stem is often substituted) remains in class. Latin in forms like *mē-mīn-i* (older **me-men-i*), *pē-pēr-i*, but came to be assimilated in Latin fashion (see ch. iv. § 163) to the vowel of the second syllable in *mō-mord-i*, *tū-tūd-i* (cf. O. Ind. *tu-tud-ē*), &c., although in O. Lat. to the end of the Republic forms like *mē-mord-i* were in use.

What the Latin Stem-vowel originally was is not always to be discovered, owing to the Latin habit of weakening every vowel in a short second syllable to *ī* (*ě*) (ch. iii. § 18). *Tu-tūd-i*, which has retained the *u*-vowel unweakened (ch. iii. § 28), shows the weak stem *tūd-* of the I.-Eur. Middle and Plural Active (O. Ind. *tū-tūd-ē* 1 Sg. Mid., *tū-tūd-úr* 3 Pl. Act.), while *con-tūd-it*, quoted by Priscian (i. p. 518. 13 H.) along with *con-tūd-it* from the *Annals* of Ennius (ll. 515 and 418 M.), may be the trace of a Latin **tū-tūd-*, **te-taud-* (O. Ind. *tū-tód-a* 1 Sg. Act., Goth. *stai-staut* 1 Sg. Act., *stai-staut-un* 3 Pl. Act., apparently from a root (s)taud-), like *ce-cūd-i* from **ce-caid-*, root (s)kaidh-. But *to-toud-i*, *spo-(s)ponul-i* (O. Latin *spe-pond-i*), from the roots *tend-* (Gk. *τένδω*), *spend-* (Gk. *σπένδω*), are not necessarily derived from that form of the Reduplicated Perfect-stem which was reserved for the Singular Active in I.-Eur., the form namely with O-grade of an E-stem vowel, **te-tond-*, &c.,

for their *o* may be due to the Causative Present-stems (§ 29) with which they were associated, *tondeo* (I.-Eur. *tondéo-), *spondeo* (I.-Eur. *spondéo-). The *or* of *mo-mord-i* (O. Lat. *me-mord-i*) is most naturally explained as the Latin equivalent of I.-Eur. *r*, so that *me-mord-* is the weak stem, **me-mrd-*, from root (s)merd-, and *me-mord-ī* is exactly O. Ind. ma-mrd-ē 1 Sg. Mid.; similarly the *ul* (older *ol*) of *tetūli* will be I.-Eur. *l* (e¹) (cf. Lat. *te-tul-i-mus*, Gk. τέ-τλ-α-μεν) from the root tel-.

(2) Unreduplicated: *vūd-i*, I saw, if *vūd-* represents I.-Eur. **woid-* (ch. iv. § 10, p. 228), exactly corresponds to O. Sl. věd-ě, 'I know,' a Middle form, and perhaps the only trace of the Perfect Tense to be found in the Balto-Slavic family of languages, with the exception of the Participle, while in Latin, Celtic, and Teutonic it is the Perfect Participle which has been lost, and the other parts of the Tense retained; the Active form, I.-Eur. **woid-ā*, appears in O. Ind. véd-a, 'I know,' Gk. οἶδ-α, Goth. *vait*; *sēd-i*, unless it stands for **sč-sil-i*, as *sido* for **si-sil-o* (§ 9)¹, shows the I.-Eur. Perfect-stem *sēd-* of Goth. *sēt-um* 1 Pl., Lith. *séd-ęs* Partic.; *ēd-i* shows I.-Eur. *ēd-* of O. Ind. ād-a Act., Goth. fr-ēt; *ēgi*, the Perfect of *āgo*, does not show I.-Eur. āg- (O. Ind. āj-a, Gk. ἤγ-μαι, O. Scand. ok; cf. Lat. *amb-āges*), but adopts a Latin raising of *ā* to *ē*, seen in other verbs whose root-vowel is *a*, e. g. *pēgi* from root *paĝ-* (Lat. *pango*) [cf. ch. iv. § 51, where it is shown that I.-Eur. *ā*, Lat. *ā*, is the weak grade of I.-Eur. *ē*, Lat. *ē*, e. g. I.-Eur. **sāto-* from root *sē-*, Lat. *sātus* beside *sē-men*, *fūc-io* beside *fēc-i* (Gk. ἔθηκα) from root *dhē-*].

A similar absence of Reduplication appears in Umbro-Oscan, e. g. Osc. *dicust* 'dixerit' (beside Umbr. *dersicust*), Umbr. *fakust* 'fecerit' (beside Osc. *fefacust*), Umbr. *vurtus* 'verterit' and *ku-vurtus* 'converteris.'

(3) S-Aorist (Preterite): *diw-ī*, older *deiw-ei* (Gk. ε-δειξ-α; cf. O. Ind. á-dīkṣa-m) from the root *deik-*, a Reduplicated Perfect (Aorist?) of which appears in Umbr. *de-rsic-ust* 'dixerit' (Umbr. *rs* expresses an intervocalic *ṛ*-sound, ch. ii. § 88), and apparently an Unreduplicated in Osc. *dic-ust* 'dixerit'; *ussi* (Gk.

¹ Umbr. *pru-sik-urent* 'pronuntiauerint' has certainly I.-Eur. *ē* (Umbr. *i*).

εῦσα for **εῦσσα*) has a short vowel according to Priscian, i. 466. 7 H., like *ūs-tus* which has the weak grade *ūs-* of the root *eus-* (cf. Late Lat. *ostile* for *ūstīle*, &c., *A. L. L.* ii. 607). The S-Aorist forms show sometimes the weak stem, sometimes the E-grade in I.-Eur. languages, e.g. O. Ind. *á-dīkṣam* just mentioned, Gk. *ῶ-ρεξ-α*, sometimes a still higher grade; e.g. from the root *leiḡ^m*-, O. Ind. *á-rāikṣam* Act. [Gk. *ἐ-λεϊψ-α* may represent *-lēiḡ^m*- or *-lēiḡ^m*- (ch. iv. § 45), O. Ind. *á-rīkṣ-i* Mid. has the weak grade]; and the same variety appears in Latin S-Perfects, e.g. *di-vīdo*, *di-vīsi*, but *ūro*, *ūssi*. But it is not always possible to ascertain the quantity of the vowel in Latin, for the grammarians of the Empire are uncertain guides about the natural quantity of any vowels long by position, for which they could get no clue from the classical poets. One requires further evidence before one can fully believe Priscian (sixth cent.) (i. p. 466. 17 H.), when he posits a naturally long penult for all Perfects in *-xi* which have the vowel *e* before this ending, e.g. *il-lēxi* from *lācio*, and for no others, e.g. *dux-i* from *dūco* (so *perdūctus*, *Audacis* exc. 359. 15 K., but *dedūxerunt* in the *Mon. Anc.* iii. 26). The use of the apex, or accent-mark, to indicate a long vowel, on inscriptions, especially on inscriptions later than 150 A. D., is also evidence of a more or less doubtful character; and even when the length of a vowel seems fairly established, e.g. *rēxi* (with apex over the *e* on an inscr. of 105 A. D., *C. I. L.* v. 875; also declared to have long *e* by Priscian, *l. c.*; contrast Gk. *ῶ-ρεξ(α)*, there remains a further question whether the long vowel is not due to a similar phonetic law for the group *g-s*, as that which grammarians mention for the group *g-t* (in *rectus*, *lectus*, *tectus*, &c.), viz. that a naturally short vowel is lengthened before this Consonant-group. (On the question of the quantity of the Stem-vowel in these S-Perfects, see ch. ii. § 144, and cf. ch. iv. § 51, p. 254, where the high grade of the root is accounted for by the syncope of a short vowel, *rēx-* for *rĕḡ-(ĕ)s-*.) The vocalism of the Perfect of *jūbeo* may have been altered before the end of the Republic, for the spelling *jous-* on old inscriptions (see *C. I. L.* i. Index, s. v.) proves an original diphthong *ou* (probably I.-Eur. *eu*; the root is *yeudh-*, O. Ind. *yōdhati*), and O. Lat. *joussei* (with *s* for *ss* before the practice of writing a double consonant came in,

ch. i. § 8) would become naturally in classical Latin *jūsi*, as in the Perfect of *mitto* O. Lat. *meissei* became class. Lat. *mīsi* (see ch. ii. § 129). *Cēdo* has *cēssi* (Prisc. i. 466. 6 H.). Perfects in *-ssi* often come from Verb-stems ending in *-s*, e. g. from the root *eus-*, *us-si*; thus *prēmo* probably takes its Perfect *pres-si* from a lost Present **preso* [cf. Gk. $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}(\sigma)\omega$ and $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$; Lat. *ter(s)-eo* and *trēm-o*, § 3]. *Fluxi* comes from the stem **bhlug^h-* (Gk. $\omicron\nu\acute{o}\text{-}\phi\lambda\nu\xi$), the guttural becoming *v* in *fluvo*, class. *fluo*; *co-nixi* from the root *ġneigh^h-* (cf. *nicto*); *faxi* from the stem *dheig^h-*, the O. Lat. Present being *fīvo* (§ 7); *vexi* from the root *wēgh-*, Pres. *veho*, and so on.

The S-Aorist is not found with Vowel Verbs in Latin as it is in Greek, e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\eta\text{-}\sigma\alpha$ (Dor. $\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha$), $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta\text{-}\sigma\alpha$ (with σ apparently for $\sigma\sigma$ as in $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ for **εῦσ-σα*, quoted above); at least it is not found in the Indicative. But in Umbro-Oscan, if *tt* in these languages represents an original *ss* (as Att. $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$ for $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$), we have this formation in Perfects like Pelignian *coisatens* ‘curaverunt’ quasi **eurassunt*, Osc. duunated ‘donavit’ quasi **dōnassit*, dadikatted ‘dedicavit,’ prufatted, prufattens ‘probavit, probaverunt,’ teremnattens ‘terminaverunt’ [all the examples preserved belong to the first Conj., and so do almost all of the Latin examples of *-ss-* forms, e. g. *amasso*, *amassim*, *amassere* (see § 5)].

(4) With *v* (*u*). This is the Perfect-stem formation of Vowel-Verbs, as of the first Conjugation, *āmāvi*, *nēcā-vi*, and with the *v* (*u*) added to a stem not ending in *-ā*, *nēc-ūi* (so *crēpavi* and *crēpui*, *cūbavi* and *cūbui*, *dīmīcavi* and *dīmīcui*, &c.), of the second *replēvi*, *monui*, of the third *strā-vi*, *sē-vi*, *crē-vi*, *sī-vi*, of the fourth *audīvi*, *dēsīlūi*, and *dēsīlūvi*. It is also found with some Consonant Verb-stems, e. g. *cōlui*, *ālui*, *gēmui*, and is sometimes added to a Perfect-stem already formed; e. g. *mess-ūi* (but see § 51). When the stem ends in *v* (*w*), two *v*'s are not written, but the preceding vowel is lengthened, e. g. *cāvī*, *lāvī* (see § 47 on *fōvī*). *Statui*, *fui*, &c. were in O. Lat. *statūi* (*statūvi*), *fūvi*. *Pōsui* is a form introduced by the false apprehension of *pō-sītus* [from the Preposition *pō-* (Gk. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$, Lat. *ab*, ch. ix. § 12) and *sītus* P. P. P. of *sīno* (*pōno* for *pō-s(i)no*, ch. iv. § 151)], as if it were *posi-tus* like *mōnī-tus*. The true Perfect, used by the older

writers, is *po-sīvi*, but this could not become *posui* (*imposūi*, Lucil. xxviii. 26 M.) by ordinary phonetic development.

Both the Perfect with *v* and the S-Perfect occasionally present shortened forms, e. g. *amasti*, *misti*, which are best regarded as phonetic developments of the full forms *āmāvisti*, *mīsisti*, due in the one case to the Roman tendency to drop intervocalic *v* (see ch. ii. § 53), and in the other to the practice of discarding one of two neighbouring similar syllables (see ch. iii. § 13, p. 176). The same shortening occurs in various parts of the Perfect-stem conjugation, e. g. *amāro* Fut. Pft., *amassem* Pluperf. Subj., and so on (see § 3).

The Perfect-stem was formed in I.-Eur. from the root of the verb, not from the Present-stem. This is the reason why a Latin Perfect often presents so different an appearance from a Latin Present. Thus *sē-vi* is formed from the root *sē-* (cf. *sē-men*), but *sēro* is a Reduplicated Present, for **sī-s-ō* (cf. Gk. *ἴημι* for **σι-ση-μι*, § 9); *crē-vi*, I determined, *sī-vi*, *strā-vi* and others exhibit Nasalized Present-stems, *cer-no*, *š-no*, *ster-no* (see § 10); *crē-vi*, I grew, *nō-vi*, *ābōlē-vi* and *abol-ui* have as Presents 'Inceptive'-stems *cre-sco*, *no-sco*, *abole-sco* (see § 28). But it often happened that the Perfect was influenced by the form of the Present-stem. Thus *vēni* from root *gⁿem-* (Goth. *qēmum* 1 Pl.) should be **vēmī*, but takes its *n* from the Present, a YO-stem, which by the Latin Phonetic law changes its *m* to *n* before *i* (*y*), *vēnio*.

In Oscan the Perfect Subjunctive differs from the Perf. Ind. only in its use of the Subjunctive vowel *ē* (§ 55), e. g. Osc. *fēfacil* 'fecerit.' But in Latin the Perfect Subjunctive adds to the Perfect-stem *-ērī*, *-ērīs*, *-ērīt*, &c. (3 Pl. *-erint*), which is generally regarded as an Optative form from the root *es-* (cf. *sim*) used as an Auxiliary. Others explain *vīdērī*, with *vīdēro*, &c., as containing a Noun-stem *vidis-* (cf. *cīnīs-*), which is seen in its proper form in *vidis-sem* (see § 52). In the Perfect Subjunctive person-endings *ī*, not *ī*, is correct; scansion with *ī* are due to confusion with the Fut. Perf. (see Neue, ii². p. 510). In its Potential use, e. g. *dixerim*, I would say, *affirmaverim*, &c. the first Pers. Plur. is rare (e. g. *dixerimus*, Cic. *Tusc.* iii. 4. 7; *Nat. Deor.* i. 20. 52), and in the Deponent Conjugation this use is rare

even in the Singular (e. g. *passus sim*, Ter. *Andr.* 203; cf. *sit passus*, Virg. *G.* iii. 141) (see *A. L. L.* i. 347).

§ 40. Other examples of Reduplicated forms: *stē-t-ī* (O. Ind. ta-sth-ē), *ste-ti-mus*, older **ste-tē-mos* (Gk. ἔ-στρα-μεν); *pe-pēd-i* from *pēdo* for **pezdo* (O. Engl. *fist*); *ce-cīn-i*, older **ce-cen-ei* (O. Ir. ce-chan); but with the Reduplication-vowel changed. *dī-dīc-i*, Pres. *disco* for **dic-sco*; *pō-posc-ī*, O. Lat. *pe-posc-i* for **pe-prĕk* (root *prĕk-*) with 'Inceptive'-stem suffix -sk- (§ 22) (cf. O. Ind. pa-prach-a, Act.), Umbr. *pe-purk-urent* 'rogaverint.' Peculiar to O. Lat. are: *te-tĕn-ī* (O. Ind. ta-tan-ē from tan-, I.-Eur. ten-, 'to stretch'), which was used as a Perfect of *tēneo* (apud veteres 'tetini' dicitur Diom. 372. 18 K.); Nonius (178. 7 M.) quotes *tetinisce* and *tetinerim* from Pacuvius, *tetinerit* from Accius; in Plaut. *Amph.* 926 we should probably read *abstinei* for *abstines* of the MSS.:

nunc quādo factis me in pudicis abstinei,
ab in pudicis dictis aurti uolo,

and *tetini*, *tini* should perhaps be read for *tenui*, *tinui* in other passages of Plautus (*Studem.* *Stud.* ii. 122 n.); Paul. Fest. (335. 7 Th.) has preserved for us an old augural phrase, discussed by Messala in his Treatise on Augury, *purime tetinero* 'purissimo tenuero'; *scīcīdi* (*sciscīdi*?), illustrated by Priscian (i. 517. 3 H.) with several passages from the Dramatists.

§ 41. Unreduplicated. The following, with short vowel, which are often referred to I.-Eur. strong (unreduplicated) Aorists, are more probably reduplicated forms which have lost their Reduplication, first in Compounds, then in the Simple Verb: *tūli* (see below); *scī-di* (cf. O. Ind. ci-chid-ē Perf. Mid., á-chida-m Aor.), in O. Lat. *scī-cīd-ī* (see above), cf. *ab-scīdi*, *dī-scīdī*, *re-scīdī*, &c.; *fīdi* (cf. O. Ind. bi-bhid-ē Perf. Mid., á-bhida-m Aor.), rare in the Simple Verb, but more frequent in the Compound *dif-fīdi* (e. g. Virg. *A.* ix. 588 tempora plumbo diffidit; Hor. *C.* iii. 16. 13 diffidit urbiun portas vir Macedo); *-cūli* only occurs in the Compound *per-cūli*, just as *-pūli* (in the Simple Verb *pēpūli*) is only found in Compounds, *dispūli*, *impūli*, &c. (cf. *rep(e)pūli*).

And a large number of the forms usually quoted as Unreduplicated Perfects with stem-vowel unchanged rest on very insecure foundation: *-cēdi* occurs only in Compounds *ac-cēdi*, *in-cēdi*, &c.; the same is true of *-fēdi* of *de-fēdi*, *of-fēdi*, and *-hēdi* of *pre-hēdi*, nor can we be certain whether the *e* in these Perfects was short or long; **lambi* is attested by Priscian (i. 506. 25 H.) with the single example of a line of Lucilius (xiii. 11 M.):

icundasque puer qui lamberat ore placentas,

where *lamberat* is evidently Pres. of *lambero* (Plaut. *Pseud.* 743:

eúgepae: lepidé, Charine, meó me ludo lámberas),

and is probably the very word which is quoted by Paul. Fest. 84. 30 Th. 'lamberat' scindit ac laniat; for **psalli* Priscian quotes only a line of Caesius Bassus, the friend of Persius, with *psallerat*; of *mando* he says (i. 419. 13 H.) *ejus praeteritum perfectum quidem alii mandui, alii mandidi esse voluerunt; Livius tamen in Odyssia (a later hexameter version):*

cum socios nostros mandisset impius Cyclops;

-*vēri* (cf. Prisc. i. 532. 22 H.) is easily attested for Compounds, but not for the Simple Verb, and the same is true of -*cūdi* (Prisc. i. 515. 16 H.), and to a great extent of *velli* (Virg. *Ecl.* vi. 4 *vellit et admonuit*).

Of the remaining examples of Unreduplicated Perfect with Stem-vowel unchanged, *ici* (Pft. of *ico*? see Wharton, *Etyma Lat.* s. v.), *strūdi*, *vīsi* (an S-Aorist?); the usual Perfect of these Present S-stems is in -*īvi*, e. g. *arcess-īvi*, *quaes-īvi*, from *arcesso*, *quaes(s)o*, § 3), and better attested than these, *pāndi*, *prāndi*, *scāndi*, *vērti* (on *sīdi*, *bībi*, see below); the Verbs with Present in -*nō* are sometimes credited with a Perfect in -*dīdi* instead of -*dī* (cf. *condīdi*, but in composition *abscondī*, though *abscondīdi* is quoted from the Republican Dramatists by Nonius, 75. 22 M.), e. g. *descendīdī*, quoted from Valerius Antias and Laberius by Gell. vi. 9. 17, *mandīdī*, a byform of *mandi* (Prisc. i. 419. 13 H., just cited), *prāndīdī*, censured by Diomedes, 367. 17 K. This -*dīdi* is proper to verbs compounded with *do*, (1) to give, (2) to put, so is applied by false analogy to *de-scendo*, from the I.-Eur. root *skand-* (O. Ind. *skand-*, Gk. *σκανδάληθρον*, O. Ir. *ro-sescaind*); the formation of *pāndo* (cf. Osc. *patensins* 'aperirent' (?), *mando*, *prādeo* is not clear (see § 14). *Verti*, O. Lat. *vorti* (*vo-* became *ve-* in the course of the second cent. B. C., ch. iv. § 10), has probably the weak stem **vṛt-*, with which we may compare either the O. Ind. Reduplicated Perf. Mid. *va-vṛtē* or the O. Ind. Unreduplicated Aorist *á-vṛta-n*); but while the Umbrian forms *ku-vurtus*, *co-cortus*, *cortust* (or *courtust*, for *covertust*?), 'converteris' 'converterit,' *ku-vertu*, *co-vertu* 'convertito,' point to a different stem for the Present (*vert-*; cf. O. Ind. *vārtatē*) and the Perfect (*vṛt-*), the O. Lat. spelling shows *vort-* (*vṛt-*) both in the Present and in the Perfect, as well as in the Perfect Participle Passive *vorsus* (**vṛt-to-*, O. Ind. *vṛttá-*), so that the weak stem has the appearance of having forced its way in Latin into the Present Tense-system, leaving an identity of Stem-vowel between the Present and the Perfect. The spelling *vorto* may, however, have represented the pronunciation *verto* (see ch. iv. § 10).

The alternation of *ā* in Present- with *ē* in Perfect-stem is seen in *fāc-īo* (Umbr. *fačia*, Osc. *fakīiad* 'faciat') and *fēc-i* (I.-Eur. *dhē-k-* of Gk. *ἐ-θηκ-α*), *frāngo* (root *bhreg-*, Goth. *brikan*; see ch. iv. § 51), and *frēg-i*, *jācio* and *jēc-i*, *cāpio* and *cēpi*, *pango* and *pēgi*, *āgo* and *ēgi*, *coēpi* (Lucretius) and *apere* (ch. ii. § 150), it is seen also in Oscan *hūpid* 'habuerit' (Osc. i is I.-Eur. *ē*), though **hēbi* is unknown in Latin; that of *ō* with *ō* in *fōd-īo* and *fōd-i* [the I.-Eur. root is *bhedh-*, Lith. *bedu*, 'I dig,' W. *bedd*, 'a grave,' varying with *bhodh-*, Gk. *βόθπος* (with *β* for *π*), Lith. *badaū*, 'I prick,' O. Sl. *boda*]; of *ā* with *ā* there is one doubtful example, *scābo* (with *ā* in *scāberet*, Hor. *S.* i. 10. 71) and *scāberat*, quoted as a Plupft. (with *lamberat*, on which see above) by Priscian from Lucil. ix. 77 M. *scaberat ut porcus contritris arbore costis*; that of *ē* with *ē* is seen in *ēdo* and *ēdi*, *ēmo* and *ēmi*, *lēgo* and *lēgi*, *sēdeo* and *sēdi*, *vēnio* (en for *em*, *m*, like Gk. *βαίνω*) and *vēni* for **vēmi* (Goth. *qēmun*, 1 Pl.); the weak stem with short vowel is seen in the Present, but not in the Perfect, in *fūgio* and *fūgi* (root *bheug-*), *līnquo* and *līqui* (root *leiq-*), *rūmpo* and *rūpi* (root *reup-*), *vīdeo* and *vīdi* (root *weid-*), *vīnco* and *vīci* (root *weik-*), *fūndo* and *fūdi*.

§ 42. Form of Reduplication. When the root of the Verb began with a group of consonants the practice in I.-Eur. languages is to use only the first consonant of the group in the Reduplication-syllable, e. g. I.-Eur. **ke-klow-*, **ke-klu-*, the Perfect-stems from the root *kleu-*, 'to hear' (Gk. *κέ-κλυτε*; cf.

O. Ind. *śu-śrāva*, O. Ir. *ru chuala* from **cu-clowa*, both of these last having the weak stem vowel *ü* instead of the Reduplication-vowel *ë*). This form of Reduplication appears in Latin Reduplicated Presents (see § 9) like *si-s-to* (I.-Eur. **si-st-*, Zend *hi-štaiti*, Gk. *ἴσθημι*, Umbr. *se-stu*). But in Latin Perfects the whole group appears in the Reduplication-syllable when the group consists of *s* followed by a mute, while in the stem-syllable the *s* is dropped (possibly sometimes retained, as in Teutonic), whereas in other I.-Eur. languages (e. g. O.-Ind., Gk.) only the mute appears in the Reduplication-syllable, e. g. Lat. *spō-pond-i* (*spo-spondi* is occasionally found in MSS.), *sci-cīd-i* (v. l. *sciscīdī*), Goth. *stai-staut*, O. Ind. *ta-sthāu* (from O. Ind. *sthā-*, 'to stand'). *Bibi* shows the *i* of *bi-b-o*, the Reduplication-vowel of Present-stems, as *ë* of Perfect-stems. Similarly *dī-dic-i* may owe its *i* to the fact that *disco* is a Reduplicated Present for **dī-de-sco* (cf. Gk. *δι-δάσκω* for **δι-δακ-σκω*) (but see § 22). The Roman grammarians were in doubt whether the correct Perfect of *sisto* was *stū-t-i* or *stē-t-i* (see Georges, s. v.), Gellius (ii. 14) speaks of an old MS. of Cato's speeches which had the reading *radimonium stitisses*, a reading changed by 'emendatores' to *radimonium stitisses*; the same doubt existed whether *sīdi* or *sēdi* was the Perfect of *sido* (**si-sd-o*).

§ 43. Assimilation of Reduplication-vowel to Stem-vowel. Aulus Gellius, in a chapter dealing with peculiar forms of the Latin Perfect (*N. A.* vi. 9; cf. Nonius 140. 19 M.), says that although *peposci*, *momordi*, *pepugi*, *cucurri* were the forms used in his time by almost all educated men (omnes ferme doctiores), the older writers used *ë* in the Reduplication-syllable. He quotes *memordi* from Ennius (from his poem to Scipio, and referring to the rivals of his hero?) (*Sat.* 20 M.):

meum nōn est, ut (v. l. at) si mé canis memórderit,

from Laberius, Nigidius, Atta, and Plautus (*Aul. fr.* 2 ut admemordit hominem), remarking that the last author used also *prae-morsisset* (the S-Aorist form), *peposci* from Valerius Antias, *pepugero* from Atta, *occecurrit* from Aelius Tubero, *spondeverant* from Valerius Antias. He even assigns similar forms to Cicero and Caesar (sic M. Tullius et C. Caesar mordeo 'memordi,' pungo 'pepugi,' spondeo 'spepondi' dixerunt), although our MSS. of these authors, as of Plautus and the older writers, hardly preserve a trace of them [see Neue, ii². 465. In Plaut. *Poen.* 1074 one of the Palatine MSS. has *memordit* (D), another *me mordit* (C), another *momordit* (B)].

§ 44. Loss of Reduplication. This assimilation may have in some cases facilitated the loss of the Reduplication-syllable in Compounds, which was ascribed above (§ 39) to the Latin practice of discarding one of two neighbouring and similar syllables [e. g. *ar(cē)-cūbii*, ch. iii. § 13. p. 176]. This practice of Latin [cf. Gk. *ἀμ(φι)-φορεύς*], along with the liability of every short second syllable to Syncope under the older law of Accentuation (ch. iii. § 13), must have operated most powerfully to the detriment of the Reduplication-syllable in Compounds, so that it is wrong to refer all Latin Unreduplicated Perfects to I.-Eur. Unreduplicated Perfect and Aorist forms. A Perfect like *tūli*, which has in Plautus the form *tētūli*, in Terence usually the Unreduplicated form, *tūli*, as always in classical Latin, is most naturally explained as a Reduplicated form which lost its Reduplication in the second cent. B. C. The Compound *rettūli* (not *retūli*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) has a double *t*, which

is clearly not due to the Preposition having had the form *red-*, but like the double *p* of *reppēri* (beside *rēpērio*), *reppūti* (beside *rēpello*), to the Syncope of the Reduplication-vowel, *re-t(e)-tuli*, like *re-p(e)-peri*, *re-p(e)-puli*. Other compounds, like *con-tuli*, *ob-tuli*, *at-tuli*, *sus-tuli* have precisely the form which they would have had if they, like *rettuli*, had suffered Syncope of their second syllable; only, while Syncope has left a trace of its operation in the double *t* of *rettuli*, this trace has been obliterated by the phonetic conditions of these other Compounds. **Conttuli*, **obttuli*, **atttuli*, **susttuli* are impossible forms; they must in Latin orthography be written *contuli*, *obtuli*, *attuli*, *sustuli*, so as to afford no criterion of whether the Preposition was originally compounded with *tetuli* or *tuli*. The one Compound however which does afford such a criterion pronounces for the first of these alternatives, and warrants us in asserting that an original *tetuli* has been reduced to *tuli* in the Perfect of all the Compounds of *fero* (*tollo*), and in denying the theory that they show an original *tuli*, an Aorist formation like Subj. *attulas*, &c. (see § 4). The shortened form *tuli* having thus established itself in the numerous Compounds of *fēro*, words in constant use in the speech of every-day life, it may well have spread from them to the simple verb. The habitual use of *con-tuli*, *at-tuli*, *ob-tuli*, &c. would naturally lead to the preference of *tuli* for the more cumbersome *tetuli*, although by a freak of language, by the caprice of that 'usus,

quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi,'

the shortened form *-puli* of the Compounds *re-p(e)puli*, *com-pe)puli*, *im-(pe)puli*, &c. did not supplant the full form *pepuli* at the same time. It is the Compound Verbs which as a rule in Latin show the short form, the Simple Verbs which are most retentive of the full Reduplicated form; e.g. *dē-tondi* (*detotondi* is quoted from Varro by Priscian, i. 482. 7 H., but is declared impermissible by Servius, who lays down the law that no Compound can have a Reduplicated Perfect: 'verba quae in praeterito perfecto primam syllabam geminant, cum composita fuerint, geminare non possunt), *attondi* (in Plaut. &c.), *despondi* (Plaut., Ter., Cic.), *praecēdi* (Plaut., Cic.) beside *totondi*, *spondōdi*, *ceēdi*; and this fact is additional evidence of Latin Unreduplicated forms having lost the Reduplication-syllable in Composition.

§ 45. Co-existent Reduplicated and Unreduplicated forms. A more certain example of an Unreduplicated form existing side by side with a Reduplicated, and not a phonetic development from the latter due to the loss of the Reduplication-syllable, is the Perfect of *pango*, *pēgi* beside *pēpīgi*. Both forms survived in classical Latin, the Reduplicated *pepigi* being reserved for the sense 'I have agreed,' 'stipulated,' so that it is often called by the Roman grammarians the Perfect of *pāciscor*; and in addition a third Perfect is mentioned by the grammarians for the Simple Verb (not the Compounds), an S-Aorist form *panxi*, e.g. in the elegiac epitaph of Ennius (ap. Cic. *Tusc.* i. 15. 34):

hic uestrum panxit maxima facta patrum.

In the same way O. Lat. *fefaked* of the very ancient inscription on a Praenestine brooch (*C. I. L.* xiv. 4123): *Manios med fefaked Numasioi*, seems to be from a Perfect-stem **fe-fūc-* (and similarly Osc. *fefacust* 'fecerit' Fut. Pft., and *fefacid* 'fecerit' Pft. Subj., will have *ā* not *ā*), anterior to the weakening of unaccented vowels (see ch. iii. § 18). It would have been in class. Latin, had the form survived, **fefīci*, related to *fēci* as *pēpīgi* to *pēgi*.

§ 46. S-Preterite. Examples of parallel Latin and Greek forms are *dāxi*,

O. Lat. *dei-* (Gk. *δέιξα*) (both Lat. *dei-* and Gk. *δει-* may before a consonant represent I.-Eur. *dēi-*, ch. iv. § 45), *vēxi* (Gk. *ῥέξα*), *texi* (Gk. *ἔστρεξα*), *clepsi* (Gk. *ἐκλεψα*), *mansi* (Gk. *ἔμεινα* for **ἔμεισα*), *ūssi* (Gk. *εὔσα* for **εὔσσα*), *pexi* (Gk. *ἐπεξάμην*). The substitution of *-si* for *-xi* (of *sanxi*, *tinxi*, &c.) in *mulsi* from (1) *mulceo*, (2) *mulgeo*, *fulsi* from (1) *fulcio*, (2) *fulgeo*, *parsi* (and *peperci*) from *parco*, *sparsi* from *spargo*, &c. is due to the preceding consonants *l*, *r* (see ch. iv. § 157). The same Verb may use as its Perfect both the S-formation and the Reduplicated Perfect: thus *parco* has *parsi* and *peperci*; *praemordeo* has *praemordi* and *praemorsi* (Plaut. *fr.* 120 G.): *surgo* has *surrexi*, but in Livius Andronicus often *surregi* (in the old spelling *suregi*; Paul. Fest. 423. 1 Th. 'suregit' et 'sortus' pro surrexit, et quasi possit fieri surrectus, frequenter posuit Livius); the difference between *di-lexi*, *neg-lexi* (cf. *intel-lexi*) and *dē-lēgi*, *v-lēgi*, &c. has been explained by referring the Perfects with *x* to a lost Present **tego* (Gk. *ἀλέγω*, to care for); *ēmo*, to buy (cf. *redimo*, *coēmo*), in O. Lat. to take (Paul. Fest. 53. 26 Th. *emere*, quod nunc est mercari, antiqui accipiebant pro accipere) as in *ad-imo*, to take away, O. Lat. *ab-emo* with the same sense (Paul. Fest. 4. 11 Th. 'abemito' significat demito vel auferto. 'emere' enim antiqui dicebant pro accipere), *dūr-imo*, *intēr-imo*, *ex-imo* (cf. M. Ir. fo-emaim, 'I take,' Lith. imù, O. Sl. imā), retains in these Compounds the Perfect-formation of the Simple Verb *ēmi*, *redēmi*, *coēmī*, *adēmī*, &c., but in the Compounds *cōmo*, *dēmo*, *prōmo*, *sāmo*, in which its connexion with *emo* is obscured, it takes an S-Preterite, *compsi*, *denpsi*, *prompsi*, *sumpsi* (O. Lat. *suremit* however for *sumpsit* is quoted by Paul. Fest. 425. 3 Th.); similarly *āmicio*, a Compound of *jācio*, is conjugated inconsistently with its forgotten origin *amicui* and *amixi*, *amictum*, *amicire* (cf. *ambūtum* Supine of *ambio*, a Compound of *eo*, but *ambūtus*, a going round, canvassing, &c.); why *ēlicio* should have as Perfect *ēlicui*, but *allicio*, *allexi* is not clear.

§ 47. Origin of the Perfect in *-vi* (*-ui*). The *v* (*u*) of Perfects like *āmā-vi*, *mōn-ūi* has been variously explained as a case-ending of a Verbal Noun U-stem followed by the Auxiliary Verb *ei-*, 'to go,' as a formation on the analogy of Verb-stems which end in *v* (*u*) such as *for-eo* (ch. iv. § 144) from the root *dhegh₂-* (*fōvi* being regarded as a Perfect formed in the same way as *fōdi* from *fōdio*, and not in the manner stated in § 39. 4) and other even less satisfactory hypotheses. A very plausible theory supposes I.-Eur. *-vi* to have been the ending of the first and third persons singular of the Perfect of roots ending in a long vowel and compares O. Ind. *ja-jñāū* (with final unaccented *ī* dropped) with Lat. (*g*)*nōvī* (with the middle 1 Sg. ending *-ai*), O. Ind. *pa-prāū* with Lat. *plēvī*. These O. Ind. forms are confined to the 1 and 3 Sg. of the Perfect of roots ending in a long vowel, e. g. *da-dāū*, 'I have given,' 'he has given,' but *da-dātha*, 'thou hast given,' &c., so that the original Latin paradigm may have been *plēvi*, *plēsti*, *plēvit*, &c. There is also an explanation possible which connects these Latin Perfects with Oscan (and probably Umbrian) Perfects in *-f* (*-ff*), such as Osc. *aa-mana-ffed* 'amandavit' 'faciendum curavit,' *aikda-fed* '*aequidavit' 'fines ad normam dextit,' *pruf-fed* 'probavit,' *fufens* 'fuerunt.' This Oscan *f* has been naturally explained, like *f* of Oscan *fu-fans* 'erant,' Falisc. *kare-fo* 'carebo,' as representing I.-Eur. *bh*, seen in O. Ir. *charub* 'amabo' (quasi '*carabo'). But Italic *f* may also represent I.-Eur. *dh* (see ch. iv. § 114), so that these Oscan Perfects, if separable from the Impft. *fufans*, may contain an Auxiliary Verb connected with the root *dhē-*, 'to put' (Gk. *τίθημι*, Lat. *crē-do*, § 27 and p. 363). Latin *v* (*u*) in the middle of a word

may represent *dv* (I.-Eur. *dw*, as in *suāvis*, I.-Eur. **swādu-*, and probably also I.-Eur. *dhw*), while at the beginning of a word I.-Eur. *dw-* is represented by Latin *b*, e. g. *bis* from I.-Eur. **dwīs* (Gk. *δ(F)is*), so that the *v* of the Latin Perfect and the *f* (ff) of the Oscan may both represent the *dhw-* of a weak stem from the root *dhē-*, 'to put, place,' a stem which appears in a fuller form (the E-grade ? ch. iv. § 51) in Lat. *crē-duas*, as the numeral *duo* (see ch. vi. § 59) appears beside *bis*. If this explanation, which requires a good many possibilities, be right, Oscan-manaffed will correspond to Latin *cubavit*, &c., Oscan-pruffed to Latin *cubuit*, &c., and the *-ss-* of *messui*, &c. will be due to the combination of the final dental of the Verb-stem with the initial dental of the Auxiliary (see below § 51).

In *cūbui* beside *cubavi*, *crēpui* beside *crepavi*, the *u*-forms may be referred to the parallel Consonant-stems of *cumbere*, **crepere* (*percrepis*, Varro, *Men.* 124 B.), and similarly *lāvi* (for **lavvi*) to O. Lat. *lāvere*, *sōnui* to O. Lat. *sōnere* (cf. § 92). But Perfects in *-ui* may also come from forms in which a short vowel¹ preceded the Auxiliary **dhwai*, just as *ēluo* comes from *ēlāvo*, *dēnuo* from *dē nōvo* (**nēwōd*), *ervum* from **ērōgwo-* (cf. Gk. *ἔροβος*, *ἐπέβ-ιθος*) (see ch. iii. § 24).

Perfects in *-ivi* from Consonantal Verbs, such as *petivi* from *pēto*, *rudivi* from *ruō*, *laccessivi* from *lācesso*, *arcessivi* from *arcesso* (and similarly *quaesivi* from **quaessivi* from *quæso*, older *quaesso*, used as Perf. of *quæro*), probably come from parallel YO-stems, **petio*, **rudio*, **laccessio*, &c. (cf. *sallo* and *sallio*, Perf. *sallivi*, *lino* and *linio*, Perf. *linivi*, &c., § 15).

§ 48. Shortened forms of the Perfect in *-vi*. Latin *v* was often dropped when it stood between two vowels, oftenest between two *i*'s, e. g. O. Lat. *dīnus* for *dīvinus*, *oblisci* for *oblivisci*, *dītem* for *dīvitem* (so *dis* for *dīves*) (see ch. ii. § 53), but the dropping of *u* after a consonant is not practised in the same way (ch. iv. § 71). The only Latin Perfect form without *u* is the curious *monerim* of Pacuvius, quoted as an irregular formation by Nonius (507. 23 M.) *Trag.* 30 R.:

. . . dic quid faciā; quod me mōneris effectūm dabo,

and *Trag.* 112 R. *di mōnerint meliora atque amentiam āuerruncassint tuam* (parodied by Lucil. xxvi. 35 M.), which seems to be a formation from a stem *mon-* (cf. Gk. *μέ-μova* ?) instead of the ordinary Perfect-stem *monu-*, unless it indicates a pronunciation *mōn(w)erim* like *āb(y)icio* of the old Dramatists (ch. ii. § 50), and possibly *augūr(y)a* in a line of Accius (*Trag.* 624 R.) (quoted by Nonius 488. 2 M., who makes the word *augura*, by some regarded as a Neut. Pl. like *rōbōra*; cf. O. Ind. *ōjas-N.*, 'strength'):

prō certo arbitrābor sortis, ōracla, adytus, aūgura,

and *prōgen(y)em* (? *prōgēnēm*) in a pentameter line of a Scipio epitaph of this period (*C. I. L.* i. 38, c. 130 B. C.):

progenie mi genui: facta patris petiei

(probably a graver's mistake for *progeniem genui*). (*Pōsisse*, *sāpisse* are shortened forms, not of *posuisse*, *sapuisse*, but of *posivisse*, *sapivisse*, § 39.4). But Perfect-forms

¹ *Dōmui*, which is usually explained as Perf. of **dōmēyo-*, a Causative by-form of **domāyo-* (§ 29), is by some referred to an I.-Eur. stem ending in *ā* or *-ā* (cf. Gk. *ἀ-δάμᾱτος* with Lat.

domitus). An example of a stem in I.-Eur. *-ā* is O. Ind. *vāmi-mi* (3 Sg. *vāmi-ti*, but also with the Thematic Vowel, *vama-ti*), the equivalent of Lat. *vōmo*, *-ere*.

without *v* were extremely common; in Cicero's time *nosse*, *judicasse*, &c. were usual (*Orat.* xlvi. 157 *quid quod sic loqui*, 'nosse, judicasse' vetant, 'novisse' jubent et 'judicavisse'? quasi vero nesciamus in hoc genere et plenum verbum recte dici et imminutum usitate); and in Quintilian's time the forms *audivisse*, *scivisse*, *conservavisse* were scarcely heard even in public speaking (*Quint.* i. 6. 17-21 *inhaerent tamen ei (sc. analogiae) quidam molestissima diligentiae perversitate ut 'audaciter' potius dicant quam 'audacter,' licet omnes oratores aliud sequantur . . . his permittamus et 'audivisse' et 'scivisse' et 'tribunale' et 'faciliter' dicere . . . sed abolita atque abrogata retinere insolentiae cujusdam est et frivolae in parvis jactantiae. multum enim litteratus, qui sine adspiratione et producta secunda syllaba salutarit ('avere' est enim), et 'calefacere' dixerit potius quam quod dicimus et 'conservavisse,' his adiciat 'face' et 'dice' et similia. recta est haec via: quis negat? sed adjacet et mollior et magis trita]. Servius, in a note on the form *leniit* in *Virg. Aen.* i. 451, tells us that the pronunciation of every-day life was *leniit*, the form with the short penult being confined to poetry (sed hoc in metro ubi necessitas cogit: nam in prosa et naturam suam et accentum retentat).*

Varro (*L. L.* iii. fr. p. 148 W.) mentions *amasti*, *nosti*, *abiit* as the favourite forms of his time; and in Terence the usual forms of Perfects in *-vī*, *-vī* and of *novi* are the contracted (in Plautus the uncontracted, though in the middle, not the end, of a line *siris*, not *sivēris*, is used), while the uncontracted forms of Perfects in *-vī* are used only at the end of a line (in Plautus equally with the contracted). *Eo* and its compounds have even in Plautus usually the form *-vī* in Perfect forms, except *vī*, *exvī*, *ambvī*, &c. All this indicates the forms without *v* to have been phonetic developments of the others, and to have gradually established themselves in exclusive use, the *v* being dropped earliest and most persistently in forms where it came between two *v*'s. The shortened form of *-vī*, if it did not push itself into literary usage, must however have become, sooner or later, a part of every-day pronunciation, for the Romance forms point to a Vulgar Latin *-aut* for *-avit*, e. g. *Ital.* *comprò* from a *Vulg. Lat.* **comp(ā)raut*. (On *audit*, &c. for *audivit*, see ch. iii. § 10. 2.)

The *v* of the Perfect of verbs whose stem ends in *v* (*u*) was not dropped to the same extent; a fact which may be explained by the different sound of *-vī* for *-avv-* in *cāveram* (pronounced **cavveram*?) and *-vī* in *anāveram*. But even these Perfects when *o*, *u* precede *v*, are contracted almost as readily as the others: e. g. *dēvōro* for *dēvōvōro* in the Praetextata of Accius called 'Decius' (referring to Decius Mus) [*Trag. (Praet.)* 15 R.]:

pátrio exemplo et mé dicabo atque ánimam deuoro hóstibus;

commōrat, *Ter. Phorm.* 101; *commōrunt*, *remosse*, *Luer.*; *adjūro* (or *adjūro*?), in a passage of the eleventh book of Ennius' *Annals* (l. 386 M.) describing the Macedonian campaign of Flamininus (the words are addressed by a shepherd-guide to the Roman general):

O Tite, siquid ego adiuro curamue leuasso,
quae nunc te coquit et uersat in pectore fixa,
aequid erit praemi?

and the same form (3 Sg.) in *Plaut. Rud.* 305 and *Ter. Phorm.* 537, &c. *Mōrunt*, *mōram*, *commōrunt*, *commōram*, *commossem*, &c. are not uncommon in the Augustan poets, e. g. *Hór. S. i.* 9. 48:

dispeream ni
summosses omnis,

and *jūerint* occurs in Catullus, lxvi. 18 :

non, ita me diui, uera gemunt, iuerint

(for other examples, see Neue, ii². 533). The usage on inscriptions of the 3 Pl. Pft. forms of *cūro*, *prōbo* similarly points to the forms with *v* being the older [e. g. *coraueront*, C. I. L. i. 73, *coirauerunt* 1419, *coirauerunt* 565, &c. (once *coirarunt*), but *coerauerunt* and *coerarunt*, *curarunt*].

§ 49. Shortened forms of the Perfect in *-si*. A better case might be presented for the theory that the shorter forms of Perfects in *-si* (*-xi*) are really ancient forms of different origin from the full forms, for *dixi*, *dixem*, *dixe*, &c. are most found in the early Dramatists, though they are by no means uncommon in Virgil and later poets. But the explanation of this fact is rather that they were felt to belong more or less to colloquial Latin, and so were freely admitted into Comedy and Tragedy (in both of which the every-day language of cultured society was employed), but not so freely into other literature. (Quintilian ix. 3. 22 remarks on Cicero's use of *dixi* 'excessa syllaba' in the *pro Caecina*, 29. 82.) A thing that is almost conclusive proof that *dixem*, &c. are not parallel forms to *dixim*, *dixo*, &c. is that these shortened forms are only found with Verbs which form the Perfect in *-si* (*-xi*); we have no **eapsem*, answering to *eapsim*, no **axem* answering to *axim*. [On the wrongness of the readings *subaxet* (for *subaxit*) in Paevv. *Trag.* 163 R., *facet* in Plaut. *Capt.* 712, *accepsti*, *Trin.* 420, 964, &c., see Neue, ii². p. 539, and for examples of the shortened forms of Perfects in *-si* (*-xi*), e. g. *vix* and *vixem* in Varro (*Men.* 321 B. non eos optime vix qui diutissime vixent sed qui modestissime), *misti*, *misse*, *scripsti*, *rescripsti* (Cic. *ad Att.* v. 9. 2), *-sumpsisti*, *-sumpse*, *-cesti*, *-cessem*, *-cesse*, *duxi*, *duxe*, *-specti*, *-spexe*, *vexi*, *traxe*, *emuxisti*, &c. see Neue, ii². pp. 536 sqq.]

§ 50. O. Lat. Perfects in *-ū(v)i*. Varro declares that in the correct pronunciation of his time the *u* of verbs like *pluo*, *luo* was short in the Present but long in the Perfect Indicative, as in the Perfect Participle Passive of similar verbs (*L. L.* ix. 104 quidam reprehendunt, quod 'pluit' et 'luit' dicimus in praeterito et praesenti tempore, cum analogiae sui cuiusque temporis verba debeant discriminare. falluntur; nam est ac putant aliter, quod in praeteritis u dicimus longum 'plūit,' 'lūit,' in praesenti breve 'plūit' 'lūit'; ideoque in venditionis lege fundi rŭta caesa' ita dicimus ut u producamus) (but cf. *dirŭtus*). Priscian (*i.* 504. 22 H.) makes this pronunciation, *-ūi*, in the Perfects of Verbs in *-uo*, a feature of Old Latin, and quotes Ennius (*Ann.* 135 M):
adnūit sese mecum decernere ferro,

while in another passage (*i.* 503. 14 H.) he quotes *pluvisse*, *pluvit* with *v* (the quantity of the *u* is not mentioned) from Livy.

Institūi is the reading of the MSS. in Plaut. *Most.* 86 (in bacchiac metre, a metre in which the long quantity of a vowel preceding another vowel is often retained):

argūmentaue in pectus mŭlta institūi.

The commonest instance of *-ūi* or *-ūvi* is in the Perfect of the old verb *fuo*, viz. *fui*, used as the Perfect of *sum*, as *fūimus* in the boast of Ennius on being made a Roman citizen (*Ann.* 431 M.):

nos sumus Romani qui fūimus ante Rudini,

fūit (along with *profūit*) in Plaut. *Capt.* 555 :

quibus insputari saluti fūit atque is profūit,

fūerim, *Mil.* 1364, &c., *fūisset* in Ennius (*Ann.* 297 M.):

magnam cum lassus diei
partem fūisset de summis rebus regundis.

We have the spelling *fvveit* on an epitaph (*C. I. L.* i. 1051). (See ch. iv. § 70.)

§ 51. **Some Irregular Perfects.** Besides the byforms in *s* of the Perfect of *parco*, *-lēgo*, &c. which are found in the older as well as the later literature (§ 46), we have some which are more recent coinages on the type of other verbs. Velius Longus (74. 4 K.) speaking of *sorpsi*, a byform of *sorbui*, says: *cum recens haec declinatio a sordidi sermonis viris coeperit* (cf. *Caper* 94. 14 K. *non est . . . 'sorpsi,' sed sorbui*), and similarly describes *terui* (for *trivi*) as a 'consuetudo nova' (*absorpsi* is used by Lucan, iv. 100). The Perfect *vulsi*, for *velli*, seems also to belong to this class of later coinages (*āvulsit* in Lucan, v. 594; cf. Neue, ii². 503), and *-cānuī* of *concinui* (Ov., Tibull.), *ocannui* (Sall.), *incinui* (Varro), &c. may be a remodelling of a Perfect with lost Reduplication *-cīnī* (*con-cinī, oc-cinī, in-cinī*) after the pattern of *sōnuī, consonuī, &c.* *Messui* (found in the older writers) is generally regarded as due to a similar addition of the ending *-uī* to an already existing Perfect **messi*, and also *nexui* (with *nexi*), *peceui* (with *pecei*), although, if the theory of the origin of the V-perfect stated in § 47 be correct, the sibilant might be referred to the influence of the dental in the auxiliary **dhwai* (cf. *ūsus* for **ut-tus, *oit-to-, fūsus* for **ful-tus, &c.*, ch. iv. § 95. p. 281). In late inscriptions we have e. g. *reguit* (*C. I. L.* v. 923, from Aquileia: *septimae qui cohortis centuriam reguit*, a pentameter line), *convertuit* (viii. 2532 D b 1); Apuleius uses *conterui* (see Georges *Lex Wortf.* s. v.). On Heteroclite Perfects like *fui*, Perfect of *sum*, *tūli* (older *tētūli*) of *fēro*, see § 97.

In Vulgar Latin, as reflected in the Romance languages, the ending *-ui* encroached still more. *Cognovit* became *cognovuit* (Ital. *conobbe*), *movit* became *movuit* (Ital. *movve*), *cecidit* was replaced by *caduit* (Ital. *cadde*), *stetit* by *stetuit* (Ital. *stette*), *venit* by *venuit* (Ital. *venne*), &c. [cf. § 92 on the Vulg. Lat. P. P. P. in *-ūtus*, e. g. *cadūtus*, fallen (Ital. *caduto*)]. The ending *-si* also extended its sphere, *respondit* passing to *responsit* (Ital. *rispose*), *prendit* to *pre(n)sit* (Ital. *prese*), *cucurrit* to *cursit* (Ital. *corse*), &c. (See Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gramm.* ii. pp. 297 sqq.)

§ 52. **E. Pluperfect.** The Pluperfect-stem is formed by adding to the Perfect-stem an S-suffix, probably a Preterite of the Substantive Verb *es-*, as the Imperfect in *-bam*, e. g. *āmā-bam*, uses a Preterite of the Verb *bheu-*. The *-eram, -ērās, -ērat* of *āmāv-eram, mēru-eram, replēv-eram, dīx-eram, vīd-eram, pēpīg-eram, audīv-eram* is most naturally referred to the Imperfect of *sum*, though *vīderam* has been, with the O. Ind. *ś-vēdiṣ-am*, analyzed into a Noun-stem in *-is* (cf. *vidis-sem*) as Gk. *ῥῥδεα* into a Noun-stem in *-es* (see § 3). The *-is-* of the Pluperfect Subjunctive *āmāv-issem, mōnu-issem, vīdissem, audīv-issem* must, if the old view be correct which sees in these forms an

Auxiliary *essem* appended to the Perfect-stem, be a change of *-es-* to the I-vocalism of the Perfect, just as the *a* of Gk. $\delta\epsilon\iota\acute{\xi}\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, &c. is due to the apprehension of *a* as the appropriate vowel of the Aorist Tense.

§ 53. **F. Future-Perfect.** The Future-Perfect adds to the Perfect-stem *-ĕrō*, *-ĕrīs*, *-ĕrīt*, &c. (3 Pl. *-ĕrunt*), which seems to be nothing else than the Future (in form a Subjunctive, § 55) of *sum*, appended as an Auxiliary Verb, though those who explain the *-er-* of *vīdĕram* as I.-Eur. *-is-*, the suffix of a Noun-stem, see the same *-is-* in *vīd-ĕro* (cf. O. Ind. *vēdišam*) (see 3). Scansions like *fecerīmus* (Catull. v. 10), 1 Pl. of *fĕcĕro*, are due to the confusion of the Future-Perfect forms with Perfect Subjunctive forms (see Neue, ii². p. 510); *aderint* is similarly used for *ādĕrunt* throughout the Lex Col. Jul. Genetivae Urbanorum of 44 B. C. (*Eph. Epigr.* ii. p. 122). The use of the Fut. Perf. in the Republican Dramatists in sentences like *mox ivero*, where it hardly differs from the Future, suggests that in its original usage the Tense was more of a Future than of a Future Perfect (see *A. L. L.* iv. 594).

In the Umbro-Oscan languages we have a suffix *-us-* (Umbro-Oscan *u* may represent I.-Eur. *ō* as well as I.-Eur. *ū*), which is supposed to be the termination of the Perfect Participle. Thus Osc. *fefacust* 'fecerit' will be like Gk. $\delta\epsilon\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma \xi\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, Umbr. *fakurent* like $\delta\epsilon\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\acute{\omicron}\tau\epsilon\varsigma \xi\sigma\omicron\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$. (On the Umbro-Oscan Perfect Participle in *-us*, see § 89.)

§ 54. **G. Tenses formed with Auxiliary Verbs.** We have seen that the suffix used to form the Imperfect Tense of all Verbs, *-bā-*, and the suffix used for the Future of Vowel Verbs, *-bō-* (*-bĕ-*), are nothing but parts of the Auxiliary Verb *bheu-* (Lat. *fui*), that the S-suffixes of the Pluperfect and Future-Perfect Indicative, and of the Imperfect, Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive are probably to be referred to the Auxiliary *es-* (Lat. *sum*), and we have seen the possibility of a similar explanation of the V-suffix of the Perfect Tense as a form of the root *dhē-*, 'to set, put,' used as an Auxiliary Verb. These theories receive a sanction from the proneness of the Latin and other Italic languages for Periphrastic Tense-forms. Not only was the

Italic Perfect Indicative Passive a form of this kind [Lat. *amātus sum*, (1) I was loved, (2) I am in a state of being loved, *amatus fui*, I was in a state of being loved, Osc. *prūftū-set* 'probata sunt,' *teremnatust* 'terminatus est,' Umbr. *screhto est* 'scriptum est' (the Auxiliary is joined in writing with the Participle in *frosetomest*)], and other Tenses of the Passive (Pluperfect, Lat. *amatus eram*, *amatus fueram*, Future-Perfect *amatus ero*, *amatus fuero*, Perfect Subjunctive *amatus sim*, *amatus fuerim*, Pluperfect Subjunctive *amatus essem*, *amatus fuissem*), but we have many other examples of Periphrastic formation. The 2 Pl. Pass. ending *-mīnī*, e. g. *fērīmini*, is explained (§ 81) as the ending of a Pres. Part. Pass. (Gk. *φερόμενοι*) with suppression of *estis*, just as *esse* is commonly suppressed in the Fut. Inf. *dictūrus*, *-a*, *-um* (*esse*) (§ 86). Osc. *manafum* 'mando,' if it correspond to 'mandans sum,' is another example, showing a Pres. Part. with the Substantive Verb (cf. *C. I. L.* i. 196 *senatusque sententiam utei scientes esetis*). The Auxiliary *eo* appears in the Latin Fut. Inf. Pass., e. g. *dātum* (1 Sup.) *ūrī* (§ 87), the Auxiliary *habeo* in such phrases as *missum habeo* for *mīsi* or *dīmisi* (e. g. Plaut. *Pseud.* 602 *illa omnia missa habeo*, *quae ante agere ocepi*), the Auxiliary DHĒ- (*reddo*, *do*, *fācio*, &c.) in phrases like *missum facio* for *mitto* or *dimitto* (e. g. Plaut. *Amph.* 1145), *perfectum reddo* for *perficio* (e. g. Plaut. *Asin.* 122), *factum dabo* for *faciam* (e. g. Ter. *Eun.* 212). In the Romance languages these expressions have supplanted many of the Latin tenses; e. g. *cantare habeo* (Fr. *chanter-ai*, Ital. *canter-ò*, with *habeo*, *habes*, &c., reduced to *hayo*, *has*, *hat*, *haunt*, &c.) has supplanted *cantabo*, &c., so that the Latin Future survives in Romance only in a few isolated forms, Ital. *fiā*, O. Fr. *ier* from Lat. *fiam*, *ero*; we find a Periphrastic Perfect consisting of the Perf. Part. Pass. with *sum*, *sto* (Intrans.) or with *habeo*, *teneo* (Trans.); and for the Passive the same Participle with *sum*, *fio*, *venio*, &c. (See Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 138 sqq.)

§ 55. III. THE MOODS. A. Subjunctive. (Relics of the I.-Eur. Optative Mood in Latin.) The I.-Eur. Subjunctive had the functions of a Future (cf. Hom. *Il.* i. 262 *ὄ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι*), as well as of a true Subjunctive; it had

also Imperativ functions, and in O. Ind. while Subjunctive forms are frequent in the oldest literature, the Vedas, they survive in classical 'Sanskrit' only in Imperativ use, e. g. 1 Sg. Imper. *bhar-ā-ni*, 'let me carry.' To the unweakened stem (E-grade) was appended in the Athematic Conjugation the short vowels *ĕ* and *ō*, followed by either the Primary or the Secondary Person-endings (§ 65): e. g. from the Athematic Verb *es-*, 'to be,' we have 3 Sg. Subj. **es-e-t(i)* (O. Ind. *ásat(i)*). In Greek these athematic Subjunctive forms are still seen in Homer (e. g. *βήσομεν, τείσεται*), and later in a few so-called Futures like *ἔδ-ο-μαι* from the Athematic Verb *ed-*, 'to eat,' as in Latin we have *ēro, erit* 3 Sg. similarly retained as a Future Tense. But in Greek, as in Latin, the athematic forms have been almost wholly supplanted by the thematic forms, which show a long vowel, sometimes *ā*, as in the Italic, Celtic and other languages, sometimes *ē* (which in Greek varies with *ō*, e. g. *φέρ-η-τε, φέρ-ω-μεν*, like athematic *ε-ο* in *τείσ-εται, βήσ-ο-μεν*), as in the Italic and Greek languages; and this process must have begun very early, for thematic Subjunctive forms of verbs belonging to the Athematic Conjugation appear in many instances to have been I.-Eur. forms. Thus **ed-ā-*, **ed-ē-* must have been an I.-Eur. Subjunctive stem of *ed-*, 'to eat,' for we find in Lat. *edā-mus, edā-tis*, in Greek *ἔδω-μεν, ἔδη-τε*, and in O. Ind. *ádā-n* 3 Pl. (O. Ind. *ā* may represent I.-Eur. *ā, ē, ō*); **es-ē-* from *es-*, 'to be,' appears in Gk. *ἔη-τε, ἔω-μεν* (cf. O. Ind. *ásā-t* 3 Sg., *asā-tha* 2 Pl.); and *ey-ā-* from *ei-*, 'to go,' in Lat. *eā-s, eā-tis* (cf. O. Ind. *ayā-s* 2 Sg., *ayā-t* 3 Sg.). The discarded athematic forms are supposed to have been utilized in Greek as Futures [the Future in *-σο- (-σε-)*]; thus Att. *τείσομεν, τείσεται, δείξομεν, δείξετε, τιμήσομεν, τιμήσετε, &c.* will not be of the same class as the ordinary I.-Eur. Future in *-syo-*, e. g. O. Ind. *dēk-ṣyā-mi* corresponding to Gk. *δείξω*, Lith. *bú-siu* to Gk. *φύσω*, but will be Subjunctives of S-Aorists; and Latin Futures in *-so-*, like *dixō, faxō, &c.*, have been referred to the same source. (On this theory, see § 3.)

In Latin the *ā*-forms were not used for the first Conjugation, probably because a Subjunctive like **amāy-ā-s(i)* 2 Sg. must have become *amās*, and so been merged in the Indicative

2 Sg. *amās*. The \bar{E} -forms only were used for this Conjugation in Latin, e. g. *amēs* from **amāy-ē-s(i)* (cf. Osc. *devaid* 'juret,' *tadait* 'censeat,' sakahíter 'sacretur'; Oscan *í*, in the Latin alphabet *i*, represents I.-Eur. \bar{e} , e. g. *lígato-* 'légatus,' *zicolo-* M. 'diēcula'), but in Umbrian we have \bar{A} -forms in *kuraia* 'curet,' *etaians* 'itent.' Similarly the \bar{E} -forms were not used for the second Conjugation in Latin, to avoid confusion between **widēy-ē-s(i)*, **vidēs* 2 Sg. Subj., and *vidēs* 2 Sg. Ind., only the \bar{A} -forms being allowed, e. g. **widēy-ā-s(i)*, *videās*. But in the other Conjugations the \bar{A} - and \bar{E} -forms probably existed side by side, until the latter were appropriated for the Future functions (see § 36), e. g. *ferās* 2 Sg. Subj. from **bher-ā-s(i)*, *ferēs* 2 Sg. Fut. from **bher-ē-s(i)*, *faciat* 3 Sg. Subj. (Osc. *fakiad*, Volsc. *façia*, Umbr. *façia*), *faciet* 3 Sg. Fut. These \bar{A} - and \bar{E} -Subjunctives show in Umbro-Oscan the Secondary Person-endings (-d in 3 Sg., -ns in 3 Pl.).

The Optative must have entered into competition with the Subjunctive at an early time, for it has almost entirely ousted the Subjunctive forms in the Teutonic and Balto-Slavic families of languages, and in Latin we see the struggle still going on between the Optative-forms *edī-mus*, *edī-tis*, and the Subjunctive-forms *edā-mus*, *edā-tis* from the root *ed-*, 'to eat,' while in the case of the root *es-*, 'to be,' the Optative *sī-mus*, *sī-tis* have driven out of the field the proper athematic Subjunctive forms *erī-mus*, *erī-tis* (from **eso-*, **ese-*), which have been relegated to the Future function, as an *(*e*)*sē-mus*, *(*e*)*sē-tis* may lurk in the Imperfect Subjunctive ending (see § 34).

The I.-Eur. Optative had in the Athematic Conjugation the weak grade of stem, with a suffix which was in the Singular Active -*yē-* (-*īyē-*) and elsewhere -*ī-*, and with the Secondary person-endings. Thus from the root *es-*, the I.-Eur. Optative forms were: 2 Sg. **syē-s* (O. Ind. *syā-s*) or *sīyē-s* (O. Ind. *s-īyā-s*, O. Lat. *sīēs*), 2 Pl. **s-ī-tē* (cf. Lat. *s-ī-tis*). In the Thematic Conjugation the suffix was -*oi-* in Singular and Plural alike, e. g. from the root *bher-*, to carry, 2 Sg. **bher-oi-s* (Gk. *φέρ-οι-s*), 2 Pl. **bher-oi-te* (Gk. *φέρ-οι-τε*). I.-Eur. *oi* of the Thematic Optative would in the unaccented syllable in Latin become -*ei-*, then -*ī-* (ch. iii. § 18), and I.-Eur. -*yē-* (-*īyē-*)

of the Singular Active of the Athematic Optative has been mostly replaced by *-i-*, the weak form of the suffix (e. g. class. *sim* for O. Lat. *siem*, like *simus*, *sītis*), so that a Latin Optative form like *edīs* might equally well represent an I.-Eur. athematic **ēd-ī-s* (with E-grade of stem and with *ī* transferred to the Singular from the Plural, as *-yē-* is transferred to the Plural from the Singular in Gk. *σῶ-λή-μεν*, a byform of *σῶιμεν*), and an I.-Eur. thematic **ēd-oi-s*. The probability however is that the Optative was confined to the Athematic Conjugation in Latin, and represents in every case I.-Eur. *-yē-*, *-ī-*. Again, it would be possible to argue that *stēs*, *stēmus*, &c. were representatives of I.-Eur. **stā-yē-* (Gk. *στᾶ-λής*, *στᾶ-λή-μεν*), and not examples of *Ē-Subjunctives*. The resolution of these doubts must come from the Umbro-Oscan languages, of which the remains hitherto discovered offer too scanty material to enable us to separate with certainty Latin thematic and athematic Optatives, and Latin Subjunctives in *-ē-*. The use of the weak grade of the suffix *-yē-* in the Singular of the Optative of *es-* appears in these languages too, e. g. Umbr. *si* 'sis,' *si* 'sit,' like *sins* 'sint,' Marruc. *-si* 'sis' or 'sit,' and has been referred to an Italic weakening of unaccented *yē* to *ī*. How far it is possible to assign an Optative force to forms like *crēduim* in the older literature, and a Subjunctive force to forms like *creduam* is doubtful. The Optative origin of the old forms in *-(s)sim* comes out clearly in their use in prayers (e. g. Jupiter prohibebis scelus, di mactassint, and the formula of the ancient Augural prayer: bene sponsis beneque uolueris; see § 5), but in process of time all distinctions between Optatives in *-im*, Subjunctives in *-am* and Subjunctives (possibly Optatives) in *-em* came to be effaced.

§ 56. Some O. Lat. Subj. and Opt. forms. In one of the oldest Latin inscriptions preserved, the Dvenos inscription, we have an *Ā-Subjunctive* *mitat* 'mittat' used as a Future, with the Optative of the root *es-*, *sied* 'sit,' used in the true Optative sense: *qoi med mitat, nei ted endo cosmis uireo sied* 'qui me mittet, ne erga te comis Virgo sit' (asted on the same inser. is variously interpreted as 'adstet' and as 'ast'; see ch. x. § 5). *Siem*, *sies*, *siet* (on *sient*, see § 73; **siemus*, **sietis* have not found their way into Latin as *syāma*, *syāta* have into O. Ind.), *possiem*, &c. are by Terence used almost only at the end of a line or hemistich, i. e. through metrical necessity, but

siem, siet are almost invariably used in old laws (e. g. *C. I. L.* i. 196. 30 ; 197. 21 ; 198 passim ; 199. 6 ; 200 passim), and Cicero (*Orat.* xlvii. 157) says, 'siet' plenum est, 'sit' imminutum: licet utare utroque. [For statistics, see Zander, *Vers. Ital.* p. cxx, who makes -ī- of *sit*, &c. not the I.-Eur. ī of the Plural, but a Latin weakening of -ie- as in *Corneli* Voc. for *Corneliē* (? cl. vi. § 31)]. Besides the class. Lat. 'Subjunctives' (Optatives) in -im, *sim, ēdim, vēlim* (in Plaut. *velis* and *vis* are used as the metre requires, without difference of meaning), with its Compounds *nōlim* and *mālim* (on *noli*, see § 58), we find an O. Lat. Optative *duim*. It comes from *duo*, a bystem both of *do*, to give (root *dō-*) and of *-do*, to put (root *dhē-* of *ῥί-θη-μι*, &c.), e. g. *duitur* (v. l. *ardu-uitur*) XII Tab. x. 7, *interduo*, Plaut. *fr. inc.* 2 G. *ciccum non interduo, concreduo, Aul.* 585, *concredui*, Perf., *Cas.* 479. We have in Plautus the Optative forms *duim, perduim*, especially in prayers and execrations (e. g. *Most.* 668 *di istum perduint, interduim* (e. g. *Rud.* 580 *ciccum non interduim*), *creduim* (in phrases like *Amph.* 672 *si situlam cépero, Nūnquam mihi diuini quicquam créduis post hūc diem*, 'may you never trust me again'), as also the Ā-Subjunctive forms *creduam* e. g. *Bacch.* 504 *nam mihi diuini nūnquam quisquam créduat, Nī ego, &c.*), and *accreduam* (*Asin.* 854 *néque diuini néque mi humani pósthac quicquam adcréduas . . . si, &c.*), while an Ē-Subjunctive form (in Future sense ?) is quoted by Paul. Fest. 20. 22 Th. *addues, addideris* (cf. *ib.* 47. 6 Th. *duis . . . pro dederis*). We have in Conditional use, e. g. *duit* in a Law of Numa (ap. Paul. Fest. 278. 9 Th.) *si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, paricidas esto; adduit* in a Plebiscitum de Ponderibus Publicis (ap. Fest. 322. 11 Th.) *siquis . . . faxit iussitue . . . dolumue adduit, &c.* Festus also quotes an old form *produit* which he explains by 'porro dederit' (284. 16 Th.). *Duim* was the form appropriate to Early Latin prayers, as in the prayer at the 'agri lustratio,' preserved by Cato (*R. R.* cxli. 3): *pastores pecuaque salua seruassis duique bonam salutem ualetudinemque mihi domo familiaeque nostrae*; it is used even in Tiberius' letter to the Senate (*Tac. Ann.* iv. 38). There are also uncertain traces of Optative forms from other verbs, such as *coquint*, the reading of the Palatine MSS. in Plaut. *Pseud.* 819 (but *coqunt* in the Ambrosian Palimpsest), *temperint*, the reading of the same family of MSS. in *Truc.* 60, a line for which the evidence of the Palimpsest is not available (other examples, see in Neue, ii². 442: *carint* of the Palatine MSS. in *Most.* 858 *is carent* in the Palimpsest, and the corrupt reading of the Palatine MSS. in *Men.* 984 a, where this line of the *Mostellaria* is wrongly inserted, *culparent* for *culpa carent*, shows *carent* to be the right form; *verberit* of the law of the XII Tables, ap. Fest. 290. 15 Th.: *si parentem puer uerberit, ast olle plorassit*, is a corruption due to the fact that the words were wrongly divided in the archetype *verberetas tolle*, and the first word, being mistaken for a frequentative Verb, was changed to *verberitas*).

An O. Lat. Ā-Subjunctive is *fuam* used in the sense of *fiam*, e. g. *Bacch.* 156, in the amusing conversation between young Pistoclerus and his 'paedagogus' Lydus:

- PIST. *fiam, út ego opinor Hércules, tu autém Linus.*
 LYD. *pol métkuo magis, ne Phoénix tuis factis fuam,*
teque ád patrem esse mórtuom renúntiem,

sometimes merely in the sense of *sim*, e. g. Virg. *A. x.* 108:

Tros Rutulusve fuat nullo discrimine habeo.

The equivalent of *forsitan* (which is not used by Plautus, and only seldom, if ever, by Terence, ch. ix. § 5) is in Plautus *fors fuat an*, e. g. *Pseud.* 432 :

fors fúat an istaec dícta sint mendácia.

(Cf. Ter. *Hec.* 610 *fors fuat pol!* 'heaven grant it may!')

Nonius (478. 26 M.) quotes *volam* for *velim* from Lucil. (xxviii. 15 M.) :

eidóla atque atomus uíncere Epicurí uolam,

and Plaut. *Asin.* 109 *siquid té uolam*, *Ubi eris?*; but in the second at least of these passages it seems to be used in the Future sense.

§ 57. **B. Imperative.** In the 2 Sg. Act. of the Present Imperative the bare stem of the Verb is used, e. g. Athematic *ei, from the root ei-, 'to go' (Gk. $\xi\xi\text{-}\epsilon\iota$, Lat. *ex-ī* from **ex-ei*), Thematic *bhere, from the root bher-, 'to carry' (O. Ind. bhára. Arm. ber, Gk. $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon$, O. Ir. beir, Goth. bair; Lat. *age*). But a particle was often added: the particle -dhi to the 2 Sg. in the Athematic Conjugation (e. g. O. Ind. i-hí, Gk. $\iota\text{-}\theta\iota$; O. Ind. vid-dhí, Gk. $\iota\sigma\theta\iota$ for **fiδ-θι*, O. Lith. veiz-di, O. Sl. viž-dŷ); the particle -ki or -ke in Lithuanian, e. g. eĩ-k, 'go,' dú-k, 'give,' bú-k, 'be'; the particle -u (cf. O. Ind. só for *sou, Gk. $οὐ\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ for **σου\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma*) in Sanscrit to the 3 Sg. and Pl., e. g. bháratu, bhárantu; the particle -tōd to various persons both in the Athematic and Thematic Conjugations [e. g. O. Ind. vit-tāt 2 Sg.; Gk. $\iota\sigma\tau\omega$ for **fiτ\text{-}\tau\omega\delta* 3 Sg.; Gk. $\xi\sigma\text{-}\tau\omega(\delta)$, Lat. *es-tō(d)*]. In Latin the 2 Sg. Imper. in -tō(d) is called the Future Imperative, because it expresses a command, not for immediate performance, but for performance after something shall have happened (e. g. Plaut. *Merc.* 770 *cras petito, dabitur; nunc abi*; Hor. *C.* iii. 14. 23 *si per invisum mora janitorem Fiet, abito*), and the same sense is attached to the O. Ind. 2 Sg. Imper. in -tāt (see Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 363), so that it is not unlikely that this particle -tōd is nothing but the Abl. Sg. of the Demonstrative Pronoun-stem to- (ch. vii. § 13. 1), and means 'from this,' 'thereupon.' It is also found with the 3 Sg. Dual and Plur., and perhaps took with it originally the weak grade of the Verb-stem (e. g. Gk. $\acute{\iota}\text{-}\tau\omega$ 3 Sg., $\acute{\omicron}\mu\text{-}\nu\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\tau\omega$ 3 Sg., O. Ind. *kr-ñū-tāt* 2 Sg., 'do thou'; but not in Latin *īto*, Umbr. *etu*, *ectū*, for **ei-tōd*). In the 3 Pl. it is added to what is called the 'Injunctive' 3 Pl., viz. a form resembling an augmentless Imperfect

(I.-Eur. *bheront like Impft. *e-bheront), e.g. Gk. φερώντω for *φεροντ-τωδ, Lat. *ferunto* for **ferōnt-tōl*. For the 1 Sg. and Plur. the Subjunctive was used, e.g. Lat. *feram*, *ferāmus*. In the 2 Pl. we have the 'Injunctive' form (e.g. *bherētē, O. Ind. bhārata, Gk. φέρετε, O. Ir. berid, Goth. bairiþ; Lat. *āgite* from **agete*), beside which we find in Latin a 'Future' form with *-tōte*, e.g. *estote*, apparently the addition of the 2 Plur. suffix *-tē* (§ 72) to the 2 Sg. 'Future' Imperative (e.g. *estō*.)

In the Latin Passive, the Injunctive form in *-sō* (e.g. I.-Eur. *bhere-sō, Zend bara-r̥ha, Gk. φέρεο, contr. φέρον, ἐ-φέρεο, contr. ἐ-φέρων) is used, e.g. *āgē-rē* for **age-sō* (see ch. iii. § 38), in the 2 Sg., and in the 2 Pl. the old Passive Infinitive¹ (Dat. Sg. of a MEN-stem), e.g. *āgē-mīnī* for **āgē-menai* (Hom. Gk. ἀγέμεναι), *da-mīni* (O. Ind. dá-manē Inf., Hom. Gk. δόμεναι); in the 2 Sg. 'Future' Imper. and in the other persons the final *d* of *-tōd* is changed to *-r*, e.g. *āgitor*, *dātor*, *aguntor* (cf. Umbr. emantur, emantu, *tursianlu*). A byform for the 2, 3 Sg. is in *-mīnō*, e.g. *prae-fāmino*, formed apparently by Anal. of 2 Pl. *-mīnī*. There is no Perfect Imper. in Latin, though *mēmīnī*, a Perfect used for a Present, has *memento* for **mement-tōd* (Gk. μεμάτω for *μεμη-τωδ). *Memento*, like other 2 Sg. Imperatives in *-tō*, expresses a command that usually has reference to the future, a reference naturally suggested by the command 'remember.'

§ 58. Other examples of 2 Sg. Imper. with bare stem. (1) Athematic: like athematic Ind. *im-plē-s*, *vidē-s*, *curā-s*, *finī-s* are Imper. *im-plē*, *vidē* (Lith. pa-vydė-k), *curā*, *finī*, &c. *Fer*, *vel*, *es* (from *sum*) are then likely to be athematic too, since their Ind. is athematic (e.g. 3 Sg. *fer-t*, *vul-t*, *es-t*; see § 2). *Fer* cannot be an Injunctive form **fer-s* (like *ter* for **ter-s* from I.-Eur. **trī-s*, ch. vi. § 61), if, as is probable, it is in Plautus a thoroughly short syllable, capable of acting as a brevis brevians (see ch. iii. § 42), in *Curc.* 245 *aufēr istaec quaeso*, whereas *ter* is a long syllable in Plautus, e.g. *Bacch.* 1127. In *Mil.* 1343 however one family of MSS. reads: *fēr aequo animo*, the evidence of the Ambrosian Palimpsest being unfortunately wanting, a reading which may easily be changed to *fēr animo aequo* (as *Curc.* 245, for which there is similar MS. evidence, is changed by some editors to *aufēr quaeso istaec*). The

¹ Or the Plural of the old Pres. Part. Passive, *agimīni* for **āgo-menoi* (Gk. ἀγόμενοι), with ellipse of *este*, as 2 Pl. Ind. *agimīni* for the same, with

ellipse of *estis* (§ 82). The Inf. is used for the Imper. in Italian &c. in phrases like non parlare 'do not speak.'

small number of lines with decisive evidence on the quantity of *fer* in Plautus makes it difficult to speak with certainty. *Fer* is short in *Asin.* 672 *fēr* amānti ero salūtem. *Vel* is a short syllable, capable of acting as a brevis brevians in Plautus, e. g. *Amph.* 917 *vél* hūnc rogato; *es*, 'be,' cannot be shown (like *es*, 'art') to be long by position in Plautus (see Solmsen, *Stud. Lautg.* p. 185); *es*, 'eat,' for which we should expect **ed*, beside 3 Sg. *esto*, may be coined on the type of *es*, 'be,' beside 3 Sg. *esto*, although both *es*, 'be,' and *es*, 'eat,' can also be explained as Injunctive forms (like Gk. ἐπί-σχε-ς, &c.) for **es-s* and **ed-s*¹.

Cē-dō (with Plur. *ce-tte* for **ce-dīte* ?), 'give me' or 'tell me,' seems to contain the Pronoun **ke* (perhaps Lith. *szè*, 'hither'; see ch. vii. § 15), prefixed as an Adverb or Preposition, 'here,' 'hither' (cf. Osc. *ce-bnust* 'huc venerit,' composed of **ke* and a tense of the I.-Eur. root *g^hem-*, 'to come') to an athematic Imperative **dō* (Litl. *dú-k*; cf. Gk. *δὲ-δω*), the final vowel, shortened by the Law of Breves Breviantes after the short syllable *cē-*, being invariably short owing to the rapid utterance of the word in every-day talk (so *havě* for *avě* in the pronunciation of Quintilian's time, ch. iii. § 42).

Dā for **dō* shows the same transference to the \bar{A} -Conjugation as Pres. Ind. *dās*, *dat* (O. Lat. *dāt*) (see § 2).

Another example of an athematic Imperative may be *fu* in the Carmen Arvale, if the words *satur fu*, *ferē Mars*, are rightly interpreted 'satur esto, fere Mars.' *Fu* will be Imper. of **fuō*, like Lith. *bú-k*. *Nōti* may come from a bystem of the fourth Conjugation, I.-Eur. **wel-yo-* (Goth. *vilja*, O. Sl. *veljā*) (see § 2). (On Late Lat. *aufere*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.)

(2) Thematic. The thematic Imperatives O. Lat. *dīce*, *dūce*, *fāce* (for **faci*, from stem *fac-yō-*, § 16) drop their final *-ē* in classical Latin owing to their frequent use in word-groups, i. e. in close connexion with a following word (like *atq(ue)*, *neq(ue)* before consonants; see ch. iii. § 35). *Dic mīhi*, *fac sciam* are regularly used even in O. Latin authors, and in Plautus we find *dic* in questions when the next word begins with a consonant, e. g. *dic quid est*, but *dīce* is the form employed where there is anything of a pause after the word; cf. *Mil.* 256 *dice*, *monstra*, *præcipe*, and especially *Rud.* 124 :

tu, siquid opus est dice. Dic quod té rogo.

Abdūce, *addūce* and other Compounds of *duco* are still found in Terence before a vowel, *abdūc*, &c. before a consonant, while *face* is the form employed at the end of a line; *ēdīce* in Virgil ('antiquitatis amans' Diom. p. 349. 30 K.) in *Aen.* xi. 463 :

tu, Voluse, armari Volscorum edice maniplis.

The Compounds however of *facio*, whose short penult was not so favourable to Syncope (ch. iii. § 13. p. 173) retain the *-e*, *confīce*, *affīce*, *infīce*, &c. Catullus has *inger mi* (xxvii. 2) : *inger mi calices amariore*, from which we may perhaps explain *misc sane* on an old Praenestine cista with a kitchen-scène (*Mé. Arch.* 1890, p. 303) as *misc(ē) sane* from **misco*, an earlier form of *misceo* (see § 28). The Interjection *em* (ch. x. § 19) [e. g. *em tibi*, 'take that' (with a blow), *em ergo hoc tibi*, &c., in the Comedians] may have been originally Imperative of *ēmo*, which in O. Lat. (§ 46) meant 'to take' (thematic **eme*, to judge from the Ind. *emis*, *emit*, &c.), just as the Conjunction *vel* (ch. x. § 4) was the

¹ *Sins* of the Carmen Arvale (quoted in ch. vi. § 55) is a very doubtful form.

Imperative (athematic) of *vōlo* (I.-Eur. *wēl-mī) (cf. Umbr. *heris . . . heris*, 'either . . . or,' lit. 'do you wish . . . do you wish'?).

§ 59. Other examples of Imper. in -tōd. The final -d is retained in Oscan, e. g. 3 Sg. *deivatūd* 'jurato,' *estūd*, *likitūd* 'licēto,' and in Early Latin inscriptions, e. g. 2 Sg. *statōd*, 'sistito' on the Dvenos bowl [a Future Imperative if we are right in interpreting *dienoine mēd Mano statōd* 'on the ninth day set me (with an offering) for Manus']; 3 Sg. *uiolatōd*, *licetōd*, *datōd* with *exuehito*, *exferito*, *cedito* 'caedito,' on the Spoletium inscription (C. I. L. ii. 4766), *estōd*, *licetōd* with *fundatid*, *proiecitad*, *parentatid* on the Luceria inser. (C. I. L. ix. 782); but in class. Latin, as in Umbrian, -d was by the phonetic laws of the language lost after a long vowel (see ch. ii. § 137), e. g. Lat. *estō*, *licētō*, *fertō*, *hābetō*, Umbr. *fertu*, *futu* 'esto,' *habetu*. The curious forms in -tid and -tad on the Luceria inser. (in hoc loucarid stircus ne[qu]is fundatid neue cadauer proiecitad neue parentatid) are dialectal (Subj., with *i* for *ē* in -tid?). A Third Pl. form with -d, *suntōd*, occurs on the Spoletium inscription. (On Umbrian *-tō-tā in 2, 3 Pl., see § 73.)

Deponents sometimes show -to for -tor, e. g. *nītito* (Cic. ap. Diom. 340. 1 K.), *utunto* [C. I. L. i. 204. (1). 8], and on the Lex Repetundarum we have the Passive *censento* (i. 198. 77).

§ 60. Imper. Pass. 2, 3 Sg. in -mīnō. This is an O. Lat. form, found as 2 Sg. in Plautus (e. g. *progrēdīmīno*, *Pseud.* 859: *tu spectatō simul*,

si quo hīc gradietur, pāriter progrēdīmīno),

and Cato (*praefamīno*, *R. R.* cxli. 2 *Ianum Iouemque uino praefamīno, sic dicito*) (cf. Paul. Fest. 62. 10 Th. 'famīno' *dicito*), and as 3 Sg. in early legal Latin; *antestamīno* in XII Tables: *si in ius uocat, ni it, antestamīno, igitur em capito; frumīno* in the *Sententia Minuciorum* of 117 B. C. (C. I. L. i. 199. 32 *quei . . . non parebit, is eum agrum nei habeto niue frumīno*); *profitemīno* in the *Lex Julia Municipalis* of 45 B. C. (i. 206. ll. 3, 5, 8, 11).

The corresponding suffix in Umbrian is -mu 3 Sg. (i. e. -mō, from *-mnōd?, ch. v. § 13), e. g. *persnihi-mu* 'precamīno,' with 3 Pl. *persnihi-mumo*. In Oscan the Passive ending -r appears in 3 Sg. *censamur* (i. e. -mōr) 'censemīno,' but the so-called Latin 2 Pl. Imper. Pass. in -minor is a fiction of the grammarians (see Madvig, *Opusc.* p. 239.) [Cicero in the archaic language of his laws employs *appellamīno* (MSS. -minor) as 3 Pl. Pass. (*Legg.* iii. 3. 8), but that this is a genuine old usage may be doubted.]

§ 61. 3 Pl. Imperat. The grammarians occasionally offer curious forms, *amentō* (Sacerdos); *probunto*, *doceunto* (Probus; cf. 3 Pl. Ind. *mereunt*, *Commod.*, *neunt*, *Tibull.*).

§ 62. IV. THE VOICES. Deponent Verbs. Passive. Since the Passive in Latin does not differ from the Active in the Tense-stems so much as in the Person-endings, it is best discussed here, immediately before we proceed to the consideration of the suffixes used to denote the different Persons of the Verb. In close connexion with it goes the Middle, which had originally a Reflexive force, e. g. Gk. *τύπτομαι* like *τύπτω ἐμαντόν*, or

a Neuter force, e.g. Gk. *θέρομαι, ἔρχομαι*. In Latin Middle Verbs are called 'Deponents,' e.g. *cingor* like *cingo me*. Thus the I.-Eur. Middle *seq^m-, 'to follow, accompany' (O. Ind. *sāca-tē* 3 Sg., Gk. *ἔπε-ται*) is in Lat. the Deponent *sequor, sequitur* 3 Sg. (O. Ir. *sechur, sechethar* 3 Sg.). The R-endings of the Passive and Middle or 'Deponent' in the Italic and Celtic languages are discussed in § 65, where it is suggested that the Passive R-forms may originally have been restricted to an Impersonal use in Latin, as in Umbro-Oscan and Celtic the Impersonal Passive with -r, e.g. Umbr. *fera-r* Subj., 'there may be carrying,' O. Ir. *do-bera-r*, 'there may be giving' (I.-Eur. *bherā-r), is by its absence of person-ending distinguished from the Deponent with -r, e.g. Osc. *karanter* 'vescuntur,' O. Ir. *sechethar* 'sequitur.' The Personal Passive of O. Ir. by its restriction to the Third Person indicates its Impersonal origin. A Latin phrase like *itur in antiquam silvam*, the peculiarity of which is commented on by Quintilian (i. 4. 28: *jam 'itur in antiquam silvam' nonne propriae cujusdam rationis est? nam quod initium ejus invenias? cui simile 'fletur'*) may then exemplify the oldest use of the R-Passive, except that the original form would be **ir* (**ei-r*) without the 3 Sg. Person-suffix of *itur* (**ei-tō-r*); and the change from the Impersonal *vitam vivitur* of O. Lat. to the Personal *vita vivitur* of class. Lat. is parallel to Horace's use of *invideor* for *invidetur mihi*, or Cato's change of *contumeliam factum itur* to *contumelia factum itur* (§ 87).

The Latin Perfect, as we have seen (§ 39), represents the I.-Eur. Perfect Middle, its 1 Sg. -*ī*, older -*ei*, being I.-Eur. -*ai* or -*ai* (O. Ind. -*ē*), so that a Perfect like *reverti* (older -*vorti*, -*vortei*; cf. O. Ind. *va-vṛtē*) goes naturally with a Present *revertor*. On the other hand, the Participle in -*to-* (§ 92), which properly belonged to the Preterite Passive, was often used in an Active (or Middle) sense, e.g. Lat. *cēnātus, pransus, pōtus*, so that *reversus* (older -*vorsus*; cf. O. Ind. *vṛttā-*), *reversus sum* are also admissible. More questionable is *vertens* as the Pres. Part. of *vertor* in the phrase: *intra finem anni vertentis*, 'within the current year,' *vehens* of *vehor*, &c. In the older literary period we find Active and Middle forms of the same verb side by side, but by the time of the classical writers there is less freedom

of choice; *assentior*, for example, had almost wholly supplanted *assentio* in Varro's time, who tells us that Sisenna the historian still clung to the old-fashioned *assentio* in giving his vote in the senate [*L. L.* fr. ap. Gell. ii. 25. 9: 'sentior' nemo dicit, et id per se nihil est; adsentior tamen fere omnes dicunt. Sisenna unus 'adsentio' in senatu dicebat, et eum postea multi secuti, neque tamen vincere consuetudinem potuerunt; cf. Quint. i. 5. 13. Quintilian however (ix. 3. 7) allows both *assentior* and *assentio*, and the latter form is found in Cicero's *Letters* and in the *De Inventione*; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.]. The Middle form of *assentior* (as distinguished from *sentio*) is justified by the use of the Middle in verbs which express a state of feeling, e. g. *reor*, *vĕreor*, *irascor*. For the Greek Verb-ending *-εω* (e. g. *κολακ-εύω*), used in Derivative verbs indicating 'to play a part,' 'to act like,' we have in Latin an *Ā-Middle*, e. g. *aemūl-or*, *-ārī* from *aemulus*, *augŭror*, from *augur*, *dŏmīnor* from *dominus*, *poētor* of Ennius' frank confession (*Sat.* 1 M.):

nunquām poetor nisi sim podager,

from *poeta* and so on. Examples of Frequentative Middles are *hortor* from O. Lat. **hōrior* (3 Sg. *horitur* Enn.), *mēditor* from a lost **medor* (Gk. *μέδομαι*), *īmītor* (cf. *īmāgo*), *nītor* for **nīvitor* from a root with a Guttural (cf. *nīxus*, and see ch. iv. § 116).

§ 63. Impersonal use of Latin Passive. An example of an Acc. governed by an Impers. Pass. is Ennius, *Trag.* 190 R. :

incerte errat ānimus, praeterprōpter uitam uīuitur,

quoted by Gellius (xix. 10) in illustration of the word *praeterpropter*, 'inexactly,' 'so so,' a word which was in his time only used in plebeian Latin (*nescioquid hoc praeinimis plebeium est et in opificum sermonibus quam in hominum doctorum disputationibus notius*); the same construction has been seen in *Plaut. Mil.* 24 (*epityra estur*), *Pseud.* 817 (*teritur sinapis scelera*), (but see edd. *ad locc.*), *Pers.* 577 (*uēniri hanc uolo*) (but cf. *Plaut. fr. inc.* l. 64 G. *ego illi uenear*). Without an Acc. the Impersonal Passive is very common in the older writers, e. g. *Plaut. Pseud.* 273 :

Quid agitur, Calidōre? Amatur ātque egetur ācriter;

Pers. 309 *ut ualetur?*, 386 *facile nubitur*, 'marriage is easy'; *Trin.* 580 *ībitur*; *Capt.* 80 *quom caletur*, 'in hot weather'; *Rud.* 1018, &c. The Latin for 'No admittance' is *PRIVATVM. PRECARIO ADEITVR*, a notice preserved in an inscription (*C. I. L.* i. 1215).

§ 64. Active and Middle. Gellius (xviii. 12) remarks on the O. Lat. use

of Active Verbs like *augeo*, *mūto* in a Neuter sense, instead of *augeor*, *mutor*, and similarly of *contempto* for *contemplor*, &c., and the seventh book of Nonius contains a host of examples from the older writers, *aucupo* for *aucūpor*, *vago* for *vāgor*, and so on. Quintilian (ix. 3. 6-7) remarks on the inconsistency of the Middle form of Transitive Verbs, *fabrīcor*, *pūnior*, *arbitror*, *suspīcor* with the Active form of a Neuter or Passive Verb, *vāpūlo*, and mentions as parallel forms *luxūriatur* and *luxuriat*, *fluctuatur* and *fluctuat*, *adsentior* and *adsentio* (see § 62). The same uncertainty with Active and Middle forms is shown for a later period by the precepts of the grammarians, e. g. Caper (93.10 K. *ructo et nausio dicendum, quamvis quidam veteres 'ructor' et 'nausior' dixerunt. non 'egeo' . . . dicendum, non autem 'egeor' ; 93.21 K. suffragor non 'suffrago' ; 95.1 K. somnio dicendum, non 'somniaor'*). The Passive use of Deponents (e. g. *vereor abs te*) is discussed by Gellius (xv. 13) with examples from the older writers, and a fuller list is given by Priscian (i. pp. 379 sqq. H.). A curious instance of Attraction is seen in the use of *coeptus sum*, instead of *coepi*, *desitus sum* instead of *desii*, with a Pass. Inf., e. g. *urbs coepta est aedificari* (cf. *mitescere discordiae coepta*, Liv.), and in O. Lat. we find *pūlestur*, *pōteratur*, *possetur* similarly used (instances in Nonius p. 508 M.), *nēquūtur*, *nequūtur* (see Georges, s. v.). The Neuter sense of *fio* (cf. Osc. *fiet* 'fiunt'), and its use as Passive of *facio* (on the occasional use of *facior*, apparently a vulgarism, see Georges), have changed its old Inf. *fiere* to *fieri*. *Fiere* was used by Ennius (see *Gram. Lat.* v. p. 645. 9 K.), perhaps in the line in which the spirit of Homer related his experience of metempsychosis (*Ann.* 8 M.):

memini me fiere paoum (MSS. fieri),

while Cato (ap. Prisc. i. p. 377. 11 H.) used *fitur* for *fit*, *fiabantur* for *fiabant*. (On Imperat. *fi*, e. g. Plaut. *Pers.* 38, *Curc.* 87, *fi*te *Curc.* 89, 150, &c., see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) ; so *vēniri* is used for *vēnire* (*vēnum ire*) in Plaut. *Pers.* 577 (cf. *pereunda*, *Epid.* 74, *plācenda*, *Trin.* 1159). As *coeptus sum* and *desitus sum* replaced *coepi* and *desii* (originally Middle formations), when these verbs were used intransitively, so Intransitive Verbs like *sōleo*, *gaudeo*, *audeo* took a Perfect of Passive form *solitus sum*, *gāvīsus sum*, *ausus sum*, in O. Lat. also *solui*, *gavisi*, *ausi* (Prisc. i. pp. 420, 482 H. ; Non. 508. 27 M.), e. g. Liv. Andr. : *quoniam audiui, paucis ganisi*. On the Deponent Imperatives *nīlito*, *utunto*, &c., see § 59.

§ 65. V. THE PERSON-ENDINGS. The I.-Eur. person-endings were slightly different in Primary Tenses (the Present Ind., Future Ind., &c.) and in Secondary Tenses (the Preterites Ind., the Tenses of the Optative Mood, &c.), e. g. I.-Eur. *bhřě-tī, 'he is carrying,' *č-bhřě-t, 'he was carrying,' 'he carried,' *bhřeroi-t 3 Sg. Opt. The Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood seem to have taken sometimes the Primary, sometimes (in Umbro-Oscan perhaps always) the Secondary person-endings. In the Perfect Tense an entirely different set of endings was in use, e. g. I.-Eur. 1 Sg. *woidă, 'I know,' 2 Sg. *woit-thă, 'thou knowest,' and so on ; and in the Imperative the persons are often

distinguished by the addition of particles, e. g. I.-Eur. *bhǝrĕ-tōd, with the particle *tōd, Abl. Sg. of the Pronoun *to-, meaning 'from this' or 'thereupon' (§ 57).

In Passive and Deponent Verbs, Latin departs widely from the I.-Eur. scheme of Passive (or rather Middle) person-endings (contrast Lat. *feror*, *sequor* with Gk. φέρο-μαι, ἔπο-μαι, *ferimur*, *sequimur* with Gk. φερό-μεθα, ἐπό-μεθα, and with O. Ind. bhár-ē, bhārā-mahē). Latin, as well as the Umbro-Oscan languages, and the Celtic family, uses as the characteristic mark of its passive and deponent flexion the letter r (cf. O. Ir. sechur 1 Sg., sechethar 3 Sg., sechemmar 1 Pl., sechetar 3 Pl., with Lat. *sequor*, *sequitur*, *sequimur*, *sequuntur*). [In Celtic r is used in all persons of Deponents (except 2 Pl.), but only in 3 Sg., Pl. of Passives.] This r cannot be connected with the Reflexive Pronoun *swĕ- (Lat. *sē* Acc.), seeing that s between vowels does not become r in Oscan or in the Celtic languages (e. g. Lat. *sequor* might conceivably stand for *seq^ho-sĕ, but O. Ir. sechur could not). Nor does it go well with the r of 3 Pl. suffixes in the Sanscrit Verb, and the -runt, -re of the 3 Pl. Pft. Act. in Latin (e. g. O. Ind. á-duh-ra, á-vavṛt-ranta, Lat. *dēdērunt*, *dedēre*), since the Sanscrit r is confined to 3 Pl. suffixes, and is used in Active as well as Passive Verbs. Its original sense may have been impersonal [cf. Lat. *itur* in *antiquam silvam*, 'they go,' 'one goes'; originally without any person-ending, as in Umbro-Oscan and Celtic, e. g. Umbr. *pone esonom-e ferar*, 'when there is carrying to the sacrifice,' 'when the carrying to the sacrifice takes place,' which would be in Lat. *feratur* or *feretur*, with person-ending -tu- (-tō-); O. Ir. doherr or doberar, 'they give,' 'one gives,' Bret. gweler, 'they see,' 'one sees']; and the original construction of these Impersonals Passive seems to have been with an Acc. of the object (e. g. O. Lat. *vitam vivitur*; Osc., iúvilas . . . sakriiss sakrafír avt últiumam kerssnaís, 'let the *jovilae* be consecrated with victims, but the last with banquets'; Welsh, Etlym gledyf coch ym gelwir, 'they call me Etlym of the red glaive,' like Lat. *me appellatur* (see § 62).

This Impersonal (Passive?) governing an Acc. has been explained as the Verb-stem with the Locative suffix r (seen in Engl. 'where,' 'there') used predicatively like the i-Locative of the

Verbal S-stem (the Latin Inf. Act.; see § 83) in such a phrase as *hostes apparere*, 'the enemy appeared' (Historical Inf.), lit. 'the enemy in the action of appearing.' On the change from, e. g. **amā-r amicos* to *amantur amici*, like Horace's *invidetur* for *invidetur mihi*, see above, § 62.

§ 66. (1) **Active. 1 Sing.** I.-Eur. Athematic Verbs ended in Primary Tenses in -mī (e. g. I.-Eur. **es-mi*, O. Ind. *ás-mi*, Arm. em, Gk. *εἰμί* for **ἔσ-μι*, Alb. jam, Goth. im, Lith. *es-mì*, O. Sl. *jes-mǐ*), Thematic in -ō (e. g. I.-Eur. **bhēr-ō*, Gk. *φέρω*, O. Ir. -biur for **berō*, Goth. baira for **berō*; Lith. *vežù*, 'veho'). In Secondary tenses the ending was -m (e. g. I.-Eur. **ē-bhērō-m*, O. Ind. *ábharam*, Gk. *ἔφερον*; O. Sl. *nesǔ*, 'I carried,' for **nesom*), after a consonant, -m̄, e. g. Gk. *ἔδειξα* for **ἔδειξ-μ̄*. The Perfect had -ǎ (e. g. I.-Eur. **woid-ǎ*, O. Ind. *véd-a*, Gk. *οἶδ-α*, Goth. *vait* for **vaitǎ*; O. Ir. *ro cechan* 'cecini').

In Latin, as we have seen, Athematic Verbs form the 1 Sg. according to the Thematic Conjugation, e. g. Lat. *ēl-ō* for I.-Eur. **ēd-mi*, *vōl-ō* for I.-Eur. **wēl-mi* (§ 2), just as in Sanscrit Thematic Verbs take the Athematic -mi, e. g. *bhārā-mi* for I.-Eur. **bherō*. I.-Eur. **es-mi*, however, is in Latin *sum*, whether originally **sōmī* with Syncope of final ī (ch. iii. § 37) or merely **sōm*, it is impossible to determine (cf. Osc. *sum*). The curious 1 Sg. *inquam*¹, with the other Persons formed from a 1 Sg. *inquo*, and with Imper. *inquē*, resembles a Subjunctive in form, 'I should say,' or 'I shall say,' or 'let me say' (see § 55). The Secondary Tense-ending -m appears in Imperfects and Pluperfects, e. g. *ēra-m* (cf. O. Ind. *á-yā-m*, 'I went,' Gk. *ἔδρα-ν*, Goth. *id-dja*, 'I went'), *āmā-ba-m* (cf. O. Ir. *ba* for **bām*, 'I was'), *āmāv-ēra-m*, in Optative forms, e. g. *si-m*, O. Lat. *sie-m* (O. Ind. *siyám*, *syá-m*, Gk. *εἴη-ν*), *āmāv-ēri-m*, *āma-ssi-m*, *fāxi-m*, and in Subjunctive, e. g. *āme-m*, *āmāvisse-m*, *vīdea-m*, *fēra-m* (also used as Fut., § 36), *fīnia-m* (cf. O. Ir. *do-ber* for **-ram*, O. Sl. *berǔ*, used as Pres. Ind.). But the 'Future-Subjunctives' (see § 53) take the Thematic ending, e. g. *ēr-o* for **ēs-ō* (Zend. *arhā*,

¹ Explained as **ind-(s)quam* from the root seq^h- (ch. iv. § 158), or as **ind-(re)quam* from the root weq^h-.

Hom. Gk. $\xi\omega$ for $*\xi\sigma\omega$), $\acute{a}m\bar{a}v\text{-}\acute{e}r\text{-}\bar{o}$, $\acute{a}m\bar{a}\text{-}ss\text{-}\bar{o}$, $f\acute{a}w\text{-}\bar{o}$, like $f\acute{e}r\text{-}\bar{o}$, $st\bar{o}$ for $*st\bar{a}y\text{-}\bar{o}$ (Umbr. *stahu*).

In the Perfect, the ending of the Active Voice has been replaced in Latin by the Middle ending -ai (-ai), which became in the unaccented syllable -ei, then -ī (ch. iii. § 18), $t\bar{u}t\bar{u}d\text{-}\bar{i}$ (O. Ind. $tutud\text{-}\bar{e}$), $d\bar{e}d\text{-}\bar{i}$ (O. Ind. $dad\text{-}\acute{e}$), $v\bar{u}d\text{-}\bar{i}$ from $*veidei$, a Middle form which survives in the O. Sl. vědě, 'I know,' for $*woidai$ (O. Lat. *fecēi*, *poseiuei*, *conquaeisiuei*, *redidei*, all on the milestone of Popilius of 132 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 551). Lat. *reverti*, *assensi*, &c. are thus really Middle forms, and go suitably with Pres. *revertor*, *assentior*.

§ 67. 2 Sg. The I.-Eur. endings are -sī (e. g. I.-Eur. $*\check{c}\text{-}si$ and $*\check{c}s\text{-}si$, O. Ind. $\acute{a}\text{-}si$, Gk. $\epsilon\bar{i}$ for $*\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma i$, which with the addition again of the suffix -s became $\epsilon\bar{i}s$, Hom. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\text{-}\sigma\acute{i}$; I.-Eur. $*ei\text{-}s\bar{i}$ from the root $ei\text{-}$, 'to go,' O. Ind. $\acute{e}\text{-}\check{s}i$, Gk. $\epsilon\bar{i}$ for $*\epsilon i\text{-}\sigma i$; O. Ind. $bh\acute{a}ra\text{-}si$, O. Ir. *beri*. Goth. *bairi-s*), -s (e. g. I.-Eur. $*\check{c}\text{-}bh\check{r}\check{e}\text{-}s$, O. Ind. $\acute{a}\text{-}bhara\text{-}s$, Gk. $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\epsilon\rho\epsilon\text{-}s$, O. Ir. *do-bir*; O. Sl. *veze* 'vexisti'; and in the Present Tense, Gk. $\tau\acute{i}\theta\eta\text{-}s$, Dor. $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\text{-}s$), in the Perfect -thā (e. g. I.-Eur. $*woit\text{-}tha$, O. Ind. $v\acute{e}t\text{-}tha$, Gk. $o\bar{i}\sigma\theta a$; cf. O. H. G. $gi\text{-}tars\text{-}t$). In Latin we have -s in \check{s} , 'thou art,' for $*\check{c}ss$ (scanned as a long syllable in Plautus), whether from older $*\check{c}ss\bar{i}$ (ch. iii. § 37) or not, it is impossible to say, $\check{a}\check{y}\check{s}$ for $*ag\check{e}\text{-}s$ (if from an original $*age\text{-}si$, like O. Ir. *beri* from $*bhere\text{-}si$, the final -ī must have been dropped before the fourth cent. B. C. when s between vowels became r; see ch. iv. § 146), $s\bar{i}\text{-}s$ (O. Lat. $si\check{e}\text{-}s$), $ag\bar{a}\text{-}s$, while in the 2 Sg. of the Perfect Tense we have -stī, e. g. $d\bar{e}d\bar{i}\text{-}st\bar{i}$, the final vowel of which (O. Lat. -ei, e. g. *gesistei* on a Scipio Epitaph of c. 180 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 33), like the -ī of 1 Sg. $d\bar{e}d\text{-}\bar{i}$ (O. Ind. $dad\text{-}\acute{e}$), must represent an original -ai (-ai), while the -s reminds us of that -s which so often appears in the endings of the second Person (e. g. Gk. $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\eta\text{-}\sigma\theta a$, $\tau\acute{i}\theta\eta\text{-}\sigma\theta a$, $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\text{-}\sigma\theta a$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda o\text{-}\sigma\theta a$). (For another theory which regards *vidisti* as a Verbal Noun-stem, see § 52.)

In the Imperative, the bare stem is used, as the bare stem is used in Vocatives Sg. of Nouns, e. g. (Thematic) *age* from the Thematic Verb-stem $*\check{a}g\check{e}\text{-}$, $*\check{a}g\check{o}\text{-}$, 'to lead,' as $*\check{a}g\check{e}$ is Voc. Sg. of the Thematic Noun-stem $*\check{a}g\check{e}\text{-}$, $*\check{a}g\check{o}\text{-}$, Gk. $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{o}s$, a leader,

Lat. *prōd-īgus*; (Athematic) *i* for **ei* from the Athematic Verb-stem *ei-*, 'to go' (see § 2). Sometimes the particle **tōd* (Abl. Sg. of the Pronoun-stem *tō-*, 'from this,' 'thereupon') is added, when the command refers not to immediate action, but to action after something shall have happened, e. g. *quum venerit, scribito*, 'when he comes, write,' lit. 'write thereupon.' (So in O. Ind., e. g. 2 Sg. *vit-tāt* for I.-Eur. **wit-tōd* from the root *weid-*, 'to know'; see § 57.) The final *-ǝ* of O. Lat. *dūce*, *dice*, *fāce* [for **facǝ* (ch. iii. § 37), from the stem *facyo-*, *facǝ-*, § 16] is dropped in classical Latin, through its frequent use in word-groups like *dic(e) mihi*, &c. So in Catullus (xxvii. 2) *inger mi* for *ingere mi* (see § 58; ch. iii. § 36).

§ 68. The athematic Sg. of *fēro*, *vōlo* would be **fers*, **rels*, which would become **fer(r)*, **rel(l)* (ch. iv. § 153). The former word was changed to *fer-s* by the addition of the 2 Sg. suffix *-s*, as in Greek *εἶ* for **εἶσι* was made *εἶs*, thou art; for the latter was substituted the word *vīs*, apparently 2 Sg. of a root *wei-*, 'to wish' (O. Ind. *vī-*, 2 Sg. *vē-ši*, Gk. *ἴεμαι*).

Whether *dices* of the MSS. in Plaut. *Trin.* 606 non credibile dices, is a relic of the old spelling of *dicis* is doubtful. It may be Future.

§ 69. 3 Sg. The Primary Tense-ending in I.-Eur. was *-tī* (e. g. **ēs-ti*, O. Ind. *ás-ti*, Gk. *ἔσ-τι*, O. Ir. *is*, Goth. *is-t*, Lith. *ēs-ti* and *ēs-t*, O. Sl. (Russ.) *jes-tī*; Dor. Gk. *δίδω-τι*, Att. *δίδω-σι*, *τίθη-σι*, &c.), the Secondary Tense-ending was *-t* (e. g. **ǝ-bhǝrǝ-t*, O. Ind. *á-bhara-t*, Gk. *ἔ-φερε* for **ἔ-φερε-τ*), and the ending of the Perfect *-ǝ* (e. g. **woidǝ*, O. Ind. *véd-a*, Gk. *οἶδ-ε*, Goth. *vait*; O. Ir. *ro cechuin* 'cecinit'). In Latin all trace of the *-ī* of I.-Eur. *-tī* has been lost (e. g. Lat. *es-t*, *fer-t*, *agǝ-t* for **agǝ-t*), but in Oscan we find *-t* for I.-Eur. *-tī*, and *-d* for I.-Eur. *-t*. On the very oldest Latin inscriptions we find *-d* for the Secondary ending, but certain instances of Primary endings are unfortunately wanting. Thus the Praenestine fibula has *fefaced*, 'fecit,' the Dvenos inscription has *feced*, *sied* (but *mitat*, apparently 3 Sg. Subj. used as Fut.), and in Oscan we have *deded* 'dedit,' *kúm-bened* 'con-vēnit,' *fusí-d* 'foret,' *deivaid* 'juret,' *heriiaid* 'velit,' while Primary Tenses show *-t*, e. g. *faamat* 'habitat.' These endings had been 'levelled' to *t* in Latin before the second century B.C.; for a Praenestine cista, not of the same antiquity as the fibula just mentioned, has *dedit* beside *fecid* (C. I. L. i. 54 Dindia Macolnia fileai dedit. Nouios

Plautios med Romai fecid), and in all other old inscriptions we have invariably *-t*, e. g. *iousit* (ii. 5041, of 189 B. C.), *uelet* 'vellet.' *eset*, *fuit*, *censuit* (all on the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., i. 196), *cepit* on the (restored) Columna Rostrata (i. 195), *fuet*, *cepit*, *dedet* on one of the oldest Scipio Epitaphs (i. 32.).

In the Latin Perfect the original ending seems to have been *-eit*, written in the very oldest inscriptions *-ed* (with that use of *e* to express the *ei*-sound which we have seen in Nom. Pl. *plourime* on a Scipio Epitaph, Dat. Sg. *Diove Victore*, ap. Quint. i. 4. 17; see ch. iv. § 34), then *-et*, *-eit*, and in class. Lat. *-it*. Before a final *-t* a long vowel was shortened in the course of the second cent. B. C. (ch. iii. § 49), so that in class. poetry this *-it* of the Perfect is a short syllable. But in Plautus it is invariably scanned long, unless shortened in iambic words, &c. by the Law of Breves Breviantes (e. g. *dēdit* may be scanned *dedīt*, but only *vīdit*, *fēcīt*, &c.). The long quantity is found in every type of Perfect in Plautus (see § 39), in *vixit*, *habuit*, *adnumeravit*, as well as in Perfects proper like *vicit*. This *-eit* can hardly have been anything else than the I.-Eur. ending of the 3 Sg. Mid. of the Perfect Tense (which was, like the 1 Sg. Mid. ending *-ai*, a diphthong weakened in the unaccented syllable in Latin to *-ei*, class. *-ī*, ch. iii. § 18), augmented by the 3 Sg. Act. Secondary suffix *-t*. So that all trace of the I.-Eur. 3 Sg. Act. ending *-ē* is lost in Latin. In the Oscan Perfect, however, the ending *-ed*, e. g. *deded* 'dedit,' *prufatted* 'probavit' (quasi **probassit*, § 3), *aamanaffed* '-mandavit' (cf. *δεδετ*, *αναφακετ*, Pel. *afded* 'abiit') is usually referred to the I.-Eur. Preterite ending *-ēt*, or to the Perfect Active *-ē* augmented by *-t*, though whether Umbrian *-d* (*fefure* for **fefured*, *dede* for **deded*) was dropped after a short vowel, so readily as after a long vowel (like Latin *-t*) is doubtful.

In the Imperative the same form is used as the 2 Sg. 'Future' Imper. e. g. *es-tō(d)*, on which see above, § 67.

§ 70. The 3 Sg. Pft. in Latin. We have found (ch. iii. § 49) that the shortening influence of final *-t* on a preceding long vowel is already seen in the poetry of Ennius (239-169 B. C.), who scans, e. g. *mandebāt* beside *ponebāt*, *splendēt* beside *jubēt*, *potessēt* beside *essēt*, though it probably does not appear in Plautus (c. 254-184 B. C.), that Terence (195-159 B. C.) follows the same usage as Ennius, while Lucilius (148-103 B. C.) scarcely ever allows a vowel before final *-t* to retain its original length. It is thus the versification of Plautus

which must decide the original quantity of the vowel in the 3 Sg. Pft. ending -it. Indubitable instances of -it in Plautus are *emīt, Poen. 1059*:

emīt, et is me sibi adoptavit filium;

vixīt, Pseud. 311:

ilico uixīt amator, ūbi lenoni sūpplicat;

which are the readings of both families of MSS., while we have *vīcīt, Amph. 643*:

uicīt et domūm laudis cōmpos reuēnit (a bacchiac line);

adnūmērāvīt, Asin 501:

adnūmeravit et crēdidit mihi néque deceptust in eo,

where the evidence of the Ambrosian Palimpsest is wanting. (For other examples, see Müller, *Plaut. Pros.* p. 71.) The instances of -it in Plautus, except where the Law of Breves Breviantes operates (e. g. *dēdīt* like *dēdī, ūbī, ābīt, ābīs, &c.*), are very few and uncertain (e. g. *dixit, Pers. 260*); and even if it were true, as it almost certainly is not, that this scansion occurred now and then in Plautus, it would only prove that the shortening influence of final -t showed itself even earlier than Ennius, for there is no indication of one type of Perfect having had -it and another type -īt. In other writers we have, e. g. *excīdīt* Naev. *Trag. 5 R.*, *dēdīt* Ter. *Eun. 701, stētīt, Phorm. prol. 9, crissāvīt* Lucil. ix. 70 M., and the long quantity is found after i in the compounds of eo in Ovid, e. g. *interūt, abūt, redūt* (see Lachmann and Munro on Luer. iii. 1042; and cf. *interieisti, C. I. L. i. 1202*).

The spelling in the very oldest inscriptions is -ed: *fefaced* on the Praenestine fibula (C. I. L. xiv. 4123 Manios med fefaced Numasioi, 'Manius me fecit Numerio'), *feked* (or *feced*?) on the Dvenos bowl (Zvet. I. I. I. 285 Duenos med faked). This can hardly be equated with Osc. -ed, since the other spellings -eit, -it point to this early e being merely that symbol of the ei-sound which is often found in old inscriptions (ch. iv. § 34), derivable from an I.-Eur. -ai, for which in Oscan we should expect to find a diphthong rather than the simple vowel e. Other old spellings are -et, -eit, -id, and -it. Examples of -et are *fuet* and *dedet* (beside *cepit*) on a Scipio Epitaph, perhaps of the end of the third cent. B. C. (C. I. L. i. 32), *dedet* in two old inscriptions with Ablatival -d (i. 63 de praidad Maurte dedet; i. 64 de praidad Fortune dedet); and this is the spelling adopted in the (restored) Columna Rostrata (i. 195 *exemet . . . cepet . . . ornauet*). The classical spelling -it occurs as early as the Scipio Epitaph, just mentioned, with *cepit*; the dedicatory tablet of Minucius, 217 B. C., with *vovit* (i. 1503 *Hercolei sacrom. M. Minuei C. f. Dictator uovit*); a Scipio Epitaph of c. 200 B. C. (i. 30) with *fuit, cepit*; the dedication of Aurelius, 200 B. C. (*Not. Scav. 1887, p. 195*), with *didit, probavit*; the decree of Aemilius Paulus of 189 B. C. (C. I. L. ii. 5041) with *decreviit, iousit*; and the contemporary decree of Fulvius Nobilior 189 B. C. with *cepit* (i. 534 Aetolia cepit, 'took from Aetolia'); the S. C. Bacch. 186 B. C. (i. 196) with *censuit*; while we have both -it and -id on the old Praenestine cista (end of third cent.?) quoted above, with *dedit, fecid*. But -eit is not common, e. g. *probaveit* (with *coeravit*) (i. 600, of 62 B. C.), *fuevit* (i. 1051), *redieit* (i. 541, of 145 B. C.), *venieit* (i. 200. 58, &c., of 111 B. C.), so that if we had only the spellings of inscriptions to guide us, and not the versification of the early poets, we should be inclined to suppose the original form of the 3 Sg. Pft. suffix to have been -it, -id, which, with the usual change of unaccented ē to ĭ, became about the end of the third cent. -it (-id). It has been suggested that in some types of Perfect, e. g. *dixit* (cf. Gk. *ἔδειξε(ν)*), *fūdīt* (cf. O. Ind. á-bhid-

āt; but see § 39), the final syllable was originally short, while in other types it was long. But the versification of Plautus points to no distinction having been made between the different types in his time at least. The pronunciation of his age must have been *dixīt, fidīt, amavīt* as well as *tutudīt, vidīt, fecīt*, and this ī-sound can hardly be dissociated from the final -ī of 1 Sg. *tutudī*, &c. This -ī of *tutudī* we have seen to be the I.-Eur. -ai, the ending of the 1 Sg. Pft. Mid. (O. Ind. *tutud-ē*). In the 3 Sg. of the Perfect Middle, Sanscrit shows a similar form to the 1 Sg., viz. *tutud-ē*. We are therefore led to suppose that in Latin as in Sanscrit **tutudai* was the original form both in 1 Sg. and 3 Sg. This **tutudai*, which would become in Latin **tutudei*, then *tutudī*, was in the 3 Sg. discriminated by the addition of the 3 Sg. suffix used in Secondary Tenses in the Active Voice, -t, and became *tutudei-t* (written in the old orthography *tutudē-t*), then *tutudī-t*, then in the second cent. B. C. *tutudīt*. The other types of Perfect followed in the 3 Sg., as in all other persons, the type of I.-Eur. Perfects like *tutudī*.

§ 71. 1 Plur. In Lat. we have in all tenses the ending *-mōs (class. -mūs), while in the other I.-Eur. languages we have a variety of endings, e. g. Gk. φέρο-μεν, ἐφέρο-μεν, Dor. φέρο-μες (this I.-Eur. *-mēs varied with *-mōs, the Latin person-suffix), O. Ind. á-bharā-ma, Vedic vid-mā. The scansion -mūs in Plaut. is illusory (see Müller, *Plaut. Pros.* p. 57).

§ 72. 2 Plur. The ending -tě of Gk. φέρε-τε, &c. appears in Latin only in the Imperative, e. g. *fer-te, agi-te* for **agě-te*, &c. Elsewhere it was replaced by -lēs (older *-lěs), an ending like the 2 Dual ending (with th- apparently) of O. Ind. bhāra-thas, Goth. baira-ts, the use of which discriminated *agitis* Ind. from *agite* Imper., as *agis* Ind. differed from *age* Imper. Corresponding to the 2 Sg. 'Future' Imperative in -tō (older -tōl), we have a 2 Pl. 'Future' Imperative in -tōte, apparently composed by adding to the Sg. form the 2 Pl. suffix -tě, -tōte (e. g. *estōte*), for -tōl-te (ch ii. § 127).

§ 73. 3 Plur. The I.-Eur. suffixes end with -ī in Primary but not in Secondary Tenses. Thus -entī, -ntī, -nti are Primary, -ent, -nt, -nt are Secondary, e. g. **s-ěnti* (O. Ind. s-ánti, Gk. εἰσί for Dor. ἐ-ντί, O. Ir. it, O. W. int, Goth. s-ind; so Umbr. *s-ent*, Osc. s-et for **s-ent*), **bhěř-nti* [O. Ind. bhāra-nti, Arm. beren, Dor. Gk. φέρο-ντι, O. Ir. berit, Goth. baira-nd, O. Sl. (Russ.) beratī], **č-bhěř-nt* (O. Ind. á-bhara-n, Gk. ἔ-φερο-ν). In class. Lat. the ending both for Primary and Secondary Tenses is -nt, e. g. *feru-nt* (older **fero-nt*, e. g. *cosentiont* on a Scipio Epitaph,

C. I. L. i. 32), *ferba-nt*, *fera-nt*, *si-nt* [*Umbr. sins*; but *O. Lat. sient*, either by analogy of *Sg. siem, sies, siet* (see § 55), or with *-ent* for *-nt*, **siynt*], *s-unt* (older *sont*, *C. I. L.* i. 1166). But in Umbro-Oscan there is a distinction. We have *-nt* for *I.-Eur. -ntī*, but *-ns* for *I.-Eur. -nt*, e. g. *Umbr. sent*, *Osc. set* for **sent* in the *Ind.* of the Substantive Verb, but *Umbr. sins*, in the *Opt.*, *Osc. prufattens* ‘probaverunt,’ so that it is likely that at some early period Latin, like the other languages of Italy, distinguished Primary *-ntī* and Secondary *-nt*. The 3 *Pl. tremonti* in the fragment of the *Carmen Saliare*, ascribed to Numa’s time, is a doubtful reading [*Ter. Scaur.* 28. 9 *K. Cum . . . quoniam antiqui pro hoc adverbio ‘cuine’ dicebant, ut Numa in Saliari carmine :*

cuine tonas (MSS. *ponas*), *Leucesie, prae tet tremonti* (MSS. *praetexere monti*)],

though it is confirmed by another corrupt passage of *Festus* (244. 17 *Th.*; he is quoting from the *Carmen Saliare*): ‘*prae tet tremonti*’ (MSS. *pretet t.*) *praetremunt te* (MSS. *praetemunt pe*). In Old Latin we have a curious form in *-nunt* (older *-nont*) in the *Pres. Ind.* only, e. g. *dā-nunt*, *explē-nunt*, *prōdī-nunt*, *nēquī-nunt*, which has been explained on the theory that the 3 *Pl.* of the *Pres. Ind.* had once ended in *-n*, **dān*, **explēn*, **prodīn*, **nequīn*, and that these forms were expanded by the subsequent addition of the Thematic Secondary ending *-ōnt*, later *-ōnt*, much as *Gk. εἶ* for **εῖσι*, 2 *Sg.* of *εἶμι*, was by the addition of the Secondary suffix *-s* expanded to *εἶ-s*, or *O. Engl. sind*, ‘they are,’ to *sind-un*. If it were a mere case of Nasalization like *tu-n-do*, *lī-n-o*, **stū-n-o* in *destino* (?), &c., *Lith. einù*, ‘I go’ (§ 10), it is difficult to see why it should be confined to this single person, the third person plural of the Present Indicative Active. But how **danti* could become **dan*, **eks-plenti* become **explen*, has not yet been satisfactorily shown (see *I. F.* ii. 302).

I.-Eur. -nti, *-nt* (e. g. *O. Ind. dād-ati*, *Gk. λελόγγχ-ασι* for *-nti*) does not appear in Latin, unless possibly in *O. Lat. sient* (see above). But in Umbro-Oscan *-ent*, *-ens* [*I.-Eur. -ent(i)* or *-nt(i)*] is as universal as *-unt* [*I.-Eur. -ont(i)*] in Latin, e. g. *Osc. fiiet* ‘fiunt,’ *prufattens* ‘probaverunt,’ *Umbr. furent* ‘erunt,’ *Osc. censazet* for *-ent* ‘censebunt.’

The ending of the 3 Pl. of the Latin Perfect *-ērunt* is to be compared with the O. Ind. 3 Pl. endings with *-r-* of various Tenses (e. g. *á-duh-ra* Pret., *duh-ratē* Pres., *bharē-rata* Opt., *duh-rám* and *duh-ratám* Imper. ; very rarely *-ranta*, in *á-vayrt-ranta*. The O. Ind. Perfect has in 3 Pl. Act. *-ur*, e. g. *dadúr*, 'they have given,' and in 3 Pl. Mid. *-rē*, e. g. *dadiré*, representing probably I.-Eur. *-r* and *-rai*). The byform *-ērē* is in O. Lat. *-erē* (*dederi*, *C. I. L.* i. 187, probably from Praeneste : M. Mindios L. fi. P. Condetios Ua. fi. *aidiles uicesma parti Apolones dederi*).

In the Imperative we have in Latin, as in Greek, the particle **tōd*, 'from this,' 'thereupon,' added to a 3 Pl. form, e. g. Lat. *ferunto* for **feront-tōd*, Gk. *φερόντω* for **φεροντ-τωδ*. The final *-d* is seen in *suntod* on the Spolegium inscription (*C. I. L.* xi. 4766). The Umbrian ending appears to have been *-tōtā*, e. g. *etuta* and *etulo* 'eunto.'

§ 74. 3 Pl. Pres. in *-nunt*. *Dānunt* for *dant* is quoted from the older poets by Nonius, 97. 13 M., e. g. Caecilius, *Com.* 176 R. *patière quod dant, quādo optata nōn danunt* (cf. Paul. Fest. 48. 18Th. 'danunt' dant); it is often used by Plautus (the references are given in Neue, *Formenl.* ii². p. 412), and is found on a Saturnian dedicatory inscription of two brothers, money-lenders, called Vertuleius (*C. I. L.* i. 1175, Sora :

dōnu dānunt Héroclei máxsume méreto);

prodinunt for *prodeunt* is quoted by Festus (284. 22 Th.) from Ennius (*A.* 158 M.) :

prodinunt famuli; tum candida lumina lucent;

so *obinunt* for *obeunt* (id. 214. 4 Th.), *redinunt* for *redeunt* (id. 400. 12, a passage badly preserved in the MS.), quoted from Ennius [possibly with mention of *inunt* for *eunt*, so that the Philoxenus Gloss (p. 75. 23 G.), int : *πορεύονται* may be a corruption of *inunt* : *πορεύονται* (see § 2)]; *nequinont* for *nequeunt* (Fest. 162. 24 Th.), quoted from the *Odyssea* of Livius Andronicus :

pártim érrant, nequinont Graéciam redire,

and paralleled with *ferinunt* (MS. *ferunt*) for *feriunt* (MS. *ferunt*; cf. 400. 14 Th.), and *solinunt* for *solent* [rather for *solunt*, the obsolete verb of which *consulo* is a compound; cf. Fest. 526. 14 Th. 'solino' idem (Messala) ait esse *consulo*]; *expleunt* for *explet* by Paul. Fest. (56. 14 Th.); *inseruntur* for *inseruntur* is used by Liv. Andr. (ap. Fest. 532. 24 Th.) : *millia ália in ídem inserinúntur*.

§ 75. 3 Pl. Perf. The isolated forms *dedro* on an old inscription of Pisaurum (*C. I. L.* i. 177 *Matre Matuta dono dedro matrona*; beside *dedrot* on another inscription from the same place, i. 173 *Iunone re. matrona Pisaurese dono dedrot*) and *emeru* on an inscription of Cora (i. 1148 Q. *Pomponius Q. f. L. Tullius Ser. f. praitores aere Martio emeru*) cannot be taken as a proof that *-rō*

was a byform of *-rī* in the Latin 3 Pl. Perfect. For the dropping of final consonants is a feature of the Latin of Pisaurum (see the inscriptions quoted above with *-s*, *-r* dropped; and cf. the loss of *-t* in *dede*, i. 169, and apparently of *-nt* in i. 177 M'. Curia, Pola Liuvia deda), and *emeru* on the Cora inscription may be a similar dialectal variety, or merely a graphic contraction for *emerunt*. Final *-nt* often loses the dental on late inscriptions and is written *-n* or *-m*; thus we have *fecerun* and *fecerum* (also *feceru*, vi. 24649) in plebeian inscriptions of the Empire (see ch. ii. § 137). Some Roman grammarians called the form with *-re* the 'Dual' form, a theory which is rightly rejected by Quintilian, though his own explanation, that it is a weakening of *-runt*, cannot stand (i. 5. 43 *quanquam fuerunt qui nobis quoque adicerent dualem 'scripsere' 'legere': quod evitandae asperitatis gratia mollium est, ut apud veteres pro male mereris 'male merere'*) (cf. Serv. ad *A.* ii. 1). In the older writers *-runt* and *-re* seem to be used at will, e. g. Plaut. *Trin.* 535 *alii exolatum abiērunt, alii emōrtui, Alii se suspendēre*, and Cicero (*Orat.* xvii. 157), quoting a line of Ennius, says: *nec vero reprehenderim 'scripsere alii rem'; 'scripserunt' esse verius censeo, sed consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor.* (Ennius, however, seems to prefer *-erunt* to *-ere* in his *Annals*; Terence prefers *-ere*.) The older spelling *-ront*, mentioned by Quintilian (i. 4. 16), who quotes *dederont* and *probaceront*, is found on early inscriptions (see Index to *C. I. L.* i.).

The ending *-rē* (older *-rī*) seems to come from an I.-Eur. *-rī*, cognate with the I.-Eur. *-rai* of the O. Ind. 3 Sg. Pft. Mid. *-rē*, e. g. *dadirē*, 'dedere'; the ending *-runt* (older *-ront*), either from an I.-Eur. *-ront* (cf. O. Ind. *á-vavṛ-ranta*), or from a subsequent addition of the usual 3 Pl. Thematic suffix *-unt* (*-ont*) to a 3 Pl. Pft. in *-r*. Thus **dedēr* (a 'doublet' of *dedēre*?) would become *dedēr-unt* by the same process as we have supposed an earlier **explēn* to have become *explēn-unt*. In view of the presence of *r* in these O. Ind. third persons plural this is a more likely explanation than to suppose that *r* is the Latin substitute for intervocalic *s*.

With regard to the quantity of the *e* in *-erunt*, the short quantity, though it is in the classical and later period more prominent in Dactylic Poetry than in other verse, owing to its suitability for the dactylic metre, is not by any means unknown in the older (and later) dramatists, e. g. in Plautus *subegērunt*, Plaut. *Bacch.* 928, *fecērunt*, *Amph.* 184 *locavērunt*, *Pers.* 160, *cessarunt*, *Mil.* 1432, &c.; *emērunt*, Ter. *Eun.* prol. 20, *conlocarunt*, *ib.* 593). Plautus appears, however, to use it only at the end of a line or hemistich, so must have regarded its use as a licence to be resorted to under metrical necessity. It does not appear to have been used in Tragedy, nor by the earlier Epic writers, like Ennius, and not very frequently by Lucretius (e. g. *institerunt*, i. 406; see Munro's note), which points to its having been a pronunciation of colloquial Latin that won its way only gradually into the higher literature. It is generally explained as a 3 Plur. of the Auxiliary stem *es-*, 'to be,' and is compared with Gk. *-εσθ* of 3 Plur. Plupft., so that *dedērunt* from **dedesunt* would be a quite different formation from *dedērunt* and *dedēre*, with I.-Eur. *r*. Another theory makes it **dedis-ont*, the first part being a Verbal Noun-stem **dedis-* (see § 52). [On *curarunt* for *curavērunt* beside the older *coirauerunt* (ē?) on inscriptions, see § 48.]

§ 76. (2) Passive (Deponent). 1 Sing. The Italo-Celtic

ending was *-ōr* in the Pres. Ind. [e. g. O. Lat. *sequōr*, class. *sequōr* (ch. iii. § 49), O. Ir. *sechur*], apparently an addition of Passive *-r* to the Active ending *-ō*. Those Tenses and Moods which in Latin formed their 1 Sg. Active in *-m* substitute in the Passive *-r* for *-m*, e. g. *fēra-r* Fut. and Subj., *fereba-r* Impft., except in the Perfect group, where a periphrastic form is used, e. g. *lātus sim*, *lātus essem*, not **tulerir*, **tulisser*, also *lātus ero*, not **tuleror* (see § 54), though in Oscan we do find this adaptation of the Active forms in *comparascuster*, Fut. Pft. Pass. (*pon ioc egmo comparascuster* 'cum ea res consulta erit'), the Active of which would be **comparascust* (§ 89); but in Umbr. we have *pihaz fust* 'piatus erit,' &c.

§ 77. 2 Sing. Since O. Ir. *sechther* 'sequeris' shows the I.-Eur. (athematic) ending *-thēs* (e. g. O. Ind. *á-di-thās*, Gk. *ἐ-δó-θης*), which is retained in the O. Ir. Imperative (e. g. *cluinte*, 'do thou hear,' Dep.), with the usual ending *-r*, we might expect to find in Latin the I.-Eur. (thematic) ending *-sō* (e. g. Zend *bara-rōha*, Gk. *φέρεο* for **-σο*, *ἐ-φέρε-ο*), which is retained in the Latin Imperative (e. g. *sēquēř* for **sequesō*, § 57), with an appended *-r*, **sequesōr*, in class. Lat. **sequerŭr*. But the forms actually found are (1) *sequerē*, the same as the Imperative 2 Sg. (this is the usual form in O. Lat., and even in Cicero); (2) *sequeris*, which adds to this the ending *-s* of the 2 Sg. Act., **sequerē-s* becoming *sequeris* (ch. iii. § 18). The addition of this *-s* discriminates the Ind. from the Imper. form as *āgīs* differs from *āgē*, *āgītīs* from *āgītē*. The 'Future' Imperative changes to *-r* the *-d* of its 2 Sg. Act., e. g. *fer-tor* 2 Sg. Pass., *fertō* from *fertōd* 2 Sg. Act. [On the O. Lat. ending for the 2, 3 Sg. Imper. *-mīnō*, formed apparently from 2 Pl. *-mīnī* on the type of 2, 3 Sg. Act. *-tō(d)*, see § 60, and on forms like *ūtīto* for *utitor*, § 59.]

§ 78. For statistics of the use of *-re* and *-ris*, see Neue, ii². pp. 393 sqq. Terence uses *-re* only, Plautus both *-re* and *-ris*, but *-re* far more frequently. (He puns on *obloquere* Ind. and *obloquere* Imperat. in *Curc.* 41.) Cicero prefers *-re* in all other tenses than the Pres. Ind., and in this tense too in Deponent Verbs. Quintilian is wrong in supposing *-re* to be a weakening of *-ris* (i. 5. 42 quod evitandae asperitatis gratia mollium est, ut apud veteres pro male mereris 'male merere'), for *-is* did not become *-e* in Latin (ch. ii. § 137), nor can an isolated spelling like *tribunos [milita]re* for *militāris* on an old inser. (*C. I. L.*

i. 64) be quoted as a proof of this change. The form *-rus* on a few inscriptions (*spatiarius*, *C. I. L.* i. 1220, Beneventum; *utarus*, i. 1267, Venusia; *figarus*, iv. 2082, Pompeii), none of them old, may be a mere dialectal or vulgar variety, but it may also (like *-us* in the Gen. Sg. of the 3rd Decl., ch. vi. § 22) be a genuine tradition of an older form, which arose from the addition of *-s* to **sequesō*, &c., at a stage prior to its weakening to *sequerē*. Thus **spatiā-sō* would be expanded to **spatiāsō-s*, which would become **spatiārūs*, *spatiarius*.

§ 79. 3 Sg. The Italo-Celtic ending is *-tör* [e. g. Lat. *sęquũ-tũr* from **seque-tör*, O. Ir. *sechethar*; cf. Osc. *sakarater* ‘sacra-tur,’ with *-ter* from syncopated *-t(ö)r* as Umbr. *ager* from **agr(ös)*], formed by adding Passive *-r* to the I.-Eur. Secondary ending *-tō* (e. g. O. Ind. *á-di-ta*, Gk. *έ-δο-το*; O. Ind. *á-bhara-ta*, Gk. *έ-φέρε-το*). The Imperative changes to *-r* the *-d* of the Particle *-tōd* which it appends to the bare stem in the Act., e. g. *fer-tor* Pass., *fer-to(d)* Act., *ągĩ-tor* Pass., *ągi-tō(d)* Act. (On O. Lat. *-mũnō*, e. g. *antestamino*, ‘let him take to witness,’ see § 60, and on *-to* for *-tor* in *ũtĩto*, &c., § 59.)

§ 80. 1 Plur. The Italo-Celtic ending is *-mör* (e. g. Lat. *sęquĩmũr* for **sequo-mör*, O. Ir. *seche-mm̄ar* with a curious doubling of the *m*), formed by changing to *r* the *s* of the Active *-mös* (Lat. *fęřĩ-mũs* for **fere-mös*, O. Ir. *do-beram* for *-mös*?).

§ 81. 2 Plur. Both the Celtic and the Italic languages depart from the ordinary procedure in this person. In O. Ir. Deponents we have the Active ending; in Latin we have the Nom. Plur. of the old Pres. Part. Passive with ellipse of *estis*, e. g. *fęřĩmĩnĩ* from **fero-menoi* (Gk. *φερόμενοι*) in the Present Tense, and analogical formations in the others, e. g. *fęřėbā-mĩnĩ*, *fęřā-mĩnĩ*, *ferrē-mĩnĩ*. The 2 Plur. Imper., though similar in form to the 2 Plur. Pres. Ind., e. g. *ferimĩni*, is usually explained as an old Infinitive (Dat. of a MEN-stem), for I.-Eur. **bh̄ere-menai* (Gk. *φερέ-μεναι*) (see § 57).

§ 82. 3 Plur. The Italo-Celtic ending is *-ntör* (e. g. Lat. *sęquuntũr* from **sequo-ntör*, O. Ir. *sechetar*; cf. Osc. *karanter* ‘pascuntur’ with *-nter* from syncopated *-nt(ö)r*, like 3 Sg. *-ter* for *-t(ö)r*; see above), formed by adding Passive *-r* to the I.-Eur. Secondary ending *-ntō* (e. g. O. Ind. *á-bhara-nta*, Gk. *έ-φέρο-ντο*. Cf. Gk. *έμ-πλη-ντο* with Lat. *im-ple-ntur*). In the Imperative the

-d of the particle -tōd appended in the 3 Pl. Act., is changed to r, e. g. *fēruntor* Pass., *feruntō* from **feront-tōd* Act. (see § 57, and on O. Lat. *censento* for *censentor*, § 59).

§ 83. VI. THE INFINITIVE. The I.-Eur. Infinitive was merely a Case (usually Dat. or Loc. Sg.) of a Verbal Noun, and has best retained its character in the Celtic languages, where its object stands not in the Acc., as after a verb, but in the Gen., as after a Noun. The form of the Inf. varied not merely according to the case employed, but also according to the Noun-stem which was chosen. In O. Ind. we have a great variety of Infinitives, e. g. (1) Dat. of a Root-stem, a stem which was the same as the root of the Verb, e. g. -ájē, 'to drive,' lit. 'for driving' (Lat. *āgī*; cf. Gk. *χεῖν-αι* ?); (2) Dat. of an S-stem, e. g. *ji-šē*, 'to conquer' [cf. Lat. *da-rī*, O. Lat. *da-sei* (§ 85), Gk. *πεῖ-σαι*]; (3) Dat. of a MEN-stem, e. g. *dā-manē*, 'to give' (Gk. *δομεναι*; Lat. *damini* 2 Pl. Imper. Pass., see § 57), *vid-mānē*, 'to know' [Gk. (*F*)*ιδμεναι*]; (4) Loc. of a MEN-stem (without -ī, see ch. vi. § 37), e. g. *dhār-man*, 'to keep up' (cf. Gk. *δό-μεν*); (5) Dat. of a TU-stem, e. g. *dhā-tavē*, 'to set' (cf. Pruss. *dā-twei*, 'to give'); (6) Acc. of a TU-stem, e. g. *dhā-tum* (this is the classical or Sanscrit form of the Infinitive of every verb) (Lat. *con-ditum* 1st Sup., Lith. *dé-tų* Sup., O. Sl. *dě-tŭ* Sup.; the Balto-Slavic Supine in -tum is fused with the auxiliary verb of the same root as Lat. *fui* to form a Compound Tense, e. g. Lith. *détum-bime*, 1 Pl. Opt., as the Lat. 1st Supine is joined with impersonal *irī* to form the Fut. Inf. Pass., e. g. *sublātum irī* or *sublatuiri*, see below); (7) Dat. of an I-stem, e. g. *drš-áyē*, 'to see,' and many others. The Teutonic Inf. is Acc. of an ONO-stem, e. g. Goth. *itan*, Germ. *essen* from **ēd-ōnō-m* (cf. O. Ind. *ádanam*, a Neut. Noun). The form chosen for the Latin Inf. Act. was a Loc. Sg. of an S-stem, e. g. *āgē-rē* from **age-sī*, *amā-rē* from **ama-sī*, *vīdē-rē* from **vide-sī*, *fīnī-rē* from **fīni-sī*, *es-sē* from **es-sī*, *dēdis-sē* (see § 52), *fer-rē* from **fer-sī*, *vel-lē* from **vel-sī*, the last two showing the regular change of *rs* to *rr* (cf. *torreo* from **torsejō*, ch. iv. § 153), *ls* to *ll* (cf. *collum* from **colso-*, Germ. Hals, ch. iv. § 146). For the Inf. Pass. a Dat. Sg. was chosen, either (1) of a Root-stem, e. g. *āg-ī* (O. Lat. *ag-ei*) from **āg-ai*, *mōr-ī* (with the diphthong *ai*

weakened in the unaccented syllable, first to *ei*, then to *ī*, as in **ōc-caido*, *oc-ceīdo*, *oc-cīdo*, ch. iii. § 18), or (2) of an S-stem, e.g. *āmā-rī* (O. Lat. *ama-rei*) from **ama-sai*, *vidē-rī* from **wide-sai*, *finī-rī*, O. Lat. *mōrī-ri*, so that the Lat. Inf. Pass. differed from the Inf. Act. only conventionally, and had no distinctive Passive suffix. This however seems to be present in the byforms *agier*, *amārier*, *morīrier*, though the exact origin of this *-ier*, *-rier* is doubtful¹. For the Perfect Inf. Passive the Perf. Part. Pass. was used with the auxiliary verb *esse*, e.g. *constat id factum esse*, *constat ea facta esse*; for the Fut. Pass. the 1st Supine with *īrī*, Inf. Pass. of *eo*, 'to go,' e.g. *constat id factum iri*, *constat ea factum iri*. The Fut. Act., e.g. *constat id eventurum (esse)*, is most naturally explained as a combination of the Fut. Part. Act. with *esse*, though its Old Latin indeclinable use, e.g. *credo inimicos meos dicturum* (from a speech of C. Gracchus) has suggested the theory that it is a compound of the 2nd Supine in *-tū* (e.g. *eventū*, *dictū*, Locs. of TU-stems, ch. vi. § 37) with an old byform of *esse*, viz. **esom*, later **erum* (Umbr. *erom*, Osc. *ezum*, Acc. of O-stem), *dictūrum* for **dictū-erum* being in time made personal *dicturus -a -um* (the Fut. Part. Act.) in the same way as O. Lat. 'dicendum est orationem' changed to class. Lat. 'dicenda est oratio' (Postgate in *Class. Rev.* v. p. 301). The Umbro-Oscan Pres. Inf. Act. is the Acc. Sg. of a Verbal O-stem (e.g. Umbr. *er-om*, Osc. *ez-um*, *deic-um*, *molt-aum* 'multare') (ch. v. § 2).

On Lat. *arē* in *arē-facio* and similar Verb-stems, see § 34.

In Vulg. Lat., as reflected in the Romance languages, the Perf. Inf. has been lost; *esse* has become *essere* (Ital. *essere*, Span. *ser*, Fr. *être*); *velle*, *volēre* (Ital. *volere*, Fr. *vouloir*), this verb having been transferred (by the analogy of its Perf. *volui* like *monui*, *habui*, &c.) to the second Conjugation, *voleo* 1 Sg. Pres. Ind. (Ital. *voglio*), *voleat*, 3 Sg. Pres. Subj. (Ital. *voglia*), as *posse* became *potēre* (Ital. *potere*, Sp. *poder*) through the likeness of its Perf. *potui* to the second Conjugation type. (cf. § 33 a).

¹ Some make it an addition to *ī* of the Active Inf. ending, with Syncope of the final *ē*, as in *biber* for *bibēre* (*A. L. L.* vii. 132). Similarly in Vulg. Lat. *esse-re* replaced *esse* (see below).

§ 84. Pres. Inf. Act. *Biber* for *bībērē* in the phrase *biber dare* (quoted by Charisius 124. 1 K. from various early authors, and censured as a mispronunciation by Caper, 108. 10 K. *bibere non 'biber'*), seems to be a case of syncope of final *-ē* (like *nec* for *nēque*, *animal* for *ānīmāle*, *calcar* for *calcāre*, ch. iii. § 36), though it has been also regarded as a veritably old form, a Locative without *i* (ch. vi. § 37), like Gk. *δó-μεν* Inf. (see above). *Instar* may be a similar synco-pated Inf. (for *instare*) used as a Noun (cf. *bustar*, an oxstall; see ch. iii. § 36). On late inscriptions we have, e. g. *haber* (C. I. L. viii. 8369, of 128 A.D.); and on a lamp found in the oldest Esquiline cemetery (*Ann. Inst.* 1880, p. 260), *Sotae sum. noli me tanger*.

§ 85. Pres. Inf. Pass. The form in *-ier*, *-rier* belongs to O. Lat. and is employed as an archaism by the Augustan poets and their imitators (see statistics in Neue, ii². p. 409). Even in the time of Plautus it can hardly have been so current as the form in *-ī*, *-ri*, for it is confined to the end of iambic and trochaic lines, e. g. *percontarier*, *Most.* 963 (see Lorenz, *ad loc.*), and is never found with a short antepenultima (except *derīpier*, *Men.* 1006), restrictions which indicate that it was a form used only for the sake of the metre.

That the *-r* of *-ri* was originally *s* we see from the O. Lat. form *dasi* mentioned by Paul. Fest. [48. 19 Th. 'dasi' dari (should we read 'dasei' or else dare?)].

The occasional scansion of the Pres. Inf. Act. with *-ē* in Plaut. (e. g. *Pseud.* 355, 1003) has been explained as a relic of the use of *-ai* (O. Lat. *-ei* or *-ē*, ch. iv. § 34) as Active suffix (*I. F.* iv. 240). But it may be otherwise explained, as syllaba anceps before final dipody (see Müller, *Plaut. Pros.* p. 22). The theory that the *ī-* and *ai-* suffixes were in the O. Lat. period used indifferently as Act. or Pass. is plausible enough but lacks proof.

§ 86. Fut. Inf. Act. Gellius in the seventh chapter of the first book of his *Noctes Atticæ* quotes several instances of the indeclinable use of the Fut. Inf. Act. from the older authors, in connexion with the reading: *hanc sibi rem praesidio sperant futurum* (Cic. *Verr.* II. v. 65. 167), found in a copy of Tiro's edition (*libro spectatae fidei*, Tironiana cura atque disciplina facto). This reading was defended by such examples as: *credo ego inimicos meos hoc dicturum* (from a speech of C. Gracchus); *hostium copias ibi occupatas futurum*, and again: *deos bonis bene facturum* (from the *Annals* of Claudius Quadrigarius); *omnia ex sententia processurum esse* (from Valerius Antias; the use of *esse* is irregular); *altero te occisurum ait* (*sc.* Casina) (from Plaut. *Cas.* 693, where our MSS. are almost unanimous for *occisuram*!); *non putavi hoc eam facturum* (from Laberius, *Com.* 51 R.). Priscian (i. p. 475. 23 H.) quotes from Cato: *illi polliciti sese facturum omnia*; from Lucilius (xvii. 8 M.): *nupturum te* (*sc.* Penelope) *nupta negas*.

The existence of nouns like *scriptūra*, *versūra*, *pictūra* points to the Fut. Part. *scriptūrus -a -um*, *versūrus -a -um*, *pictūrus -a -um*, &c. (formed from *Ū*-stems, as Gk. *ισχυρός*, from a *Ū*-stem; cf. ch. v. § 16, ch. iv. § 60) having been an old formation (cf. *offensa* beside *offensus*, *rēpulsā* beside *repulsus*), and makes it unlikely that the declinable Fut. Part. arose from this indeclinable Inf. So it may be better to regard O. Lat. *dicturum* as the Neut. Sg. of this participle used (without *esse*) impersonally, just as the Impersonal *constat*, e. g. 'constat inter omnes haec ita esse,' becomes in the Fut. Inf. Pass.

constaturum, e. g. 'spero constaturum inter omnes haec ita esse.' Similarly the Gerundive in *-ndus -a -um* seems the older form and the Gerund in *-ndum* an Impersonal use, *eundum est* being analogous to *itur* (see § 62). On the other hand the preference shown by Plautus and Terence for the omission of *esse* (for statistics, see Postgate in *I. F.* iv. 252; cf. Plaut. *Bacch.* 592 *negat se iturum*, with *Truc.* 85 is nunc dicitur Uenturus peregre), and the rarity of the use of the Fut. Part. in apposition (e. g. Enn. *Ann.* 412 *M. carbasus alta uolat pandam ductura carinam*) are quoted in support of Prof. Postgate's explanation.

§ 87. **Fut. Inf. Pass.** *Iri* is impersonal, like *itur* in Virgil's *itur in antiquam silvan*, so that the line of Terence (*Hec. prol.*): *rumor uenit datum iri gladiatores*, should be translated 'that they are going to exhibit gladiators,' 'that there is going to be a gladiatorial show.' Gellius (x. 14) quotes a curious extension of this usage from a speech of Cato, *contumelia mihi factum itur*: *atque euenit ita, Quirites, uti in hac contumelia, quae mihi per huiusce petulantiam factum itur, rei quoque publicae medius fidius miserear, Quirites.* This throws some light on the development of the Italo-Celtic passive from an Impersonal R-form (§ 62). (Cf. Plaut. *Rud.* 1242 *mihi istaec uidetur praeda praedatum irier.*) The word-group *factum iri*, &c. seems to have become a single word in ordinary language, for we often find the Fut. Inf. Pass. written with *-turi* in MSS., which is frequently corrupted in later copies to *-turi* as if Nom. Pl. Masc. of Fut. Part. Act. (e. g. *sublaturi* in Cod. A of *Bell. Alex.* xix. 2, but in other MSS. *sublaturi*; for a list of examples from Lactantius, see *A. L. L.* ii. 349). The suppression of *-m* of *sublatum*, &c. is like the suppression of *m* of *circum* in *circuit* for *circum it* (see ch. ii. § 153).

§ 88. **VII. THE SUPINES.** The First Supine, used after a Verb of motion, is the Acc. Sg. of a Verbal Noun, a TU-stem (e. g. *ire spectatum*, lit. 'to go to the seeing,' like *ire domum*, to go to the house, *ire Romam*, to go to Rome), the same form as is in Sanscrit the regular Infinitive of the verb (see § 83). An O. Ind. usage like *draṣṭum ā gachanti*, 'they come to see,' *hoṭum ēti*, 'he goes to sacrifice' (cf. O. Sl. *vidětŭ idetŭ*, 'he goes to see') (Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 428) is what the Latin First Supine has developed from.

The Second Supine, used after an Adjective, is the Loc. Sg. of the same Verbal Noun (e. g. *agilis cursū*, nimble in running). The Loc. Sg. in *-ū* of U-stems often played the part of a Dat. (e. g. *curru* for *curru* in Virgil, see ch. vi. §§ 37, 23, 27); and we find the Second Supine used not only as a Loc., but as a Dative, e. g. (*fabula*) *lepida memōratū*, pleasant for telling, where in the older language the Dative proper in *-ui* is used, e. g. *lepida memoratui* (Plaut.), as well as the Locative, e. g. *radicula auditu*

(Plaut.), (in Plaut. *Rud.* 294 sunt nobis quaestu et cultu, this Loc. plays the part of a Predicative Dative).

This TU-stem bulks largely in the language of Plautus and the older Dramatists, e. g. oponatu redeo (Plaut. *Men.* 288), essum vocare, 'to invite to dinner' (*Men.* 458), nuptum dare, 'to give a girl in marriage' (*Pers.* 383). In *Aul.* 736 *perditum ire* is used almost like *perdere* :

quam ob rem ita faceres méque meosque pèrditum ires liberos,

(cf. *Bacch.* 565 mi ires consultum male), and the use of the Accusative without a Preposition is paralleled by phrases like *ī mālam crūcem* (Plaut.), *suppētias, infitias, exsēquias ire*, &c. Like *nuptum dare* and *nuptum ire* are *vēnumdāre* or *venundare* (*vendere*) and *venum ire* (*vēnire*; but cf. O. Ind. *vasna-yá-ti*, 3 Sg., Gk. *ὠνέομαι*); *pessumdāre* or *pessundare* and *pessum ire*. A similar Acc. of a Verbal Noun TU-stem is *asom* (class. *assum*, 1st Supine of *ardeo*) in the phrase *asom fero* on an old Praenestine cista with the representation of a kitchen scene (*Mél. Arch.* 1890, p. 303), a phrase which recurs on a Marrucine inscription, *asum . . . feret* (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 8). The 1st Supine is also found in Umbrian, e. g. *asariato etu* 'observatum ito.' In the Romance languages the Supines have been lost.

§ 89. VIII. THE PARTICIPLES. The I.-Eur. Participles were merely Verbal Adjectives formed with the various suffixes already mentioned in the chapter on Noun- and Adjective-stems (chap. v). Thus for the Perf. Part. Pass. the TO-suffix was used (e. g. O. Ind. *-dhi-tá-*, Gk. *θε-τός*, Lat. *crē-dī-tus*, Lith. *dé-tas*; Goth. *vaurh-ts*, 'wrought'), or the NO-suffix (e. g. O. Ind. *pūr-ṇá-*, 'filled,' O. Engl. *bund-en*, 'bound-en,' O. Sl. *nes-enŭ*, 'carried'; cf. Lat. *plē-nus*); for the Gerundive, the YO-suffix (e. g. O. Ind. *dṛś-ya-*, 'seeable, worth seeing,' O. Sax. *un-fōd-i*, 'insatiable'; cf. Gk. *ἀγ-ιος*, venerable, Lat. *exim-ius*), or -TWO-, -TĚWO- (e. g. O. Ind. *kár-tva-*, 'worth doing,' Gk. *διωκ-τέ(φ)ος*, worth pursuing), and so on. With the LO-suffix is formed the second Past Participle Act. in O. Sl., e. g. *nes-lŭ*, used in the periphrastic *neslŭ jesmŭ*, 'I have carried,' and the Aor. Part. Act. or Pass. in Armenian, e. g. *gereal* 'capiens, captus.'

The Pres. Part. Act. (and all Active Participles, except the

Perfect) took the suffix -ĕnt-, -nt-, -ont- (see ch. v. § 63) (e.g. O. Ind. bhárant-, Gk. φέρων, -οντος, Goth. bairands, O. Sl. bery), Lat. fĕr-ens, -entis, sĕdens (Umbr. zeđef). The Perf. Part. Act. took -wĕs- (e.g. O. Ind. ririk-vás-, Gk. λελουπ-(F)ός, Lith. likĕs; cf. O. Sl. mlŕz-ŕ, 'having milked'); and this formation appears in Umbro-Oscan in the Compound Tense, which corresponds to the Lat. Fut. Perf. (e.g. Osc. fefacust 'fecerit'), and probably in Osc. sipus, knowing, with full knowledge [from *sĕp-wes-(?)]. That the *u* is long (I.-Eur. ū or ō) is inferred from the absence of Syncope, for *sipŕs, *sipŕs would become in Oscan *sipŕs; but see ch. iii. § 16]; but in Latin the Perf. Part. Act. is not used. Neither is the Pres. Part. Middle (or Pass.), which was formed in -mĕno- (-mono-, -mno-) (e.g. O. Ind. bhára-māṇa-, Gk. φερό-μενος; cf. Pruss. po-klausī-manas, 'being heard'), though it is found in the 2 Pl. Ind. Pass., e.g. fĕrimĭnī (sc. estis, see § 81), and in nouns like *alumnus* (cf. Gk. ὁ τρεφόμενος, see ch. v. § 13). The Perf. Part. shows the suffix -to-, e.g. *scriptus* (Umbr. screihto-, Osc. scrifto-); the Fut. Part. Act. in -tŕrus is probably a formation with the suffix -ro- from a TU-stem Verbal Noun, e.g. *scriptŕrus*, stem **scriptŕ-ro-* from the stem **scriptu-* of *scriptus*, -ŕs, *pictŕrus* from the stem **pictu-* of *pictus*, -us, &c., like Gk. ἰσχŕ-ρός from ἰσχŕs. [On its relation to the Fut. Inf. Act. in O. Lat. *scripturum*, in class. Lat. *scripturus* (-a -um) (*esse*), see § 86. For a Participle the Latin writers, especially the poets, often substituted an Adjective, e.g. *lŕcĕr* for *lŕcĕrātus* (Virg. lacerum crudeliter ora), and these Adjectives or 'truncated Participles' have to some extent encroached on the Perf. Part. Pass. in the Romance languages, e.g. Ital. trovo beside trovato. (Meyer-Lŕbke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. p. 375.)

§ 90. Pres. Part. Act. The Pres. Part. Act. was liable to become in all languages an ordinary Adjective or a Noun; e.g. Goth. frijŕnd-s, lit. 'loving,' assumed the sense of 'friend'; Lat. rŕdens (see § 6), lit. 'rattling,' assumed the sense of 'a rope, tackling'; *bĕnĕvŕlens* is a noun in Plautus, e.g. *Trin.* 46, 1148, &c. Very early examples of this seem to be Lat. *dens* (Osc. dont-?), a Pres. Part. of the I.-Eur. root ed-, 'to eat,' *sons* a Pres. Part. of I.-Eur. es-, 'to be' (cf. O. Scand. sannr, 'sooth, true,' which acquired the sense of 'truly charged,' 'guilty'). Of Pres. Parts. becoming Adjectives in Latin examples are *congruens* (beside *congruus*), *benevolens* (beside *benevolus*), *bĕnĕmĕrens* (cf. -mĕrus in Lucilius' *mercĕdĕmĕrae lĕgiŕnes*); *indĕgens*, not *indĕgus*, and *insciens*, not *inscius* (but *nescius*), are used by Plautus. The result of this close connexion of

Verbal Adjectives (especially Compounds) in *-us* with Participles in *-ens*, is a Comparison like *benevolus*, *benevolentior*, *benevolentissimus*, *magnificus*, *-entior*, *-entissimus* (see ch. vi. § 55).

The O-grade of the suffix which predominates in the Greek declension, *φέρων*, *-οντος*, *-οντι* appears in Lat. *sons* (beside *prae-sens*, *prae-sentia*, *ab-sens*, &c.), *euntis*, *-i*, *-em*, *-es*, &c. (beside Nom. Sg. *iens*), *vōluntas* (beside *volens*). It can hardly be due to a mere accident that all these traces of the suffix *-ont-* are found in verbs belonging to the Athematic Conjugation, I.-Eur. **es-mi*, **ei-mi*, **wel-mi* (see § 2). It almost seems as if the declension of the Pres. Part. of Athematic Verbs in Latin had originally exhibited the suffix *-ont-*, perhaps varying with *-ent-* (I.-Eur. *-nt-* or even *-ent-*), e. g. *ab-iens* Nom. Sg., *euntis* Gen., *eunti* Dat., **ientem* Acc. (see ch. vi. § 1, p. 367), or *sons* Nom. Sg., *sentis* Gen. from an I.-Eur. **sónts* Nom., **sntós* Gen. (cf. O. Ind. *sánt-*, *satás* Gen.), **sentia* Fem. (cf. *prae-sentia*) from *snt-* like Dor. Gk. *ἔασσα* for **ἔσητια*, the equivalent of Att. *ᾠσα* (ch. iv. § 81). The use of *euntis*, *eunti*, &c. cannot well have been due to the dislike of the combination *-iē-* (*iens* has *iē-*, the vowel being lengthened before *us*, ch. ii. § 144), for this combination is not objected to in other Participles, *facientis*, *capientis*, &c. The survival of the suffix *-ent-* in the struggle for existence in the Latin Present Participle, athematic and thematic, was probably aided by the Latin tendency to turn every short unaccented vowel before a consonant-group to *ē* (see ch. iii. § 18; and cf. below, § 94, on *-undus* and *-endus* in the Gerundive).

§ 91. Perf. Part. Act. This has been lost also in Celtic and Teutonic, but in Balto-Slavic is the only part of the Perfect Active retained. Some find traces of the formation in Lat. *cādāver*, *pāpāver*, others in O. Lat. *gnārires* Plur., 'knowing,' e. g. Plaut. *Most.* 100:

simúl gnarurís uos uolo ésse hanc rem mécum.

(Cf. Gloss. Placid. 'gnaruris' gnarus, sciens: Gloss. Philox. 'gnarurem' γνάριμον: 'ignarures' ἀγνοούντες: 'gnarurat' γναρίζει). *Mēmor* seems to be not a Perfect Participle, but an Adjective derived from a Perfect Participle-stem, as Gk. *κεκραγμός* (Eurip.) is a Noun derived from *κέκραγα*.

§ 92. Perf. Part. Pass. This participle too became often an ordinary Adjective (Engl. 'cold,' 'dead,' &c. are TO-stem Participles), e. g. *cītus*, swift, lit. 'bestirred' (O. Ind. *śī-tá-*); *cātus*, sharp (this was the meaning of the word in the Sabine district, Varro's home, Varro, *L. L.* vii. 46), then (metaphorically) (1) piercing, of sounds, e. g. Eun. *A.* 538 M. *cata signa*, the shrill clarions; (2) shrewd, of persons, literally 'sharpened,' from I.-Eur. *kō-* (cf. Lat. *cōs*, a whetstone) (ch. iv. § 54); *lātus*, O. Lat. *slātus*, broad, lit. 'extended' (cf. O. Sl. *stel-jā*, 'I spread, extend')¹, or a Noun, e. g. *nātus*, a son (in Plautus and Terence we have as a rule *gnatus*, a son, *natus*, born), *legātus*, a lieutenant, deputy. When used as an Adj. it sometimes passes into the I-declension, the favourite Adjective declension (ch. v. § 34), e. g. *fortis*, O. Lat. *forctus*, originally P. P. P. of the I.-Eur. root *dhergh-*, 'to establish' (O. Ind. *dr̥dhá-*,

¹ Another example is *cunctus* 1168: *fac istam cunctam gratiam*. (for *co-vinctus*?), which has still its *Accūratus* is always a Participle in participial sense in Plaut. *Most.* O. Lat.

'established, firm'), *in-gens*, lit. 'unknown,' from the root *ġen-*, 'to know' (O. Engl. *un-cūð*, 'uncouth'). When used as a Noun the Neuter often appears, e.g. *lectum* (also Masc. *lectus*, of the fourth or second decl.), *tectum*, *fatum* (the sense of 'destiny' probably originated in the phrase 'fari fatum alicui,' to lay a doom or spell on one, like the Welsh *tyngthu tyngthed*; see Rhŷs, *Proc. of Internat. Folklore Congr.* 1891, p. 150), and (especially in the case of Abstract Nouns) the Feminine, e.g. *offensa*, *rēpulsā*.

The Participle in *-to-* of Intransitive Verbs has the sense of a Perfect Part. Active, e.g. *cēnātus*, having dined, *pransus*, *pōtus*, like our 'learned' in such a phrase as 'a learned man,' 'a learned judge.' Hence its use as the Perfect Participle of Deponent Verbs, e.g. *aspernātus*, *sēcūtus*, and the coexistence of Deponent Perf. Part. and Act. Verb, e.g. *fīsus* beside *fīdo*, *maestus*, sad, beside *maereo*. These participial TO-stems from roots which have developed in Latin into Deponent Verbs often retain their true passive sense, e.g. *ābūsa* Pass. (Plaut. *Asin.* 196; cf. Pelign. *oisa aetate* 'confecta aetate'), so that there is a justification for Virgil's *oblīta carmina*, Horace's *dētestāta bella*, and the like.

It seems to have taken in I.-Eur. the weak grade of the Verb-root, e.g. I.-Eur. **wid-to-* from the root *weid-*, 'to know' (O. Ind. *vittā-*, Gk. *ἄ-ιστος*, Goth. *un-vīs*), **klū-to-* from *kleu-* [O. Ind. *śrūtā-*, Gk. *κλύτός*, Lat. *in-clūtus*, O. Ir. *cloth* for **clūto-*, O. H. G. *Hlot-hari* (the equivalent of Gk. *Κλυτός στρατός*, cf. Germ. *Heer*, an army), the name 'Lothair']. In Latin this is also the rule, e.g. *dūc-tus* from *dūco*, *ūs-tus* from *ūro*, *tentus* for **tn-tos* (Gk. *τατός*) from root *ten-*, *pūtus* (Plaut. *Pseud.* 1200) used with its equivalent *pū-rus*. See ch. ii. § 144, where it is suggested that the long vowel of *rēctus*, &c. may be due to a Latin tendency to lengthen a vowel before the group *g-t*. The Perfect Ind. Act. too has often influenced its vocalism. The same influence caused the substitution of *-sus* for *-tus*, which spread from Dental Verb-stems, where it was due to a Latin phonetic law (ch. iv. § 155), e.g. *tensus* for **tend-tus*, *ūsus* older *ūssus*, for **ūt-tus*, **oit-to-*, *flexus* for **flectus*, *salsus* for **sald-to-* (cf. Goth. *saltan*), *percussus* for **k]d-to-* (cf. *clādes*), to others where the Perfect has *s* (*x*), e.g. *farsus* (cf. *farsi* Perf.), *fixus* (cf. *fixi*; but *fectus* from *finġo*, *finxi*), just as the analogy of *haesi* has produced the late form *haes-ūrus*, and *hausi* (P. P. P. *haustus*), *haus-ūrus* beside *hausturus*, or as the analogy of the Present Tense is followed in O. Lat. *sortus* (*surtus*?) with *-rt-* for *-ret-*, ch. iv. § 157) for **surrectus* (Paul. Fest. 423. 1 Th. 'suregit' et 'sortus' pro surrexit, et quasi possit fieri surrectus, frequenter posuit Līvius), *experġitus* for *experrectus* (Lucil. iii. 56 M.; Lucr. iii. 929, &c.).

On Oscan *prūfto-* 'probatas,' Umbr. *vašeto-* (from stem *vakā-*), &c., which have been compared with Lat. *crepītus* from *crepāre*, *implicītus* from *implicare*, see von Planta, i. p. 214. The difficulties which they offer have not yet been satisfactorily removed.

In Italian, French, and Roumanian the ending *-ūtus* (like *statūtus*, *minūtus*, &c.) has become the normal ending of the P. P. P. of the third Conjugation; e.g. Ital. *venduto*, Fr. *vendu*, Roum. *vindut*, point to a Vulg. Lat. *vendūtus* for *vendītus* (see Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. p. 370). (Cf. § 51, above, on the encroachment of the Perfect in *-ui* in Vulg. Lat.) For the Past Part. of *sum* the Italian and French languages use *status* (Ital. *stato*, Fr. *été*, &c.) (*ib.* p. 385). A Romance example of a P. P. P. which has become an Adj. is *strictus* with the sense of 'narrow' (Ital. *stretto*, Fr. *étroit*, Span. *estrecho*).

§ 93. 'Truncated' Participles. Priscian (i. 534. 6 H.) says: 'retus' pro retitus dicebant, quomodo 'saucius' pro sauciatu, et 'lassus' pro lassatus, et 'lacerus' pro laceratus et 'potus' pro potatus; Gellius (xix. 7) quotes from Laevius 'oblitteram' gentem for oblitteratam, with other novelties such as 'accipitret' for laceret, 'pudoricolorem' auroram, curis 'intolerantibus' for intolerandis.

§ 94. IX. THE GERUND AND GERUNDIVE. The Gerundive (Adj.) in *-ndo-*, Umbro-Oscan *-nno-* (e. g. Osc. *trííbúm . . . úpsannam deded* 'domum . . . operandam dedit,' Umbr. *esonir . . . popler anferener et ocrer pihaner* 'sacris . . . populi circumferendi et arcis piandae,' Gen. of 'Purpose') has beside it in Latin, but not, so far as we can tell, in Umbro-Oscan, a Gerund (Neut. Noun) in *-ndo-*, which seems to stand to the Gerundive in the same relation as an Impersonal to a Personal Verb, *eundum est in antiquam silvam* being Impersonal like *itur in antiquam silvam*. Until more Umbro-Oscan inscriptions with this formation have been discovered, it is rash to attempt a history of the Gerundive and Gerund on Italian soil. The evidence at present at our disposal points to the Adjectival use as having been the original one, shared by all the Italic languages, e. g. *domus aedificanda, iter cognoscendae antiquitatis* (ch. vi. § 20, p. 383 *n.*). In the older Latin writers when this formation is turned into finite form, i. e. when a statement is made by means of it, the usual method is to employ the Gerund with *est* governing an object, e. g. *agitandum est vigiliis, imperandum est servis, carendum est urbe*; but in classical Latin the Gerundive is preferred if the Verb is one which governs the Accusative, e. g. *agitandae sunt vigiliae*, but still as before, *imperandum est servis, carendum est urbe* (see Roby, *Lat. Gram.* ii². Pref. pp. lxi sqq.); and the transition from the impersonal to the personal mode of expression, marked by a construction like Plautus' *nominandi istorum copia* (a construction allowed by Cic. with a Gen. Pl. for the sake of euphony, e. g. *facultas agrorum condonandi*) is like the transition from 'factum itur contumeliam' to Cato's *contumelia factum itur* (§ 87).

The origin of the Gerundive suffix still remains doubtful, after all the theories that have been started to account for it (see especially Brugmann, *Grundriss*, ii. §§ 69 and 1103; Thurneysen, *K. Z.* xxx. 493; Conway, *Class. Rev.* v. 296). In the third and fourth Conjugations the form *-endo-* cannot be a phonetic

development of *-ūndo-* through weakening of the vowel *ō* in the unaccented syllable, for we have *anfereno-* for **āmbhī-bhēřēndō-* in Umbrian, where a weakening of this kind would not be found. Although the form *-endo-* became the approved form in classical Latin, while *-ūndo-* (from an earlier *-ōndo-*) was relegated to the legal and archaistic style, e. g. *rēs rēpētundae*, yet the classical form is found on the earliest inscriptions. On the *Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus* of 186 B. C. (*C. I. L.* i. 196) we have *exdeicendum* 'edendum' and *faciendam*, and on the *Lex Repetundarum* of 122-123 B. C. (i. 198) *tribuendei, fruendeis, fruentum*, &c. stand side by side with *legundis, scribundi, deferundo, quaerundai*, &c. The two are rather parallel endings like *-ōnt-* and *-ēnt-* in the Pres. Part. Act. (see § 90), although the ultimate acceptance of the *Ī*-form in both these cases may have been helped by the Latin tendency to turn a short unaccented vowel before a consonant-group into *ĕ* (ch. iii. § 18).

With the Gerundive suffix are evidently connected the suffixes of Adjectives in *-bundo-*, *-cundo-*, &c., e. g. *errā-bundus, irā-cundus, rūbī-cundus, rōtundus* (cf. O. Ir. *cruind*, 'round,' *ālaind*, 'beautiful'?). The *b* of the first of these has been referred to the root *bheu-* of *fui*, &c., the *c* of the second to the suffix seen in *rūbī-care, albī-care*, &c. (above § 27, ch. v. § 31).

§ 95. Origin of the suffix *-ndo-*. The suffix *-do-* of *lūci-dus*, &c. has been referred to the verb *dare*, so that *lūci-dus* would really mean 'giving light' (ch. v. § 67). In the Gerundive this same suffix (cf. *Aius* from *aiō*, *Pando* from *pando*, &c., ch. v. §§ 2, 3) may perhaps be joined not with a stem, as in *lūci-dus*, but with an Accusative case, as *-dex* (from *dico*) is in *vin-dex* (ch. v. § 80), or as the finite verb is joined in composition with an Accusative in *renun-do, vendo, pessum-do*. These may be relics of a mode of expression that prevailed much more widely in the pre-literary period of Latin. The combination of Active and Passive sense, which is so peculiar a feature of the Latin Gerundive forms, e. g. 'agitandum est vigiliis' Act., and 'agitandae sunt vigiliae' Pass., and 'anulus in digito subtertenuatur habendo' Act.-Pass., may then be explained from the double sense that can be attached to an expression like *rūbōrem dare*, (1) to blush, Neut., (2) to cause to blush, Act. The Accusatives will be Accusatives of Verbal Noun-stems **rotam-dus, *laudam-dus* (*laudāndus*, *Audacis* exc. 359. 15 K.), **rūbem-dus, *habem-dus* (Ital. *provienda* points to *habēndus*), **ferōm-dus* (with **ferēm-dus*; cf. *ferē-bam*, § 34) (see § 34 on *rūbē-facio*, &c., *ī-ticet*, &c., and cf. the Zend Inf. *dam*, 'to set, to give'). That *-md-* became *-nd-* in Latin, but *-nm-* (often written *n*) in Umbro-Oscan, we see from Lat. *quon-dam, quan-do*, Umbr. *ponne* and *pone*, Osc. *pon* from **qom-dē*.

§ 96. Adjectives in *-bundo-*, *-cundo-*, &c. Examples of *-bundo-* from Verbs

of the first Conjugation : *errā-bundus*, *praedā-bundus* (Sall., &c.), *populā-bundus* (Liv., &c.), *vertilā-bundus* (Varr. *Men.* 108 B.); of the second : *pidi-bundus* (Aug. poets); of the third : *fūri-bundus*, *mōri-bundus*, *quēri-bundus*, *tēmē-bundus* (cf. *treme-facio*, *treme-sco*), *frēmē-bundus* (Accius, with *fremi*?, and Aug. poets); of the fourth : *lascivi-bundus* (Plaut. *Stich.* 288; the quantity of the third vowel is not decided by the metre, but must be long). Examples of *-cundo*- are from the first : *fū-cundus* (cf. *fū-tus*), *irā-cundus* (cf. *irā-tus*), *jū-cundus* (cf. *jūtus*); and from the second : *fē-cundus* (cf. *fē-tus*), *vērē-cundus* (from Plaut. onwards), *rūbi-cundus* (Ter., &c.; cf. *rubē-facio*). *Rōtundus* has *-ūndo-* (cf. Ital. *rotondo*, Span. *redondo*, &c.) from *-ūndo-* (on the spelling *rutundus*, see ch. iii. § 33'. *Sōciennus*, a Plautine word for *sōcius* (*Aul.* 659), may be a dialectal form (Plautus was an Umbrian), of which the true Latin equivalent would be **sociendus*.

§ 97. **Some Irregular Verbs.** The irregularity of many verbs consists in their use of different stems for different tenses. The Substantive Verb shows the root ES- in some tenses (§ 2), the root BHEU- in others, e. g. Pft. *fuī*¹; and the heteroclite conjugation of verbs like 'to be,' 'to go' seems to date from the I.-Eur. period. Other Latin examples are *fiō* (for **fivō* from *bhw-*, a weakened form of the root *bheu-*; cf. Osc. *fiēt*, *fiet* 'fient') and *factus sum*; *fērio* and *percussī*; *fēro* and *tūli* (O. Lat. *tētūli*, § 39), the Perfect being taken from the root of O. Ind. *tul-*, 'to lift,' Gk. *τεράλαι*, Ir. *tallaim*, 'I take away,' Goth. *þulan*, 'to endure,' Scotch *thole*; *tollo* for *tol-no* (Ir. *tallaim*), with the Nasal Present-stem and *sustūli* for *sustētūli* (§ 44), with Preposition and Aorist- or Weak stem (§ 3); *vescor* and *pastus sum*; *arguor* and *convictus sum*; *rēmīniscor* and *recordatus sum*; *mēdeor* and *mēdicatus sum*; *surgo* differs from *surrexi* and *surrectus* in being synepated (cf. *porgo* and *porrigo*); a contracted form of the P. P. P., *sortus*, is said by Fest. 422. 5 Th. (cf. Paul. Fest. 423. 1) to have been frequently used by Livius Andronicus; Virgil (*A.* iv. 183) uses the full form *sub-rigo* in an active sense: *tot subgrit aures*; on *vis* beside *vōlo*, see § 3. Other verbs, classed as Irregular, are the Defective Verbs: *coepi* (the Present *coepio* is found in O. Lat., see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v., e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 960 *neque ego litis coepio*; *Pers.* 121 *coepere* Inf.; on *coepi* dissyll. and *coēpi* trisyll., see ch. ii. § 150); *inquam* for

¹ *fōret* beside *eset* seems to be a form of **fueret*, **bhwēsēt*, like *soror-* from **swēsōr* (ch. iv. § 10), or *Marci-por* for

-puer; the Ōscan equivalent is *fusid*, cf. Osc. *fust* Fut.

**ind-squam* (ch. iv. § 158) from the root *seqⁿ*-, 'to speak' (W. heb, O. W. hepp, 'quoth he,' &c.), the unweakened form of which appears in O. Lat. *insēque* Imperat., *insequis*, 'narras, refers, et interdum pergis,' *C. G. L.* v. 78. 10 [or **in(d)-vequam* from the root *weqⁿ*-?]; *inque*, an Imperat. of *inquam*, is used by Plaut., and the 2 Sg., &c. of Pres., *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquiunt* and of Fut., *inquies*, *inquiet* are frequent, but *inquo* Pres. Ind. is not found till Late Lat. (cf. *inquo* 'dico,' *C. G. L.* iv. 250. 27). [On the parts in use of *inquam*, äio for **āgh-io* (ch. iv. § 116), *infit*, see Neue ii². p. 612; *infio* is quoted from Varro by Priscian, i. p. 450. 17 H.; *ai* Imperat. (a dissyll.) is used by Naevius, *Com.* 125 R. uel *ai* uel *nega* (but *aie* 'incipie, dic,' *C. G. L.* v. 165. 7, like *infe* 'incipie, dic, narra,' *ib.* 211. 10, *infens* 'dicens,' *ib.* 211. 37); the two vowels of *aio* are sometimes united in a diphthong, e. g. *aibam* (dissyll.), *ain* (monosyll.) in a phrase like *ain vero?* 'do you really mean that?'; on the spelling *aio*, see ch. i. § 7.]

Possum is found in the older writers in its un-compounded form *pōtis* and *pōtē sum* (examples in Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s.v., Neue, ii². p. 600); *pote* is properly the Neuter of *potis*, e. g. *pote est* (class. *potest*), it is possible, but the Masc. (and Fem.) and Neut. forms are used of any gender and of any number, e. g. *potis est*, it is possible, Ter. *Phorm.* 379, *credo equidem potis esse te, scelus*, Plaut. *Pseud.* 1302; so with *potis* and *pote*, without *sum*, just as O. Ind. *īśvará*-, 'able,' which is used with the sense of 'can,' though generally agreeing with the subject, sometimes appears in the stereotyped form *īśvarás* (Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 88). In Oscan we have a derivative verb used in this sense, *putians* and *putians* 'possint,' *putiād* and *pūtiād* 'possit' (cf. Lat. *pōtūi*, like *mōnūi* from *moneo*), but the Latin derivative *potio* is used in the sense of 'potem facere,' *potior* (fourth and third Conj.) of 'potis fieri' [cf. *potior fieri* used in the sense of *potiri*, Plaut. *Cas.* 112 *quam tu eius potior fias*, like *certior* (and *certus*) *fieri*], e. g. *eum nunc potiuit pater seruitutis*, Plaut. *Amph.* 178; *postquam meus rex est potitus hostium*, *Capt.* 92; *regni potiri*, Cic. On *possimus* for *possumus* in MSS. of Virgil, *Ecl.* vii. 23 and perhaps viii. 63: *non omnia possumus omnes*, also in the Verona Palimpsest of Gaius (99, 14; 101, 2), &c., see ch. ii.

§ 16. *Possem* for *potessem* has been explained by the Analogy of *possum* (for *pot(e)-sum*) beside *potis-sum*, *possim* beside *potis-sim*.

Mālo, a contraction of *māvōlo*¹, seems to come similarly from *māgē* (a byform of *magis*, ch. ix. § 4) united into a word-group with *vōlo*, and *nōlo* from the Negative *nē-* and *volo*, though the exact process of phonetic or analogical change by which the various parts of these verbs arose is not easy to trace. Perhaps *māg(ē)-vōlo* became **mavvōlo* (written *māvolo*, as **carvi* was written *cāvi*, § 39. 4), much as I.-Eur. *g^h* or *gw* became Lat. *v* (ch. iv. § 139). And *nē-vōlo* (for the word-group cf. *ne-scio*, *nē-queo*, Engl. cannot) may have become **nōvōlo* as I.-Eur. **nēwos* became Lat. *nōvus* (ch. iv. § 10), and similarly **novis*, **novolt*, **novolumus*, **novoltis*, **novolunt*. By loss of intervocalic *v* (ch. ii. § 53) arose *nōlo* (the only form known to Plautus), *nōlumus*, *noltis* (ap. Diom. 386. 19 K.), *nōlunt*, while O. Lat. *nē-vis*, *nē-volt*, as well as class. *non-vis*, *non-vult*, *non-vultis* are re-formations. On Imperat. *nōli* see § 2, and on the spellings *mallo*, *nollo*, ch. ii. § 129. Another account of *mā-volo* makes its first element the Comparative Adverb **mā*, **mō* (see ch. x. § 6 on *im-mo*), and not *mage*.

§ 98. Irregular Verbs in Romance. Of Lat. *sum* the Vulg. Lat. Inf. *essēre* (Ital. *essere*, Fr. *être*, Span. *ser*), and P. P. P. *status* (Ital. *stato*, Fr. *été*), have been already mentioned (§§ 83, 92); the Pres. Subj. seems to have been *siam* (Ital. *sia*, Span. *sea*, O. Fr. *soie*). For Lat. *eo* various verbs were united in the Vulg. Lat. paradigm, e. g. Fr. *je vais* (from Lat. *vādo*), *nous allons* (from Lat. *ambulo*?). Lat. *hābeo* was, owing to its Auxiliary use, shortened to a declension like *hayo*, *has*, *hat* . . . *haunt* (Ital. *ho*, *hai*, *ha* . . . *hanno*; Fr. *ai*, *as*, *a* . . . *ont*; Span. *he*, *has*, *ha* . . . *han*). Vulg. Lat. *voleo*, *volēre* Inf. (Ital. *voglio*, *volere*; Fr. *veux*, *vouloir*) by Analogy of Pft. *volui*, as Vulg. Lat. *potēre* (Ital. *potere*, Span. *poder*) by analogy of *potui*, have been cited in §§ 33 a, 83.

¹ Both *mavolo* and *malo*, *mavelim* and *malim* occur in Plautus, but *malo*, *malim*, &c. are predominant later, though we have *mavolo* once at the

end of a line in Terence, *Hec.* 540. *Mallem* is not found in Plautus, only *mavellem* (Solmsen, *Stud. Lautg.* p. 55.)

CHAPTER IX.

ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS.

§ 1. **ADVERBS.** Latin Adverbs are for the most part cases of Nouns, Adjectives (or Participles), and Pronouns, the cases most frequently found being the Accusative (cf. O. Ind. *náktam*, 'by night,' *satyám*, 'truly,' Acc. Sg. Neut., *pratarám* Acc. Sg. Fem., Gk. *πρότερον* Acc. Sg. Neut., *μακράν* Acc. Sg. Fem., *κρύφα* Acc. Pl. Neut.), Ablative (cf. O. Ind. *dūrát*, 'afar') [also Instrumental (?), cf. O. Ind. *dívā*, 'by day,' Gk. *ἄλλῃ*]¹, and Locative (cf. O. Ind. *dūrḗ*, 'afar,' Gk. *οἴκοι*, *ἀναμωτεῖ*, *έκοντί*), and often retain case-forms which have become obsolete in the ordinary declension. Thus, *-im*, the original form of the Acc. Sg. suffix of I-stems (ch. vi. § 29), which in classical Latin was replaced by the *-em* of Consonant-stems, e. g. *partem* from the stem *parti-*, like *militem* from the stem *milit-*, is retained in Adverbs like *partim*, and in the Adverbial Accusatives of Verbal Noun I-stems, e. g. *raptim* from the stem *rapti-* (class. *raptiōn-*, ch. v. § 42), *sensim* from the stem *sensi-* (class. *sensiōn-*), *uni-versim* (Osc. *úiní-veresím*) &c.; *nox*, an old equivalent of *noctu*, seems to be an early byform of *noctis* Gen.; *-ē* (older *-ēd*), the suffix by which Adverbs derived from Adjective O-stems are formed in the Italic languages, is an Abl. Sg. suffix (parallel with *-ō*, older *-ōd*, ch. vi. § 33), which has been reserved for Adverbs alone. The Adverbial suffix *-tus* (I.-Eur. **-tōs*) of *fundū-tus*, *dīvīnū-tus*, &c., is in O. Ind. occasionally used as an Ablative suffix (Sing. or Plur.) of Nouns, e. g. *māṭṭ-tas*, Abl. Sg. of *mātār-*, 'a mother,'

¹ In O. Ind. the Instr. Case is in the sphere of motion, 'by the route of.' (Delb. *Altind. Synt.* p. 129.)

śātru-tas, Abl. Pl. of śātru-, 'an enemy'; and this close relation of Noun and Adverb suffixes makes it difficult to draw any hard and fast line between the suffixes used in the formation of Adverbs, and the suffixes used in the declension of Nouns. An example of a purely Adverbial suffix is *-iēs* (older *-iens*), by which most Numerals form their Adverbs, e. g. *sex-ies* (cf. *tōt-ies*, *quōt-ies*), or the **-mente* of the Romance languages, e. g. Fr. *facile-ment*, Span. *facil-mente*, which is nothing but the Abl. Sg. of Latin *mens*, just as the *-versus*, *-versum* (older *-vorsus*, *-vorsum*) of *quāquāversus* (*-m*), *āliōvorsum* (contracted *aliorsum*), *retrovorsum* (contracted *retrosum*, *retrosum*), *rursus* (*-m*) for *reversus* (*-m*), &c. are nothing but the Nom. Sg. Masc. (see below) and Acc. Sg. Neut. of the P. P. P. of *verto*, to turn, or as the *-tēnus* of *hactenus*, *āliquātenus*, &c. is the Acc. Sg., employed adverbially, of the old neuter noun *tēnus*, a stretching, used by Plautus in the sense of a string or snare (§ 54). The Adverbs derived from Pronouns, e. g. *ībi*, *īnde*, *īllinc*, offer special difficulty, because of our ignorance of the full number of case-suffixes used in the I.-Eur. declension of the Pronoun. Thus *-am* of *quam*, *tam*, *nam*, *jam* is naturally taken as Acc. Sg. Fem., but it has also been referred to an Instrumental formation with the suffix *-m*, *-mī*, which appears in the Instrumental case of Nouns and Pronouns in Balto-Slavic (ch. vi. § 36); and various other Latin Adverbs in *-m*, usually called Accusatives, have been referred to the same source.

Adverbs in *-ter*, e. g. *brēvīter*, are best explained as Nominatives Singular Masc. of stems in *-tĕro-*, a Stem-suffix which occurs in various pronominal and locative Adjectives, e. g. *al-ter*, *dex-ter*, &c. (ch. v. § 16) (*ī-terum* is an Acc. Sg. Neut. of a similar formation), though they have been also referred to the noun *īter*, *brēv-īter* corresponding to German *kurz-weg*. Other examples of a Nom. Sg. Masc. Adjective stereotyped as an Adverb are probably *deinceps*, which was declined in O. Lat. like *princeps*, though it might be regarded as Acc. Sg. Neut. (cf. exordium *princeps*), *demus* an O. Lat. byform of *dēmum*; more certainly *adversus*, *rursus*, &c., the byforms of *adversum*, *rursum*, and other compounds of *versus* (*-m*), &c.

Examples of Acc. Sg. Neut. forms are, beside the Adverbs in

-*tim* (-*sim*) just mentioned, Adverbs in -*um* like *ŷ-terum*, another time (Acc. of **itero*-, O. Ind. *ítara*-, 'other,' from the Pronoun-stem *i*-, ch. vii. § 13, with the suffix -*tero*-, ch. v. § 16), *cē-terum* (ch. x. § 5), *commōdum* (beside *commode*), *multum*, *pārum* (§ 7), *plērum-que* (p. 559), *vērūm*, *tantum*, along with some Superlatives like *mīnīmum* (usually *minime*), *potissimum*, *insānum* (not *insane* in Plaut.) 'very,' and occasional Adverbs from I-stem Adjectives, e.g. *fācīlĕ*, *dīffīcīlĕ*, *sublīmĕ* (though -*iter* is the usual suffix, e.g. *breviter*, *fīdĕlīter*, the formation in -*ĕ* being reserved for poetry, e. g. *dulce ridentem* . . . *dulce loquentem*, Hor.). The comparative degree of the Adverb is always the Acc. Sg. Neut. of the Comparative Adjective, e.g. *longius*, *facilius*, *brevius*. Accusatives Sing. of Nouns used Adverbially are *vĕcem*, *id gĕnus*, &c., to which we may add an Acc. Pl. *fōrās*, which is only used with verbs of motion towards (*foras ire*, like *rus ire*, *domum ire*), and seems to be Acc. Pl. of **fora* (Gk. *θύρα*), a door. Of Acc. Pl. Neut. forms we have *ceterā* (Virg. *A.* ix. 656 *cetera parce puer bello*), *omnia* (Virg. *A.* iv. 558 *omnia Mercurio similis*; *C. I. L.* vi. 1144 *omnia magno Constantino*), possibly the O. Lat. forms *contrā* [for which *contrā*, an Abl. Sg. Fem., was used in class. Lat., and *contrud*, an Abl. Sg. Neut. (cf. Lat. *contrō-versia*), in Oscan], and *frustrā* (class. *frustrā*).

Of Ablatives we have for O-stems, beside the *ēd*-suffix already quoted (a suffix used to form the Superlative Degree of Adverbs, e.g. *facillīme*, O. Lat. *facilumed*, *brevissīme*), the ordinary *ōd*-suffix (ch. vi. § 33), e.g. *certo* (beside *certe*), *vero* (beside *vere*), *assīduo* (usually *assidue*), *explōrāto* (and *explorate*), *mĕrīto* and *immerīto* (neither of these are Adverbs in Plautus, for they are used with *meo*, *tuo*, &c.), *festīnāto* (also *festinatim*), *fortuīto* (also *fortuitu*; see ch. v. § 49). Examples of Ablatives Sg. Fem. are *dextĕrā* (scil. *parte*), *rectā* (scil. *via*), *eūdem* (scil. *opĕra*), *extrā*, *suprā*. As was pointed out before (ch. vi. § 36), the loss of final *d* after a long vowel at the beginning of the 2nd cent. B. C. makes it impossible to be certain that some of these 'Ablatives' (e.g. *ūna*, *omnīno*) are not really Instrumentals (e.g. Gk. *λάθρᾶ*, *κωινῆ*?); for it is natural to suppose that the Instrumental suffix, whose existence in the Latin declension of Nouns is difficult to establish (ch. vi. § 36), may have survived in Latin as an Adverbial suffix. The

shortening of *-ō* (by the Law of Breves Breviantes, ch. iii. § 42) in *čtō*, *mōdō*, and of *-ē* in *bēnē*, *mālē*, is no proof that these words ended originally in *-ō*, *-ē* (Instr.) and not in *-ōd*, *-ēd* (Abl.), but should be referred to their greater use in every-day speech (cf. *hāvē* beside *mōnē*, &c. in Quintilian's time, ch. iii. § 42), and their more frequent occurrence in word-groups, e. g. *bene-rem-gēras*, *male-sūnus* (cf. *dičquinti* beside *fīdē*, ch. iii. § 44). It is only rarely that the occurrence of an Adverb on an old Latin inscription, or on inscriptions written in Oscan, or some other dialect which retained *-d*, enables us to decide, e. g. O. Lat. *meritod* (*meretod*), *porod*, *extrad*, *suprad*, Osc. *contrud*, Falisc. *rected*, which are Abl. forms, Osc. *suluh*, 'wholly,' from the stem *sollo-*, all, whole, which is called an Instrumental form (but see ch. vi. § 36). The third Declension 'Abl.' (originally a Consonant-stem Locative, ch. vi. § 37) appears in *fortē*, *spontē*, *rēpentē* (O. Lat. *dērepente*), &c., and the Plural Abl. (Instr. Loc.) in *grātīs* (older *gratiis*), 'for mere thanks' (cf. Ter. *si non pretio*, at *gratiis*), *ingrātīs* (*ingratis*), *fōrīs* (used with verbs of rest, e. g. *foris manere*, occasionally with verbs of motion from, e. g. *foris venire*), *alternis*. Examples of Locatives of U-stems are *hūmi* (first found in Terence, *Andr.* 726), *postri-diē*, *die crastīnū*, *noctū* (cf. O. Ind. *aktāū*) (see ch. vi. §§ 37-38).

Pronominal Adverbs show various suffixes: (1) *-bī* (older *-bei*) with locative sense, e. g. *ibī*, *ūbī*, also *ibī*, *ubī*, with final vowel either shortened by the Breves Breviantes Law (ch. iii. § 42), or originally short (cf. Osc. *puſ*); (2) *-ī* (older *-ei*), the Locative O-stem suffix, e. g. O. Lat. *illi*, *isti*, there, which in classical Latin always have the particle *-c(e)* appended, *ill-ī-c*, *ist-ī-c*; (3) *-ō*, to indicate motion to a place, e. g. *eō*, *quō*, *istō*, *aliō*, apparently Abl. forms like *porrō* (O. Lat. *porod*); O. Lat. *hoc*, *istoc*, *illoc* may represent **hōd-c(e)*, **istōd-c(e)*, **illōd-ce*, Acc. Sg. Neut., for in class. Lat. we have *huc*, *istuc*, *illuc*; (4) *-ā*, to indicate direction, manner, &c., e. g. *qua*, *ea*, which like *quo*, *eo* are Abl. forms (O. Lat. *arvorsum ead*), not Instrumental like Greek *πῆ, ταύτη*, *πάντη* (afterwards confused with Dative *-η*); (5) *-im*, to indicate motion from a place, e. g. *illim*, *istim*, which in class. Lat. always append the particle *-ce*, *illinc*, *istinc* (cf. *hinc*, *dehinc*); (6) *-nde*, with similar sense, in *unde*, *inde*; this *inde* is shortened by syncope of the final vowel to *-in* in the Compounds *proin*, *dein*,

exin, &c. (ch. iii. § 36). Other endings like *-dam* of *quondam* (cf. *quidam*), *-dem* of *quī-dem*, *tan-dem*, with the sense of 'exactly,' 'precisely' in *ibi-dem*, *tantī-dem* (cf. *īdem*, ch. vii. § 21), *-tem* of *ī-tem*, *-ta* of *ī-ta*, are apparently case-forms of pronominal stems, as *-quam* of *un-quam*, *us-quam* (cf. *quis-quam*), appears to be Acc. Sg. Fem. of the stem *q^ho-. (See ch. x. on the Conjunctions.)

Other Adverb formations are (1) in *-fūriam*, indicating division, e.g. *bī-fūriam*, *quadř-fūriam* (cf. Gk. *-φάσιος* from *-φάσιος*, e.g. *τρι-φάσιος*); (2) in *-secus*, indicating motion from a place; this *secus* is an Adverbial Noun, and is appended to Adverbial forms in *-im*, e.g. *extrin-secus*, *intrin-secus*, *altrin-secus*, as *-tenus* to Abl. Sg. Fem. forms, e.g. *quā-tenus*, *aliquā-tenus*, *eā-tenus*; it is derived from the root seq^h-, 'to follow,' and must be distinguished from (1) the Adverb *secus*, otherwise (O. Ir. *sech*, 'beyond,' W. heb. 'without'); (2) the Adverbial Noun *secus*, a Neuter byform of *sexus*, used in phrases like: *trecenti occisi sunt virile secus*, '300 were killed of the male sex' (see § 50 on the Preposition *secus*). The Abl. *finī* (*fīnē*) occurs in O. Lat., like *tenus*, after an Abl., e.g. *senem osse fini dedolabo*, Plaut., *oleas operito terra radicibus fini*, Cato; but came to take a Genitive, e.g. *amphoras nolito implere nimium, ansarum infimarum fini*, Cato; *fine inguinum ingrediuntur mare*, Sall.

Instances of Adverbial word-groups are *ad-fātīm*, sufficiently, lit. 'to weariness,' *ad-mōdum*, *quem-ad-modum*, *quā-rē*, *quam-ob-rem*, *dē-nuō* for *de nūvo*, *sē-dūlō* for *se dolo*, *ī-licō* perhaps for *in sloco* (old form of *lōco*), *ī-licet*, *sci-licet*, *vīde-licet*, *im-primis*, *dum-taxat*, &c.

In the Romance languages Lat. *mente* (p. 549) is the favourite Adverbial suffix, though Lat. *-ō (-um)* is not uncommon, e.g. Vulg. Lat. *altō* or *allum* (Ital. *alto*, Fr. *haut*, Span. *alto*) (*-iter* has been lost). *Mente* (Abl. of *mens*) retains a trace of its independence in usages like Span. *temeraria y locamente*, O. Fr. *humle e dulcemente*. So firmly has it established its footing as Adverbial suffix that it is even added to already formed Adverbs, e.g. Ital. *quasimente*, O. Fr. *ausiment*. (For fuller details of the formation of Adverbs in Romance, see Meyer-Lübke, *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 637 sqq.).

§ 2. **Nominative Adverb-forms.** *Breviter*, &c. are better considered Nom. Sg. Masc. than Acc. Sg. Neut. for **brevi-terum*, since the loss of *-um* seems only to occur in a few words of constant use, such as *noenum*, *ni(hi)lum*, which came to be employed exclusively in that doublet-form which the words assumed before a vowel, e. g. *no(e)n(um) est*, *ni(hi)l(um) habeo* (ch. iii. § 52). *Iterum* did not become **iter*, nor *ceterum*, **ceter*. The crystallizing of the Nom. Sg. Masc. of the Adjective as an Adverb, used with any number or gender, finds a parallel in the extension of *pōtis*, properly Nom. Sg. Masc., Fem. only, e. g. *potis sum*, *potis es*, *potis est ille*, *potis est illa*, to all persons and numbers of the Verb, e. g. *qui istuc potis est fieri?*, Plaut., with Neuter subject (see ch. viii. § 97). The Adverbs (Prepositions) *praeter*, *propter*, &c. might be similarly explained; *praeter it ille*, **praetera it illa*, **praeteri eunt illi* became *praeterit*, *praetereunt* without distinction of gender or number (but see p. 554). *Nuper* (Superl. *nuperrime*) appears to be Nom. Sing. Masc. of the Adjective *nupĕro-* (Plaut. *Capt.* 718 recēns captum hominem, *nūperum*, *nouicium*) for **nōvi-pĕro-*, 'newly acquired,' unless it is Acc. Sg. Neut. of an I-stem Adj. (ch. v. § 34) for **nupere*. *Facil* (Paul. Fest. 61. 32 Th. 'facul' antiqui dicebant et 'faculter' pro facile; Fest. 266. 20 Th. 'perfacul' antiqui, et per se 'facul' dicebant, quod nunc facile dicimus; Non. 111. 21 M. 'facul' pro faciliter, huic contrarium est 'difficul'), a word used by Lucilius in his description of the Roman patricians (vi. 2 M.) :

peccare inpune rati sunt
posse, et nobilitate facul propellere iniquos,

is better regarded as Neut. Sg. for *facile*, with syncope of *-i*, as in *volup* for *volupe*, Neut. of **volupis* (ch. iii. § 36), than as Nom. Sg. Masc. of an Adj.-stem *faculo-* (cf. *sacri-ficulus*), since the reduction of *-lōs* to *-l* seems to be dialectal only (e. g. Oscan *famel*) (ch. vi. § 4), and not, like the reduction of *-rōs* to *-r* (e. g. Lat., Umbr. *ager*, Gk. *ἀγρός*), shared by Latin. We have *difficul* Nom. Sg. Neut. in Varro *Men.* 46 B. :

quod utrū sit magnum an parvum, facile an difficul.

Simul (older *semol*, C. I. L. i. 1175, in MSS. of Plautus *semul*, e. g. *Rud.* 760, *Men.* 405) (Umbr. *sumel*?) may be Acc. Sg. Neut. of *simūlis*, unless it rather shows the L-suffix of O. Sl. *ko-li*, *ko-lĕ*, 'when,' *to-li*, *to-lĕ*, 'then,' &c.; *simul* and *simulter* (a byform of *similiter*, used by Plaut. *Pseud.* 382) correspond to *facul* and *faculter*. *Deinceps* was declined like *princeps* in O. Lat. (Paul. Fest. 53. 1 Th. 'deincipem' antiqui dicebant proximo quemque captum, ut principem primum captum; cf. *ib.* 50. 5), and may have been associated with *princeps* in a fragmentary line on the Lex Repetundarum (C. I. L. i. 198. 79): *iudex deinceps faciat pr[incipie cessante]*. *Demus* (cf. Gk. *τῆμος*) was used by Livius Andronicus (Paul. Fest. 49. 27 Th.); it is the reading of the Palatine family of MSS. in Plaut. *Truc.* 245: *qui dē then-sauris integris demūs danunt (demum oggerunt A)*, and is required by the metre in *Trin.* 781. In the Adverbial compounds of *versus* the terminations *-us* and *-um* compete in the early literature, e. g. *rursum* and *rursus* (also *russum*, *rusum*, &c., ch. ii. § 104; *rursum* appears to be used in Plaut. after Compounds with *re-*, e. g. *redeo rursum*, and at the end of the line, *prorsum* (with local sense in Plaut. *Pers.* 677 *simulato quasi eas prorsum in navem*; *Mil.* 1193, &c.) and *prorsus* (cf. *prosa oratio*), *sursum* and *sursus*, but in the classical period one of the rival forms often has the monopoly, e. g. *rursus*, *prorsus*, *sursum* (for statistics, see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 259; Neue, *Forment.* iii³. 743). These compounds show other

adverbial suffixes in *unīversim* (Osc. *úniveresim*), *unōse* for **unō-vorse* (Pacuv. *Trag.* 213 R. *occidisti*, ut *mūlta paucis uérba unōse obnūntiem*). On the Preposition *versus*, see § 58. Adverbs in *-ter* are in classical Latin almost confined to Adjectives of the third Decl. (Cicero in his earlier writings uses *hūmānīter*, but finally discarded it for *hūmānē*), but in the older literature are often formed from O-stem Adjectives [Priscian, ii. 70. 20 H. gives a list of these from the older writers, e. g. *āmīcīter*, *maestīter*, Plaut., and the eleventh book of Nonius is devoted to obsolete Adverb forms, especially (1) Adverbs in *-ter* from O-stem Adjs., (2) in *-ē* from I-stem Adjs., e. g. *cēlēre*, *fīdēle*, (3) in *-tus*, e. g. *mēdulītus*, *largītus*, *commūnītus*]. The NT-stems have *-nter*, e. g. *vehementer*, *impūdenter*, instead of *-nt-ter* (cf. 3 Pl. Imper. *fēruntō* for **feront-tōd*, ch. viii. § 57), by dissimilation, some say, for **-nt-i-ter* (ch. iii. § 13, p. 176). From *audāx* we have *audacter* (less commonly *audacīter*; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), but from *fallāx*, *fallācīter*, from *lūquāx loquācīter*, from *prōcāx procācīter*, &c. *Difficūlter* is more usual than *difficīlter* (see Georges); *fācūlter* is mentioned by Paul. Fest. (61. 32 Th. 'facul' antiqui dicebant et 'faculter'), but *fācīlter* (see Georges) was the form that competed with *facīlē* (cf. Mart. Cap. iii. 325 cum *difficūlter dicamus*, cur 'faculter' dici non potest?); *simūlter* is quoted from Plaut. *Pseud.* 382 by Nonius 170. 19 M. Quintilian condemns both *audaciter* and *facīlter* [i. 6. 17 inhaerent ei (sc. analogiae) quidam molestissima diligentiae perversitate, ut 'audaciter' potius dicant quam audacter, licet omnes oratores aliud sequantur, et 'emicavit' non emicuit, et 'conire' non coire; his permittamus et 'audivisse' et 'scivisse' et 'tribunale' et 'faciliter' dicere], regarding *audacter* and *facile* as the true Latin forms.

Other Adverbs that might be called Nominative forms are: *ēminus* and *commīnus* (the spelling *co-minus* is due to the analogy of *ē-minus*; see Georges s. v.), which may be Nom. Sg. of Compound Adjectives (cf. Gk. *ἀντὶ-χείρ*, e. g. Soph. *Ant.* 1175 *Αἴμων ἔλαλεν, ἀντὶχείρ δ' αἰμάσσειται*); *recens* (used with a Perfect Participle, e. g. Lucr. vi. 791 *nocturnumque recens extinctum lumen*), which is equated with *libens* by Charisius (114. 21 K.): *utimur sic 'recens venit,' quod est pro adverbio nomen, ut 'libens dixit.'* (Similarly *repens* comes very near *repentē* in phrases like Liv. xxii. 8. 1: *repens alia nuntiatur clades*); *prō-tēnus* (also *prō-tēnus*), 'stretching forward,' may be the Nom. Sg. of an O-stem, as the (somewhat doubtful) form *prō-tenis* (Afran. *Com.* 107 R. *cōmisatum prōtenis rectā domum Digredimur*) may be the Nom. Sg. of an I-stem (ch. v. § 34); *sēcus* in *intrin-secus*, &c., has been sometimes explained as Nom. Sg. of an Adj. **seco*, lit. 'following from within.' But these, and indeed all the Adverbs cited as Nominatives, are capable of other explanations; *recens* (like *deinceps*) as Acc. Sg. Neut.; *cominus*, *eminus* [with the other Adverbs in *-s*, *rursus* and other compounds of *versus* (*vorsus*)] as augmented with the same particle *-s* (p. 573) as appears in Greek *μέχρι(s)*, *ἀμφίς* (and *ἀμφί*), *εὐθύ(s)*, &c. (with *dēmus* cf. Gk. *ἤμος*, *τῆμος*, and for *-tenus*, *-secus*, see above); *praeter*, *propter*, *subter* are best explained as suffixless Locatives (ch. vi. § 37) like O. Ind. *prā-tār*, 'early,' *sanu-tār*, 'away,' Lat. *super* and Gk. *ὑπέρ* (cf. O. Ind. *upār-i*, with the Locative suffix), Lat. *inter* and O. Ind. *antār* (but *antāri-kṣā-*), though they are also capable of being referred to the O. Ind. ending of local Adverbs, *-tra* (I.-Eur. *-trē* ?), e. g. *tātra*, 'there,' *yātra*, 'where,' *anyātra* (Lat. *ātiter* ?), 'elsewhere,' **prai-trē*, &c. becoming by syncope **prai-ter*, &c.; *prōcul* has been similarly explained as **pro-ile* (ch. iv. § 105), by Dissimilation from **pro-tre* (ch. iv. § 84), or as Acc. Neut. Sg. of a compound Adjective, whose second element

is from the same root, $q^{h}el-$, as Gk. $\tau\eta\lambda\epsilon$, $\acute{\pi}\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\iota$, but it is more naturally referred to some extension of the Preposition *prō* by a co-suffix (cf. *vēci-prōcus* from *re-co-* and *pro-co-*, O. Sl. *pro-kū*) ; *nūpēr* (Superl. *nūperrime*) may have as its second component the Preposition *per* of *antio-per* (§ 7), *sem-per* (?), Osc. *per* in *petiro-per* ‘quater,’ and as its first the adverbial particle **nū* (O. Ind. *nū*, ‘now,’ Gk. $\nu\acute{\upsilon}-\nu$, $\nu\acute{\upsilon}$, Lat. *nu-dius tertius*, &c., ch. x. § 10). The existence of Adverbs in Latin derived from Nom. Sing. case-forms is thus at once natural to imagine and difficult to prove.

§ 3. **Genitive Adverb-forms.** Examples of *nox*, used for *noctū*, in O. Lat. are XII Tab. : *si nox furtim faxit* ; Enn. *Ann.* 439 M. :

si luci, si nox, si mox, si jam data sit frux ;

(cf. Plaut. *Asin.* 598, and see Gell. viii. lemm. 1). In Lucil. iii. 22 M. it is qualified by *mediā*, as if *nocte* :

hinc media remis Palinurum peruenio nox.

The parallel Adverbs in other I.-Eur. languages, e. g. Gk. $\nu\kappa\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, O. Ind. *aktós*, ‘by night,’ *vástōs*, ‘by day’ (cf. Germ. *nachts*), suggest that it is a Genitive form (see however ch. iii. § 16). *Dius*, in O. Lat. ‘by day,’ may then be likewise a Genitive form (I.-Eur. **dīw-os* was the Gen. of the word for ‘day,’ O.-Ind. *divás* Gen., Gk. $\Delta\iota\acute{\phi}\acute{o}\varsigma$ Gen.) and *inter-dius*. They have also been explained as suffixless Locatives (ch. iv. § 37), like O. Ind. *sa-divas*, ‘at once,’ *pūrvē-dyús*, ‘early in the morning’ (so *pēnēs* may be a suffixless Loc. of *pēnus* Neut. § 37). Examples of *dius* are, Plaut. *Merc.* 862 *noctu neque dius* ; Titin. *Com.* 13 R. *noctu diusque*. *Interdīus* is more common, e. g. Plaut. *Asin.* 599 : *nunc enim esse*

negōtiosum interdīus uidēlicet Solōnem ;

(other instances in Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), just as *interdiū* became the usual word for ‘by day,’ while *diū* [formed on the analogy of *noctū*, a U-stem Loc. (ch. vi. § 37), according to one theory] is seldom found in this sense. (It is found only in conjunction with *noctu*, at least in the older writers). Nonius (98. 20 M.) gives as examples Plaut. *Cas.* 823 (apparently anapaestic) :

noctūque et diu ut uiro sūbdola sis ;

Aul. fr. 4 *nec noctu nec diu* ; Titin. *Com.* 27 R. (in his play about the life of the *fullones*) :

nec nōctu nec diū licet fullōnibus quiēscant.

[On *diu*, for a long time, see ch. x. § 12 ; we have *quandius* for *quandiu* in the epitaph of a litter-bearer (C. I. L. vi. 6308), *quamdius* (vi. 13101)]. *Mox* has been, like the Adverb *nox*, explained as an old Genitive-form, or a form with the Adverbial suffix *-s* (a variety of *-sū*, *-sī*, the suffix of the Loc. Plur. ?, cf. Gk. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\zeta$ and $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\zeta\acute{\upsilon}$) ; its cognates are O. Ind. *makṣū*, ‘soon, quickly,’ an Adverb from the Adjective *makṣū-*, ‘quick,’ O. Ir. *mos-* (e. g. *mos-ricub*, ‘I will soon come’), *moch*, ‘early.’ *Vix* (connected with *vicem* ?) must be of similar formation. *Per-nox* is an Adj. (e. g. *lunā pernocte*, Ov.), so in Late Lat. *pernox et perdius*, *-a*, *-um*.

§ 4. **Accusative Adverb-forms.** The Adverbial use of the Accusative Case was a feature of I.-Eur. syntax. In addition to the Latin examples already given (*vicem*, *id gēnus*, *secus* in *vīrīle secus*, &c.), may be mentioned *partem* (e. g. *magnam partem*, *maximam partem*), *principium* (e. g. Cato, *R. R.* 157. 1 *de brassica pythagorea*, *quid in ea boni sit salubritatisque*, *principium te cognoscere*

oportet). When used alone as an Adverb, the Acc. Sg. *partem* retains its old form *partim* (see Gell. x. 13 on *partim hominum venerunt* and Cato's *cum partim illorum erat*). If *saltem* is Acc. Sg. of **salti-*, a leap, lit. 'with a leap,' 'swiftly, easily, assuredly,' it has taken *-tem* by analogy of *au-tem*, *ī-tem*, &c. [*saltim*, e.g. *C. G. L.* v. 146. 13, is, according to Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v., a late spelling, like *decim* for *decem* (ch. ii. § 8; cf. *B. P. W.* xiii. 310], for the other Adverbial Accusatives of Verbal Nouns retain, in addition to the old Stem-suffix *-ti-* class. *-tiōn-*, ch. v. § 42), the old form of the Case-suffix, *-im*. Other examples of these Verbal Adverbs are *dātātīm* from the Frequentative *dātare*, whence *datatīm ludere*, to play at ball (Plaut. *Curc.* 296), a phrase used in the famous description of the coquette ('*Naev.*' *Com.* 75 R.): *quasi in choro*

ludēns datatīm dāt se et communēm facit.
aliūm tenet, aliī adnietat, alibī manus
est occupata, aliī peruellit pedem,
aliī dāt anulum āspectandum, ā labris
aliūm inuocat, cum ālio cantat, āttamen
aliūs dāt digito litteras;

praesertīm from *sero*, lit. 'in the front row' (cf. *dīsertīm* O. Lat. for *dīserte*); *tōlūtīm*, at a trot (see Nonius, 4. 1 M.), connected with *tollo*; *strictīm* (e.g. *strictīm tondere*, as opposed to *per pectinem tondere*, Plaut. *Capt.* 268) from *stringo*, to graze, touch the surface; *pēdētemptīm*, cautiously, like *sensim*, lit. 'feeling,' (Nonius quotes a byform *pedepressim*, 29. 1 M.); *passim* from *pando*; *cursim*, hastily, for which Virgil and others use *curso* [Abl. Sg. of the Verbal Noun-stem *curso-*, like the Comedians' *curriculō* (fugere, abire, percurrere, &c.), Abl. Sg. of *curriculum* (cf. Plaut. *Trin.* 1103, *Stich.* 337)]; *stātīm*, at once, lit. 'standing,' 'on the spot' like *īlicō*, § 7), is the Acc. Sg. of the Verbal Noun *stātī-* (class. *stātīōn-*), while O. Lat. *stātīm* (for the *ā*, see Nonius, 393. 5 M.; Donat. in *Phorm.* v. 3. 7), comes from a bystem *stātī-* (cf. *stātū-* and *stātū-*); in Plautus the word has the sense of 'standing to one's ground,' e.g. Plaut. *Amph.* 239 *nēc recedit loco quīn statim rēm gerat*; *ib.* 276 *ita statim stant signa*; it does not mean 'at once' till Afranius' time (Langen, *Beitr.* pp. 16 and 337). Parallel with the Adjectives in *-āto-* derived from Nouns, e.g. *togatus* from *tōga*, and, like them, not postulating the existence of a verb in *-are* (e.g. **togare*) (ch. v. § 28), are Adverbs in *-ātīm* like *assulatīm*, from *assūla*, a splinter (e.g. Plaut. *Capt.* 832 *āperate hasec ambās foris, Priūs quam pultando āssulatīm fōribus exitiūm ādfero*), *guttatīm* from *gutta*, *ostiatīm* from *ostium*, *vicatīm* from *vicus*, *gradatīm* from *grādus*, &c., also *paulatīm*, *pauillatīm*, *nostratīm* from *noster*; cf. *nostrates*), and from proper names, *tongiliatīm* (*tongiliatīm loqui*, . . . a Tongilio parasito, qui . . . salutatus convicio responderet; see Löwe, *Prodr.*), *zopyriatīm*, Lucil. ix. 74 M. *Vir* forms its Adverb with *-itīm*, *viritīm* (so *proprietīm* Lucr. ii. 975). *Confestīm* comes from a stem **festi-*, a byform of which, **festiōn-*, is indicated by the Verb *festīno*, from which Virgil (*A.* ix. 488) coined the Adj. *festīnus*. These Adverbs in *-itīm* (*-itīm*) were more frequent in early than in classical Latin (Gellius xii. 15 remarks on their frequency in the historian Sisenna), but returned into fashion at a later period (see *A. L. L.* viii. 98). *Vicissīm* (which some derive from **vic-essi*, a Loc. Plur. of **vix*, Acc. *vicem*) is an abnormal form. In O. Lat. we have also *vicissatīm*, with that substitution of *-atīm* for *-itīm*, *-m*, which we see in two forms mentioned by Paul. Fest. 79. 12 Th., *interatīm* for *intērim* and *interduatīm* (cf. Plaut. *Truc.* 882?) for *interdum*. *Prō-tīnus* (also spelt *prō-tēnus*; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) meant (1) forward, onward (of

space or time), e.g. *en ipse capellas Protenus aeger ago*, Virg.; *sic vives protinus*, Hor.; (2) without interval of space, e.g. Virg. *A. iii. 416 cum protinus utraque tellus Una foret*, of the traditional connexion of Italy with Sicily; (3) without interval of time, forthwith (its usual sense); *quā-tenus* (also spelt *qua-tinus*; see Georges), whose earlier form *quatenos* is quoted by Festus (346. 34 Th.) from a speech of Scipio Africanus, meant originally (1) 'as far as,' of space, then (2) 'as long as,' of time, then acquired a causal sense like our 'in so far as,' a usage found first in Lucr. *ii. 927*, &c., but avoided by the classical prose writers, as well as by Virgil; in later Latin it took also (4) the sense of 'quomodo,' 'qua ratione,' (5) the final sense of 'ut,' (6) the consecutive sense of 'ut,' (7) the force of an Acc. before an Inf., and was very widely used (see *A. L. L. v. 399*). (On the Prep. *tenus*, see § 54. Adverbs in *-am* are usually called Accusatives Sing. Fem., though a new theory makes them relics of the old *Ā-stem* Instr. Sg. in *-ām*, of which *-ā* was a byform, and explains Gk. Adverbs in *-ā* like *τάχα*, *ἄκα*, *κρύφα* as Instrumentals in *-ῃ*; see *I. F. i. 17*). Other examples quoted are: *perp̄eram*, falsely, wrongly, said to be Acc. Sg. Fem. of *perperus* (cf. *C. G. L. iv. 141. 19* 'perperum,' *perversum*), sc. *viam*, an Adjective used by the Dramatist Accius in his poem on stage technique (*Pragmaticon*, fr. inc. i. M.), a precursor of Horace's *Ars Poetica*:

discrībere in theatro p̄pereros
p̄pularis,

along with the derivative noun *perp̄eritūdo* (fr. inc. ii. M.):

ēt eo plectuntūr poetae quām suo uitio saepius
dūctabilitate *ānīmī* nimia uēstra aut perperitūdine;

protinam, forth, forward, an O. Lat. Adverb, used always of motion forward from a place of rest (Langen, *Beitr.* p. 163), e.g. Plaut. *fr. 16 G. dare p̄dibus protinam sēse ab his regiōnibus*, and sometimes wrongly written *protinus* in MSS. of Plautus and Terence (e.g. Ter. *Phorm. 190*), seems to be an Acc. Sg. Fem. of an Adjective-stem **pr̄tino-*, as *continū* is Abl. Sg. Neut. of the Adjective-stem *continus*; *pr̄o-miscam* (e.g. Plaut. *Pseud. 1062 ut meā laetitia laētus promiscām siet*; cf. Paul. Fest. 281. 1 Th.) is similarly related to the usual *pro-miscue* (also *promisce*).

Of Accusative Plural, *ālūs* (sc. *vices*), at other times, *alt̄erūs* quoted (apparently from Cato) by Paul. Fest. 20. 8 Th., *utrasque*, on both occasions, used by the historian Cassius Hemina (ap. Non. 183. 25 M.: in Hispania pugnatum bis. *utrasque nostri loco moti*), and by the comedian Caecilius Statius (*Com. 225 R.*:

atque h̄erēle,
utr̄asque te, cum ad n̄os uenis, subf̄arcinatam uidi),

have been called Locative Plural forms like Gk. *θύρ̄ασι*, and the occasional use of *f̄ōr̄ās* in the sense of *f̄ōr̄is* (better explained as a vulgarism, e.g. Petron. 30. p. 21. 10 B. III *et pridie Kalendas Januarias C. noster foras cenat*, the entry on the engagement-tablets of the wealthy parvenu, Trimalchio; cf. *ib. 47, p. 32. 4 B.*) has been referred to the same source; *contra* is an Adverb, not a Preposition (but *Pers. 13 contra me astat*; cf. *Pseud. 156*), in Plautus and Terence, e.g. *tueri contra* (cf. Liv. i. 16. 6 and ix. 6. 8 *contra intueri*), *auro contra vendere*, &c., and has the final vowel short like *frustrā* (for the quantity *-ā*, see Brix, *Trin.*³

introd. p. 20) [*ne frustra sis*, 'don't mistake,' is frequent in Plaut., but *frustra sum* (cf. *ita sum*, *bene sum*, &c.) is avoided by classical writers (*A. L. L.* ii. 3), though *frustra* in Plautus usually occurs with this verb (with other verbs *nequiquam*)]. *Contrā* can hardly be anything else than Acc. Plur. Neut. (cf. Gk. *ἀντία* Pl., *ἀντίον* Sg.) of **con-t(e)ro-* (ch. v. § 16); and *frustrā* may be the same case of a stem **frustro-*, whence *frustrari* [cf. Liv. ii. 31. 9 *neque frustrabor cives meos neque ipse frustra dictator ero*; Ennius in one of his *Saturae* (inc. 84 M.) plays on the words *frustra* and *frustrari* for four lines consecutively: *nām qui lepide pōstulat ālterum frustrāri, Quēm frustratur frūstra eum dicit esse frūstra*, and so on, somewhat in the style of the Schoolmaster in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*]; *torā tueri* and similar adverbial Accusatives Pl. Neut. belong, like *dulce ridentem*, to the language of poetry. (Servius ad *Aen.* iii. 594 *cetera Graius*, &c., quotes from Sallust *sanctus alia*; cf. Tac. *Ann.* xii. 3 *juvenem et alia clarum*, and see *A. L. L.* ii. 90).

The Comparative Degree of the Adverb is in Latin (as in Greek) expressed by the Acc. Sg. Neut. of the Adjective (the Superlative in Greek, but not in Latin, by the Acc. Pl. Neut.), e. g. *pejus* (Superl. *pestime*), *longius* (Superl. *longissime*). The Adverb corresponding to the Compar. Adj. *major* (pronounced 'māj-jor,' ch. ii. § 55) is not **majus* but *magis*; this *magis*, properly **ma(h)is* (Osc. *mais*), takes its *g* from *magnus*, as *fīgūra* for **fhura* (ch. iv. § 116) takes its *g* from *fungo*, and represents either I.-Eur. **mais* (**mais*?), (Goth. *mais*), from a stem *mā-*, seen in O. Ir. *mār* (*mōr*), 'great,' or more probably **maghis* from a stem *magh-*, seen in O. Ind. *māh-*, 'great' (cf. the Oscan name *Mahio-*). In either case the suffix is *-is*, the weak grade of the Comparative suffix *-ios*, seen in Superlatives like Gk. *πλεῖστος*, Goth. *ma-is-ts*, &c. (ch. vi. § 52, just as the *-iv* of Att. *πλεῖν*, a byform of *πλεῖον* and *πλεόν*, is the weak grade of *-ion* (see on these weak grades ch. iv. § 51, and on the Compar. suffix, ch. vi. § 53, and cf. *magis-tro-*, *minis-tro-*, Osc. *mins-tro-*). This *-is* seems to have been confused by the Romans with *-is*, the Nom. Sg. ending of I-stem Adjectives, like *facilis*, *potis*, so that from *magis*, regarded as a Nom. Sg. Masc. or Fem., was formed *māgē*, a Nom. Sg. Neut., as *pōtē* from *pōtis* (cf. Serv. ad *Aen.* x. 481 *nunc mage sit*, &c.: 'mage' . . . propter metrum dictum est pro magis, sicut etiam 'pote' pro potis, . . . quod adeo in usum venit ut etiam in prosa inveniatur; Cicero in Frumentaria: mage condemnatum hominem in iudicium adducere non posse), whence *mācōlo* (pronounced **marvōlo*?, ch. viii. § 97) for *mag(e)-vōlo*; *nīmīs* did not produce a parallel Neuter in *-ē*, **nīme*, perhaps because there existed already a cognate Neuter in *-ium*, *nīmium* (Neut. of the Adj. *nīmius*) with Comparative sense, 'too much'; but *sātis*, a Noun meaning 'sufficiency' (cf. *fātis*, § 7), and properly used in sentences like *satis est mihi divitiarum*, then extended as an Adverb to sentences like *satis divitiarum habeo*, *satis dices sum*, developed a Neuter **sate*, curtailed to *sat*¹); *plus*, if *plous* on the S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L.* i. 196, of 186 B. C.) be merely an expression of the sound *plūs* (as *plouruma*, *Clou[ī]* on the epitaph of the actor, i. 1297, seem to show *ou* for *ū*,

¹ Another explanation of *sat* makes it Neut. Sg. of a stem *satu-* (cf. Lith. *sotūs*, 'satisfying'), whence, with addition of the suffix *-ro-*, was formed the Latin Adj. *sātūr* (stem *satu-ro-*). *Paene* may similarly represent **paenū*

(cf. *pēnūria*). *Satin* (with the Interrog. Particle *-nō*) is used in questions, e. g. *satin abiit?* 'has he gone?' Terence puns on *satin* and *satis* in *Phorm.* 683: *Satin est id? Nescio hērcle: tantum iūssum sum.*

ch. iv. § 37), will have, like *magis* and *nimis*, the comparative suffix *-is*, and will represent **plo-is* [cf. *ploera*, 'plura,' an archaism used by Cicero in his laws (*Legg.* iii. 3. 6), *plo-ir-ume*, 'plurimi,' on one of the oldest Scipio epitaphs (i. 32, end of the third cent. B. C. ?)], with root *plo-*, a variety of the root *ple-* of Greek *πλείων*, *πλείστος* (ch. vi. § 55). That forms like *mage*, &c. are not mere expressions of a tendency to drop final *s* in pronunciation (ch. ii. § 137). We see from a line like Plaut. *Poen.* 461 : *conténtiores máge erunt atque auidi minus*, where the final of the word is elided (cf. ch. viii. § 78 on *-rē* and *-rīs* in 2 Sg. Pass.).

For *plērum-que*, *plērum* is used in a passage of the historian Sempr. Asellio (ap. Prisc. i. p. 182. 13 H. *ut fieri solet plērum, ut in victoria mitior mansuetiorque fiat*), an Acc. Sg. Neut. of the O. Lat. Adjective *plērus*, used for example by Pacuvius, *Trag.* 320 R. :

periére Danaí, pléra pars pessúm datast.

Other examples of the Adverbial Acc. Sg. Neut. of I-stem Adjectives are : *vólup* for *vólupē* (ch. iii. § 36) ; *impūnē* from *impūnis*, a compound of *in* and *poena* ; *vīlē*, an Adverb in common use in the time of Charisius (116. 7 ; 187. 7 ; 183. 14 and 18 K.) ; *fīdēlē*, quoted from Plaut. *Capt.* 439 (*fac fīdēle sis fīdēlis*) by Nonius, 512. 59 M. ; *sublīmē*, aloft. For this last we often find *sublīmen*, as in the Plautine expressions *sublīmen rapere, ferre, auferre*, which is nothing but an Adverbial word-group *sub līmen*, 'under or up to the lintel' (on the confusion in MSS. between *sublīme*, *sublīmem* and *sublīmen*, see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 462) ; *saepē*, Neut. of an old Adj. **saepis* (whence *saepio*) of which the Superl. is possibly to be read in Plaut. *Pers.* 633 :

ūbī rerum omnīum bonarum cōpiast saepīssuma,

'the most closely packed store,' 'the densest store' (*frēquens* seems to be connected with *farcio* by a similar transference of meaning).

Gellius (x. 1) says that Pompey consulted various authorities, and finally Cicero, on the question whether he should write *tertium* or *tertio* consul in the dedicatory inser. on the temple of Victory, and by his advice wrote merely *tert.* The distinction between the two words is a slight one, 'during the third year' and 'in the third year.'

§ 5. Ablative (Instr.) and Locative Adverb-forms. The normal formation of Adverbs from O-stem Adjectives was in *-ē*, older *-ēd* (e. g. *facilūmed* on the S. C. Bacch., *C. I. L.* i. 196 ; cf. Falisc. rected, Osc. *amprufid* 'improbe,' Umbr. *rehte, toce* 'publice'), a suffix which in classical Latin was distinctive of O-stems as *-(i)ter* of I- and Consonant-stems. The ending *-ō* (the Abl. suffix, originally *-ōd* ; possibly in some words the Instrumental suffix, originally *-ō*, but see below) competes, as we have seen, with *-ē* in some Adverbs formed from O-stem Adjectives, and is exclusively used by good writers in *sūbito* (cf. O. Lat. *desubito*), *omnīno*, *mērito* (*meritod*, *C. I. L.* i. 190), the Abl. of *meritum*, desert (cf. Plaut. *Asin.* 737 *meritissimo ejus*), &c. Charisius seems to say that the use of *-o* for *-e* in Adverbs was a feature of some dialects of Latin (193. 16 K. *non quia negem ultra Safinum interque Vestinos Teatinis et Marrucinis esse moris e litteram relegare, o videlicet pro eadem littera claudentibus dictionem*). Adverbs formed from O-stem Nouns have *-ō*, e. g. *mōdō*, with Adverb or Preposition prefixed in *postmodo*, *prōpōmodo* [these

are not early forms; *postmodo* is indeed read in Ter. *Hec.* 208, but *propemodum* is the only form used in the old Drama. Asinius Pollio (Cic. *Fam.* x. 33. 1) seems to have introduced the form *postmodo* into prose, and Livy prefers it to *postmodum* (see Neue, ii³. p. 600); O. Lat. *antigerio* (antiqui pro valde dixerunt, Paul. Fest. 6. 18 Th.; vel admodum vel imprimis, Gl. Placid.; cf. Gl. Philox.), a word described by Quintilian (viii. 3. 25; cf. i. 6. 40) as quite obsolete in his day, apparently Abl. Sg. of a Verbal Noun, an IO-stem (ch. v. § 4), *anti-gerium* from *antē* and *gēro*, a carrying in front; O. Lat. *nūmēro*, quickly, or too quickly, e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 287 numero huc aduenis ad prandium, whence Varro (ap. Non. 352. 32 M.) derives the name *Numerius*, 'prematurely born,' a Beneventan name first introduced into the Roman aristocracy, according to the tradition, by a Fabius who married the daughter of a rich citizen of Beneventum (Fest. 178. 32 Th.); *numero*, probably used originally with Verbs of motion, may mean 'with musical note or rhythm,' like Germ. nach Noten; *vulgo* from *vulgus*; *principio* (rarely Acc. Sg. *principium*); *impendio* (Abl. of *impedium*, outlay), used as an Adverb (Gell. xix. 7. 10 translates it by *impense*) by the Republican Dramatists, especially with *magis*, *minus*, e. g. Ter. *Eun.* 587 impēndio magis animus gaudebat mihi. Instead of *fortē*, the Nom. *fors* is sometimes used (e. g. Virg. *A.* ii. 139) with an ellipse of *sit an* [cf. *forsitan* (first in Terence¹) and *forsan* (first in Lucret.), often written *forsitam* and *forsam* (see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 570) by Anal. of Advbs. in *-am*? cf. p. 69], while *fortasse* and *fortassis* (in O. Lat. followed by Acc. and Inf, e. g. Plaut. *Asin.* 36 ubi fit polenta, tē fortasse dicere, but also, e. g. *Rud.* 140 fortāsse tu huc uocātus es ad prāndium) seem to be parts of a verb **fortare*, to assert. affirm, derived from O. Lat. *fortus*, strong, as *af-firmare* from *firmus*. *Opēřē*, 'Abl.' of *opus*, appears in a great many Adverbial expressions, e. g. *magis opere*, *tantopere* for *magn(ō) opere*, *tant(ō) opere* (cf. Plaut. *Mil.* 75 me opere orauit maximo). *Ritē* is a similar formation from **ris*, a by-form of *ritus* (cf. O. Ind. řtū-. 'the fitting time,' esp. for a sacrifice, řtá-, 'fitting, suitable,' P. P. P. řtēna, 'fitly, duly,' Adv. (Instr.)).

Tēmēřē (on the quantity of the final *e*, see *A. L. L.* iv. 51) is either the Loc. Sg. of a lost Noun **temus* (cf. O. Ind. tāmās-, 'darkness'), lit. 'in the dark,' or Acc. Sg. Neut. of a lost Adj. **temeris*, lit. 'darkly, blindly' (cf. O. Lat. řēmēřiter). On the adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, *hūmā*, *dōmī*, *militiāe*, &c., see ch. vi. §§ 37-38. *Diē* whether with original *-ē* (cf. *eod die*, *C. I. L.* xi. 4766, an inser. where *-ā* is not invariably written after a long vowel; *die noine* or *dze noine*, 'on the ninth day,' on the Dvenos inser., if this reading be the correct one) or with original *-ā* [cf. Falise foied, apparently 'hodie' (*Not. Scav.* 1887, pp. 262 and 307): foied vino pipafo kra karefo 'hodie vinum bibam, eras carebo'] occurs in a great many Adverbial word-groups, e. g. *postrī-die* (cf. *die crastinā*), *přī-die*, *cotti-die* and *cōi-die* (spelt *quotidie* only by precisians, Quint. i. 7. 6), *pēren-die*, *hō-die*, *mēřī-die* (see ch. iv. § 112), from which was formed the Noun *meridies*. *Cotti-die* can hardly represent anything but a compound of *dies* and the word *quot* in some form or other (cf. *quot Kalendis*², Plaut. *Stich.* 60; *quotannis*, and in Late Latin *quot diebus* and *quot dies*) with *co-* written for *quo-*, its equivalent in sound (ch. iv. § 137), but what that form was is not easy to say. Some make it *quō-tus*, a correlative of *tōtus* (cf. *totos dies*, Plaut. *Aut.* 73; *totis horis*, *Mil.* 212);

¹ Whether *forsitan* really occurs in Terence is doubtful. (*Fleck. Jahrb.* 1894, p. 284.)

² *cotidie*, the reading of the MSS. in Plaut. *Stich.* 165, is changed by editors to *quot dies*.

others postulate a **quot-tus* (beside *quō-tus* from *quo-*) formed from *quot-* with that TO-suffix which is used in Ordinal Numerals, *quar-tus*, *quin-tus*, &c., just as *quot-umus* (Plaut. *Pseud.* 962. 1173) is formed on the type of *septimus*; others again suppose **quōd(i)tus* (O. Ind. *katithá-*) to have been a byform of *quōtus*; *peren-die*, the day after to-morrow, is connected with Osc. *perum*, without (originally 'beyond'; cf. Gk. *πέπᾱ*), of the phrase *perum dolum matlom* 'sine dolo malo,' and means literally 'on the beyond day'; *hō-die* seems to join to *die* the bare stem *hō-* (but see ch. iii. § 51 on *sī-quidem*). (For other Abl. and Loc. Adverb-forms, see ch. vi. § 38.)

Eādem, at the same time, always with the Fut. or Fut. Pft. in Plautus, e. g. *Trin.* 577:

i hac, Lésbonice, mécum, ut coram núptiis
dies cóstituatur; eādem haec confirmābimus,

is occasionally found without ellipse of *ōpērā*, e. g. *Capt.* 449:

séquere me, uiáticum ut dem á tarpezitá tibi:
eādem opera a praetóre sumam sýngraphum;

ānā may, in some uses at least, have sprung from a similar phrase; cf. *Pseud.* 318:

quia pol quá opera credám tibi,
ūna opera alligém canem fugitiuam agnínis láctibus.

Of Adverbs in *-ē* from O-stems may be noticed: *valde* [the full form *vālide* is found in Plautus, *Pseud.* 145 (AP), &c.] from *validus*; Cicero was the first to use it with an Adj.; *fērē* and *fermē* are related as Positive and Superl. (cf. p. 185).

§ 6. **Adverbs in -tus.** The best established in classical usage were *anti-quitus*, *divinitus*, providentially, *funditus*, lit. 'from the ground,' 'from the bottom' (derived from *fundo-*, O. Ir. *bonn*, Gael. *bonn*, 'the sole, the ground or base'; cf. O. Ind. *budhná-*, Gk. *πυθμήν* and *πόνδαξ*, the bottom of a vessel, O. Engl. *botm*), *pēnitus*, lit. 'from within' (see § 37 on *pēnēs*), *rādicitus*, *intus*. *Intus* is used not only of motion from within, e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 218 *euocate intus Culindrum*, but also like Greek *ἐντός* (cf. *ἐκτός*), of rest within, e. g. *Capt.* 192 *ibo intro atque intus súbducam ratiúnculam*; cf. Lucil. ix. 59 M., who explains the distinction between *ad* and *apud* as the same as that between *intrō* and *intus*:

intro nos uocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se.

Quintilian declares the use of *intus* in the sense of *intro* (motion to within) to be a solecism (i. 5. 51). (The suffix *-tus*, when added to another preposition, *sub*, has the same variety of meaning; for *subtus*, like *intus*, denotes not merely motion from, but also rest in, e. g. *uti subtus homo ambulare possit*, Cato, *R. R.* xlvi. 2). But in the older and the later literature many other of these Adverbs occur. Nonius in his eleventh book, which deals with the Adverb forms of the older writers, cites *commūnitus*, *publicitus*, *pugnitus*, with the fist, *hūmānitus*, *immortālitus*, *largitus*, 'pro large'; and elsewhere mentions *ānimitus*, *germānitus*, *mēdullitus* [from the *Saturae* of Ennius (l. 7 M.):

Enni poeta, salue, qui mortālibus
uersus propinas flāmmeos medūllitus],

ocūlitus, p̄rimitus, sollemnitus, &c. From the Adverb *penitus* Plautus coined the Superlative Adj. *penitissumus* (see Varro, *Men.* 522 B. ut ait Plautus 'penitissumae'), which is common in Late Latin. He uses in one passage an Adj. *penitus* (*Asin.* 40 usque ex penitis faucibus), which also found currency in the late literature (cf. *penitē* Adv., Catull. lxi. 178).

§ 7. **Adverbial word-groups and compounds.** *Antiper* πρὸ τούτου, Gloss. Philox., seems, if the reading is right, to represent **antia* [Acc. Pl. Neut. of **antio-*, Gk. ἀντίος : cf. *antiae* (sc. *comae*), front curls], with the Preposition *per* (on *o* for *u* after *i* in the unaccented syllable, e. g. *filiolus*, see ch. iii. § 18), as *p̄arum-per* represents *p̄arum* (Acc. Sg. Neut. of **par-o-*, little, a byform of *par-uo-*, *parrus*) with the same Preposition (cf. the Umbro-Oscan Numeral Adverbs, Umbr. triiu-per, 'three times.' Osc. *petiro-pert*, four times; on the form *pert*, see § 38). *Topper*, a word quite obsolete in Quintilian's day (i. 6. 40 ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt 'topper' et 'antigerio' et 'exanclare' et 'prosapia,' et Saliorum carmina vix sacerdotibus suis satis intellecta) seems to be a similar word-group with an Acc. Sg. Neut. **tod* (from the Pronominal-stem *to-*, ch. vii. § 13; cf. *is-tud*) governed by the Preposition *per*; according to the Roman grammarians (see Festus, p. 532 Th.) the word had two meanings, (1) 'cito, celeriter. temere,' e. g. Liv. Andronicus (a translation of Homer, *Od.* viii. 138 sq.):

námque núllum peíus mácerat húmánum
quámde máre saeuom, uís et cui sunt mágnae;
tópper córpus confringent inportúnae úndae.

and in his translation of Bk. xii. 17:

tópper cíti ad aédis uénimus Circái,

and of Bk. x. 395:

tópper fácit hómines ut p̄rius fuérunt;

(2) 'fortasse,' a later sense, e. g. Pacuvius (*Trag.* 424 R.):

tópper tecum sít potestas fáxit si m̄cúm uelit,

and the historian Caelius Antipater (cotemp. of C. Gracchus): eadem re gesta, topper nihilo minore negotio acto, gratia minor esset. *Sem-per* may likewise have as its first element an Acc. Sg. Neut. **sem* (Gk. ἔν), and as its second the Preposition *per* (*sempiternus*¹ may then be a formation on the analogy of *aeviternus*; but see *Suppl. Arch. Glott. Ital.* i. 58). These examples suggest that in *paulis-per*², *tantis-per*, *aliquantis-per* the first element may be a Neuter-stem in *-is*, possibly a weak grade of Comparative *-ius* (cf. *māgis*, p. 558), and not, as is usually thought, an Abl. (Loc. Instr.) Plural form, *paulis*, 'by littles,' 'little by little.' The *-per* of these words however may be the Greek *-περ* of ὡσπερ, καθάπερ, &c. (ch. x. § 1). (On *nuper*, see § 2.) *Impraesentiārum* is more naturally analyzed into *in praesentia rerum* (a phrase which actually occurs in

¹ Explained as **sempe(r)ternus* with loss of *r* by Dissimilation (ch. ii. § 103)

² *Paulisper*, with the tall form of *I* to indicate the long quantity, occurs in *C. I. L.* vi. 27788.

its full form; see *A. L. L.* iv. 11), with suppression of one of two similarly sounding syllables (see p. 176), than into *in praesentia harum*, with ellipse of *rerum*. Another adverbial word-group, consisting of a Preposition with its Noun, is *affatim*, for *ad-fatim* from a lost noun **futis*, weariness (cf. *fatigo*), e. g. Liv. Andr. *Com.* 5 R. *affatim* edi, bibi, lusi; Plaut. *Poen.* 534 *bibas . . . usque affatim*, where *affatim* (perhaps better written *ad fatim*, for an early *affatim* would have become **affetim*) means 'abundantly'; it is also used with a Gen. in the sense of 'abundance,' e. g. Plaut. *Men.* 457 *affatim* hominumst. Paul. Fest. 8. 34 Th. says: Terentius 'affatim' dixit pro eo quod est ad lassitudinem, which shows that the grammarians of the Empire still realized that *affatim* was a combination of the Preposition *ad* with a Noun (like *ad saturitatem*, Plaut. *Rud.* 758; *ad rāvim*, *Aut.* 336, *Cist.* 304; *praeconis ad fastidium*, Hor. *Epod.* 4. 12). Indeed from the words of Gellius (vi. 7) we gather that in the second century A. D. the Adverb was divided in spelling and pronunciation into two words *ad fatim*, for he speaks of the pronunciation *áf-fatim* (like *ádmódum*) as unusual, only to be defended on the supposition that the phrase was one word and not two (quod 'affatim' non essent duae partes orationis, sed utraque pars in unam vocem coaluisset). It was possibly this pronunciation *ad fátim* that gave rise to the curtailed Adverb *fatim*, which was in use in the time of Servius (4th cent. A. D.) (Serv. ad *Aen.* i. 123 'fatim' enim abundanter dicimus). *Amussim* (Paul. Fest. 5. 3 Th.), Accus. of *amussis*, a carpenter's rule, may be a similar late curtailment of *ad amussim*, though we find *examussim* as early as Plautus. Another word-group of the kind is *sedulo*, from *sē*, a Preposition used in O. Lat. in the sense of its cognate *sine* (§ 51), and *dōlus*. From the Adverb *se-dūlo* (with *ū* for *ō* in the unaccented syllable, ch. iii. § 26) was formed the Adjective *sedulus*. That this is the true account of *sedulo* is clear from *se dulo malo* of the Lex Agraria (*C. I. L.* i. 200. 40), and from the comparison of phrases like Plaut. *Trin.* 90 *haud dicam dolo*, 480 *non tibi dicam dolo*, *Men.* 228 *non dicam dolo*, with *Capt.* 886 *quod ego dico sedulo*, Ter. *Phorm.* 453 *ego sedulo hunc dixisse credo* (but *sedulo* is commoner with *facio* than with *dico*); though the confusion of *sedulo* with an Adverb from an Adjective-stem *sedulo-* must have been very early, for the byform *sedulum* is found in a line of 'Plautus' (*fr.* 41 G.) *sedulum est*, and in a plebiscitum about weights and measures quoted by Festus (322. 3. Th.): *ex ponderibus publicis, quibus hac tempestate populus oetier qui solet, uti coaequetur sedulum, uti quadrantal uini octoginta pondo siet, congius uini decem pondo siet, &c.* (cf. later *sedule*). The Roman grammarians usually explained the word in this way; Acron however, in his commentary on Terence, derived the word from an Adjective-stem *sedulo-*, as *falso* from the Adj. *falso-* (ap. Charis. 192. 30; 219. 5 K.). Another combination of Preposition and Noun is *ob-viam*, which has its literal sense in Plautus (usually with *esse*, *ire*, *venire*, &c.); thus in *Capt.* 791 the parasite Ergasilus, who is hurrying to give Hegio news of the arrival of his son, cries out:

émīnor intérminorque néquis obstiterit óbuiam,

'that no one stand in my way'; it has not the sense of *praesto* in Plautus nor in Terence. From *obviam* was formed the Adjective *obvius* (but cf. *pervium*, *pervius*), as from *sedulo*, *sedulus*. Like *obviam* (and *inter-vias* with *vias* Acc. Pl.) is *obiter*, a word regarded with suspicion by purists, though Augustus gave it his sanction, and reproved Tiberius for using *per viam* instead. The Emperor Hadrian seems to have reversed his predecessor's decision (Charis. 209. 12 K.

'obiter' divus Hadrianus Sermonum I quaerit an Latinum sit . . . quamquam divus Augustus reprehendens Ti. Claudium ita loquitur : scribis enim 'per viam' ἀντὶ τοῦ obiter). *Illicō* is explained by Charisius (201. 17 K.) as *in-licō* (the length of the initial *ī* could be accounted for by the old form *sloco*, ch. iv. § 150), and has often this sense in Old Latin authors (for examples, see Charisius, l. c. and Nonius, 325. 6 M.) (in Plautus the local sense is not nearly so common as the temporal, and is found only with verbs of rest, e. g. *Rud.* 878 *ibidem ilico manete* ; 836 *illic astate ilico*) : Nonius (l. c.) makes it the equivalent of 'in eo loco,' but the sense of *ibi* is foreign to *ilico*, a fact which tells against its derivation from **ī*, an old Abl. Sg. of *is*, and *locus*. *Ilico* has not the sense of 'on that spot,' but of 'on the spot' (e. g. *ilico hic ante ostium*, Plaut. *Trin.* 608), and its change from a local to a temporal meaning finds an exact counterpart in our phrase 'on the spot,' which may be used in the sense of 'immediately,' 'without delay.' Curiously enough the O. Lat. adverbial word-group *ilicet*, which in the Comedians has the sense of *ire licet* (e. g. Plaut. *Capt.* 469 :

ilicet parasiticae arti máxumam malám crucem,

'the profession of diner-out may go hang itself on the highest possible gallows'), from which by an easy transition it acquired that of *actum est* [e. g. Plaut. *Cist.* 685 *perii, opinor, actumst, ilicet*, was brought again into fashion by Virgil in the sense of *ilico*, e. g. *Aen.* xi. 468 :

ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe.

[Charisius quotes the note of a commentator on this line : (*ilicet*) nunc pro *ilico*, id est statim. antiqui pro *eas licet*,' and mentions a somewhat similar use of the word in a line of Afranius (*Com.* 215 R.) : an tu eloquens *ilicet* ?, 'have you become an orator all at once ?']. By another freak of language the confusion of *ilicet* with a word of similar sound was repeated some centuries later, when it was used (e. g. by Sidonius Apollinaris, fifth cent. A. D.) in the sense of *scilicet* (cf. Paul. Fest. 74. 22 'ilicet,' sine dubio). A verbal group like *ilicet* is *videlicet*, which in the earlier period occurs with the construction of *videre licet*, e. g. Plaut. *Asin.* 599 :

nunc enim esse

negótiosum intérdius uidelicet Solónem,

Lucret. i. 210 :

esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum,

also *scilicet*, construed like *scire licet* in such a line as Plaut. *Pseud.* 1179 : *scilicet solitum esse*, 'of course he used to' (on these verbal Noun stems *i-*, *vide-*, *sci-*, see ch. viii. § 34). *Sis* (for *sī vīs*, ch. ii. § 53), *sultis* Plur., similarly takes an Inf. in Plaut. *Asin.* 309 *sis amanti sūbuenire fāmiliari filio*.

The word *mōdus* enters into several adverbial word-groups. Besides *admodum*, *propemodum* (and later *propemodo*), *postmodum* (and *postmodo*), which have been already mentioned, we have *quemadmodum*, *quōmodo* [cf. *cujusmodi*, *hujusmodi*, *ejusmodi*, &c., which in Plautus are scanned as cretics or the equivalents of cretics (ch. vii. § 22), *cuicūmodi* (perhaps not in Plautus)], *quōdammodo*, *tantummodo* and (in Late Latin) *solummodo*, &c. (cf. the compounds *omnī-modis*, *multī-modis*, on which see Neue, ii³. pp. 609 sq.). We find *rēs* in *quā-rē*, *quam-ob-rem*, &c., *dies* in *in-dies*, *prope-diem*.

A Preposition with a Noun (or Adj.) appears also in *dē-nūō*, for *de nūvo* (with

u for unaccented *ov*, ch. iii. § 24), like *de integro, ex-templo* (in Plaut. also *ex-tempulo*), from *templum* in its O. Lat. sense of *locus* (e. g. *Acherusia templa*, Enn.), *in-cassum*, lit. 'into the empty' (cf. *cassa nux*, Plaut.), like its synonyms in Late Lat. *in vacum* and *in vacuum*; *im-primis, cum-primis* (cf. *apprimē*, used with an Adj. in the sense of a Superlative in ante-classical and post-classical Latin). A verbal phrase is seen in *dum-taxat* [*taxat* is Pres. Subj. of **taxo*, a byform of *tango*, as *viso* of *video*, *quaeso* of *quaero* (ch. viii. § 33. 4) for **lag-so*], a legal phrase whose original sense appears in O. Lat. laws like *C. I. L. i. 197. 12*: *sei quis magistratus multam inrogare uolet, [quei uolet, dum minoris] partus familias taxsat, liceto*, 'so long as he assigns a fine of the smaller portion of his property,' 'of less than half of his property' (for *dumtaxat* the Oscan expression is *ampert* from the Negative particle *an-* and the Preposition *pert*, 'beyond'; thus on the *Tabula Bantina*: *in[im] scae pis ionc fortis meddis moltauum herest, ampert minstreis acteis eituas moltas moltauum licitud* 'et siquis eum fortius (? forte) meddix multare uolet, dumtaxat minoris partis pecuniae multas multare liceto') (Zvet. I. I. I. 231. 12). *Actū-tum* is merely *actū*, lit. 'on the act,' followed by *tum*, then.

§ 8. Other Adverbs. One of the puzzles of Latin etymology is the O. Lat. Adverb *simitū*, the equivalent of *simul*, found as an archaism on some inscriptions of the Empire in the forms *simitu* (*C. I. L. vi. 7578*), and certainly once (possibly twice) *simitur* (vi. 9290, a slave-girl's epitaph of 13 B. C., and read by Ritschl in x. 174, an epitaph in illiterate verse). Nonius mentions *simitu* (175. 16 M.) with three examples from Lucilius and Plautus; so that this form is well established. Plautus elides the last syllable in *Stich. 249* *mecum simitu ut ires ad sesē domum*. The later (plebeian) form *simitur* can hardly be due to a change of *-d* to *-r* like that seen in O. Lat. *apor*, *apur* for *apud* (§ 19); it is more likely to be a corruption caused by confusion with the Impersonal *itur*, 3 Sg. Pass. of *eo*, to go. *Simitu* has been explained as a Compound of the root *sem-* (ch. vi. § 57) in some form or other with *itū*, the Abl. Sg. of the Verbal Noun *itus*, a going.

Another puzzle is *igitur* (the quantity of the final syllable cannot be determined in Plautus), the oldest sense of which is 'then,' 'thereupon' (cf. Non. 128. 14 'igitur' positum pro postea), e. g. the first clause of the XII Tables: *si in ius uocat, ni it, antestamino: igitur em capito*, a clause well known to Roman schoolboys of the first cent. B. C. as the beginning of one of their most formidable lesson-books (cf. Cic. *Legg. ii. 4. 9* a parvis . . . Quinte, didicimus 'si in ius uocat' atque alia ejus modi 'leges' nominare); Plaut. *Cas. 215* *mox magis quom otium et mihi et tibi erit, Igitur tecum loquar: nunc uale*; *Mil. 772* *quando habebō, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo*; *igitur tum* (e. g. *Most. 689*), *igitur deinde*, *igitur demum* are all frequent in Plautus. This makes unlikely the theory that *igitur* is a curtailment of *quid igitur?*, a form of *quid agitur?*, with *ā* weakened to *ī* in the unaccented syllable of the word-group *quid-agitur?* Another theory connects it with Lith. *-ktu* of *tōktu*, 'so,' *kōktu*, 'as,' or with O. Sl. *-gda* of *togda*, 'then,' *igda*, 'hitherto.' It has also been resolved into the three Pronominal-stems *i-* (ch. vii. § 13), *kō-* [*ib.*; *digitus* is quoted as a parallel case of the change of *-icil-* to *-igit-*; others make the particle **gē* (Gk. *γε*) the second element of *igitur*], and *to-* (*ib.*); the last with the ending *-r*, seen in O. Ind. *tār-hi*, 'then,' *kār-hi*, 'when,' &c.). Its use varies in different authors; thus it is placed normally as first word of the sentence in Sallust and Tacitus, but almost never in Cicero's speeches; and it is avoided by purists like Terence (except in his

earliest plays), Lucilius, Caesar, and the older and the younger Seneca (for statistics, see *A. L. L.* iii. 560). Its formation evidently seemed to the Romans to have something irregular about it (cf. Quint. i. 5. 39 *ex quo genere an sit 'igitur' initio sermonis positum dubitari potest, quia maximos auctores in diversa fuisse opinione video, cum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios numquam reperitur*). Another Adverb (?) of uncertain etymology is *siremps* in the formula found on old laws, *siremps lex esto*, 'the same law shall hold' (*C. I. L.* i. 197. 12; 198. 73; 200. 27; 202. (1). 38, (2). 1, &c.; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), and in the form *sirempse* (which Charisius calls the Ablative of *siremps*, 93. 24; 146. 1 K.) in the (un-Plautine?) prologue of the *Amphitruo* of Plautus, l. 73:

sirémpse legem iússit esse Iúppiter.

One theory declares it to be composed of *sis* (*si vis*) and *empse*, the old Acc. Sg. Masc. of *ipse* (ch. vii. § 20), and to have originally meant 'the aforesaid' (person), but to have been in course of time wrongly associated with *lex esto* (*Wien. Stud.* 1891, p. 296).

Sétius, less (esp. *non sétius, nihilo sétius*, also *quo sétius* like *quo minus*), is the correct spelling, not *sécus*, which is not found till the period when *ti* began to be confused with *ci* (see ch. ii. § 90, and Fleckeisen, *Fünfszig Artikel*, p. 28), so that the word cannot be equated with Gk. *ἥσσων* (for **ἡκτωρ*; cf. *ἡκιστος*). Though treated by the Roman grammarians as the Comparative of the Adverb (Preposition) *sécus* and as a byform of the normal comparative *séquius* (e.g. Afranius 293 R. *sin, id quod non spéro, ratio talis sequius cécciderit*) (from the root *seq*-, 'to follow,' Gk. *ἔπομαι*; lit. 'following,' hence 'inferior'), it seems impossible to connect *sétius* with *secus* (see § 1) or with *sequius*. Gellius (xviii. 9. 4), describing a controversy he had heard over the spelling of the O. Lat. verb *inseco* (*insequo*), to narrate (Gk. *ἐνισπον*), mentions as an argument adduced by one of the disputants, that the form *sectius* was found in Plaut. *Men.* 1047 (our MSS. in this line of Plautus, a line unfortunately undecipherable in the Ambrosian Palimpsest, vary between *setius quam, sed usquam, and secus quam*):

haec nihilo esse mihi uidentur sétius quam sómnia,

and that this *sectius* was connected with the O. Lat. *insectiones* 'narrationes,' so that the line really meant 'nihilo magis narranda esse quam si ea essent somnia.' On the strength of this very questionable authority, it has been attempted to connect *sétius* with the root *seq*-, 'to follow,' by the theory that *sétius* was the oldest form (from *secto*-, a participial-stem from *sequor*; cf. *secta, sector*), which became **settius*, then *sétius*. But even granting the existence of this form *sectius*, a form most probably due to an error in the copy of Plautus used, the change of *ct* to *tt* is a late one (ch. ii. § 95), and the substitution of *et* for *ett* too doubtful (ch. ii. § 130) to make this theory at all convincing. It is much more likely that *setius* and *secus* were entirely different words (like *mélius* and *bēnē, pejus* and *mālē*), associated as Comparative and Positive owing to their similarity of meaning.

Oppidō is another of the problems of Latin etymology. The most likely theory is that *oppidum*, a town, meant originally the part on the plain (*ob-^{*}pedum*; cf. Gk. *πεδίον*) as opposed to the *arx*. This distinction seems to be expressly made in the Titulus Aletrinas (*C. I. L.* i. 1166) in a passage referring to the water supply of a town: *aquam in opidum adqu[e] arduom*. The

Adverbial Abl. *oppido* will then be exactly similar to *plānē*. In Plautus it goes usually with a Verb, but in Terence only with an Adj.

§ 9. Numerical Adverbs in -ies (see ch. vi. § 56).

§ 10. Pronominal Adverbs. (On the Relative Adverbs which show initial *u-* in the simple word, but as the second element of a compound -*cu-*, e. g. *ūbi*, *sī-cubi*, *unde*, *sī-cunde*, see ch. vii. § 26).

(1) With suffix -*bi* (Umbr. -*fe*, Osc. -*f*, e. g. Umbr. *pufe*, Osc. *puf*, 'ubi,' Umbr. *ife*). The Umbro-Oscan forms point to -*fi* as their original suffix, with *f* representing I.-Eur. *bh* (Gk. -*φι*), as in the Dat. Sg. of the Personal Pronouns (e. g. Osc. *sifei* 'sibi,' I.-Eur. **sebhei*, ch. vii. § 5), or more probably *dh* (Gk. -*θι*; cf. O. Sl. *kūde*, O. Ind. *kūha*). Latin -*bi* is in O. Lat. -*bei* [e. g. *ubei* on the S. C. Bacch. (*C. I. L. i.* 196); other examples in Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.; on the spelling *ube*, e. g. Varro *R. R. i.* 4. 4, see ch. vii. § 6], and is in poetry scanned as a long or as a short syllable (similarly *ibīdem*), a variation of quantity which is most naturally explained by supposing that the last syllable was originally long (representing I.-Eur. -*ei*), and was in time shortened through the influence of the short first syllable (*avī* from *avē*, &c., ch. iii. § 42). The Oscan form however suggests that the short final vowel may not be a late development (cf. *uti-* and *utei*, ch. x. § 11). Latin examples of this formation are *u-bī*, *si-cubī*, *num-cubi*, &c., *ubi-que*, *ibī*, *ibīdem* (rarely *ibīdem* in Plaut.), *in-ibi* [*inibi esse* like *in eo esse (ut)*, 'to be on the point of'], *intēr-ibi* (often used by Plautus for *interea*, *interim*), *post-ibi* (used sometimes by Plautus for *postea*), *alibi* and the less usual *aliubi* (as early as the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C., *C. I. L. i.* 200. 86: *aliube* aliter), *utrūbi*, *utrubique* and *utrobique* (on these spellings, see Georges s. v.), *neutrūbi*.

(2) With suffix -*i* (older -*ei*). In the language of Plautus *illī* or *illīc* (older *illīc*, Paul. Fest. 231. 2 Th.), *istī* or *istīc* may be Dat. Sg., 'to him,' or Adverb (Loc. Sg.), 'there.' The scribes of our MSS. however have gone on the principle of correcting *illī*, *istī*, 'there,' to *illīc*, *istīc*, usually (e. g. *Capt.* 278, where the metre requires *illī*), and almost always *illīc*, *istīc*, 'to him,' to *illī*, *istī*, so that the relative frequency of the two forms of the Adverb in Plautus, or other writers, cannot well be determined. The Adverb from the pronoun *hic* seems to have had the enclitic -*c(e)* at all periods of the literature, *hīc*, older *heic* (*C. I. L. i.* 551. 590. 1007. 1009); *heicei* on the epitaph of an actor, i 1297:

Protogenes Cloul[i] suauē heicei situst mimus,
plouruma que fecit populo soueis gaudia nuges,

may be a graver's error, for the orthography of the inscription is erratic; *heice* (i. 1049 *me heice situm* immature). But on late inscriptions we occasionally find *hī* (e. g. ii. 3244 *hī jacet*). [Faliscan *he*, *hei* in the formula *he (hei) cupat* 'hic cubat,' -ant' may owe the suppression of its -*c* to the initial *c-* of the following word; cf. Zvet. *I. I. I.* 66.] From the Pronominal-stem **so-* (ch. vii. § 13) we have *sī*, and with the enclitic -*c(e)*, *sīc*¹ (cf. Umbr. *i-sek*

¹ For an example of the older spelling *seic* we may take this touching epitaph of a girl called Flavia Amoena [*Mithth. (röm.)* viii. 150]:

ut rosa amoena homini est quom
primo tempore floret,
quei me viderunt, seic ego Amoena
fui

'item'); from the Relative (Interrog., Indef.) the Adverb *qui* (which is perhaps rightly regarded as an Instr. (cf. O. Engl. *hwī*, O. Sl. *čimī*) from a stem *qui-*, ch. vii. § 25), and with the suffix *-n(e)*, *quin* (ch. x. § 16), as well as the compounds *alio-qui* and *alio-quin*, *cetero-qui* and *cetero-quin*, *nē-qui-quam* (ch. vii. § 28), and perhaps *quippe* (if for *quī-pe*) and *quippiam* (*quīpiam*) (see ch. x. § 7; ch. vii. § 28).

(3) With suffix *-ō*, e. g. *eo*, *eo-dem* (*id-eo* has only the later sense of purpose, not the earlier of motion towards, 'that for that purpose,' 'and that indeed with that object'), *quo*, *quo-cunque*, *aliquo*, *alio*, *utro*, *utroque*, *neutro*. These have the same sense as Adverbs formed with *-versum*, *-s* (older *-vorsum*, *-s*), and often have this participle added, e. g. *aliōversum* and *aliorsum*, Plaut. (for the suppression of *v* between the two vowels, see ch. ii. § 53), *quorsus*, *-m*. The Preposition *ad* is appended in *quo-ad*, and prefixed in *ād-eo* (used in a literal sense in the older literature, e. g. Cato, *R. R.* xl. 3 *surculum artito usque adeo quo praeaueris*; cf. *adeo res rediit*, 'things have reached such a pass,' in the Comedians), and *ad-quo*, a variety of *quoad*, 'so far as,' for which Nonius (76. 6 M.) cites two lines of Afranius, *Com.* 278 R. :

ut scire possis ādquo te expediāt loqui,

and 249 R. :

irātus essem adquō liceret.

We have the same suffix *-ō* in Adverbs indicating motion towards, formed from Prepositions by means of the *tro-* (*ro-*) suffix, *rē-tro*, *cī-tro*, *ul-tro*, *por-ro*; and that this *-ō* represents earlier *-ōd*, the Ablative case-ending of O-stems, we see from the spelling *porod* on an old Praenestine cista (*Mél. Arch.* 1890, p. 303). Oscan *adpūd* in a Capua inser. (*Rhein. Mus.* 1888, pp. 9 and 557. *adpūd fiet*) seems to be the equivalent of Latin *quoad* (cf. Afranius' *adquo*) and to have the sense of 'so long as,' Lat. *quoad fiet*. In Umbrian, where, as in Latin, final *-d* is dropped after a long vowel, we find *ar-ni-po* with another sense of *quoad*, 'until,' followed by a Future Perfect, *sesitu arnipo . . . pesnis fust* 'sedeto quoad precatus erit' (the *-ni-* of *arnipo* seems to be like the *-ni-* of Latin *dō-ni-cum*, ch. x. § 12, and *-po* may represent **póm* rather than **pód*); the Adverb corresponding to Latin *quo* is *pu-e* with that suffix *-i* (?) (Gk. *ούρος-ί*) written *-i*, *-ei*, *-e*, which is added not merely to the Nom. Sg. Masc. of the Umbrian Relative, *po-i*, or *po-ei*, or *po-e* (Lat. *quī* for *quo-* with *i*, ch. vii. § 25), but to other parts of its declension, e. g. Acc. Pl. Fem. *pa-f-e*; the Adverb from O. Lat. *sēd-ūter-que* (Plaut.), 'each separately,' is in Umbrian *sei-podruh-pei*, with *uh* expressive of the long *o*-sound (a close *o*, nearly or altogether *u*; see ch. ii. § 20). The fact that the O-stem Abl. shows *-u* in Umbr. has been used as an argument that Umbr. *ulo* 'illuc,' *postro* 'retro,' &c. are Instrumentals. Similar formations from *ille*, *iste* are found at all periods of Latin, *illō* (cf. Umbr. *ulu*, *ulo*), *istō* (for examples, see Georges), but the Adverbs generally used are *illuc*, *istuc*, with final syllable scanned long in poetry, and similarly from *hic* we have *huc*, hither, *ad-huc*, hither-to (is **hō* indicated by the form *horsum* for *horosum*?). In the earlier literature the forms with the enclitic *-c(e)* end in *-oc*, with final syllable again scanned long, e. g. *hoc* (as in Plaut. *Capt.* 480, where the parasite is touting for a dinner :

quis ait. 'hoc' ? aut quis profitetur ?),

an archaic form employed by Virgil, *A.* viii. 423 (see the note of Servius on the passage) :

hoc tunc Ignipotens caelo descendit ab alto

[for other examples, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.; statistics of the spelling *hoc* and *huc* in Plaut., &c. are given in *Fleck. Jahrb.* (Suppl.) 1891, p. 293 n.]. This *-uc* has been referred to an earlier *-oi-ce* with the Locative suffix *-oi*, which is used in Adverbs of motion in Greek, *ποῖ, ὅποι*, &c., but it seems unnatural to regard it as anything but a phonetic development of the earlier *-oc*. If the vowel in these endings be naturally long, it must have been originally *ou* (ch. iv. § 41), and the parallel Adverbs in Greek will be not *ποῖ, ὅποι* but *ποῦ, ὅπου*, which mean in Greek 'where,' not 'whither.' But it may have been naturally short; for the metrical value of the syllable can be explained by the fact that *c* really represents *cc*, from an earlier *dc*, **hod-c(e)*, **is-tod-c(e)* (ch. iii. § 51), so that the forms would be really Accusatives Sing. Neut. (cf. however O. Lat. *illuc, istuc*, and class. *hoc*, Acc. Sg. Neut.), and not Ablatives.

Quo, eo, &c. have also other senses in Latin, as with Comparatives *eo major, eo minor* (cf. Lith. *jũ* with Comparatives; Welsh *po*, 'by how much the'), *quo major, quo minor, &c.*, from which comes the use of *quo* for *ut* in final sentences with a Comparative, e. g. *quo facilius haec fieri possint*, and the word-group *quōmānus, lest*, e. g. *quominus haec fieri possint*; also *quo*, whereby, &c. These too are Ablative forms, originally **quōd, *eōd*, as we may see from Osc. *pod . . . mins* 'quominus' in the Tabula Bantina (Zvet. I. I. I. 231. 10): *nep fefacid pod pis dat eizac egmad min[s] deivaid dohud malud* 'neve fecerit quo quis de ea re minus juret dolo malo'; Osc. *svaepod . . . svaepod* 'sive . . . sive,' Umbr. *svepo*; Umbr. *eso (iso)* from the stem **ek-so*, also *esoc (issoc)* for **ek-sok* 'sic'; with the last, cf. the Latin gloss: *soc, ita* (Löwe, *Prodr.* p. 350, a doubtful form). In a leaden execration tablet (Zvet. I. I. I. 129), written in Oscan (presumably not the best Oscan), we have *svai puh* (*h* indicates the length of a vowel in Umbrian), a spelling which, if found on a magisterial proclamation, or any carefully written inscription, might establish the existence of an Oscan *pō (pū)*, an Instrumental form, beside *pōd (pūd)*, the Ablative form. But the character of this inscription diminishes the value of the evidence of this, as well as of the other 'Instrumental' Adverb, which occurs on the same tablet, *suluh* 'omnino' (from the stem *sollo-*, 'all, whole'); besides it is doubtful whether *h* indicates vowel-length in Oscan. In another Oscan execration scroll (*J. F.* ii. 435), we have the form *sullud* (the last letter somewhat doubtful), but the fragmentary state of the inscription makes it impossible to determine satisfactorily that *sullud* is an Adverb.

(4) In *-ā*, e. g. *qua*, 'in which direction' (cf. *qua . . . qua*, 'both . . . and'), *ne-qua-quam, haud-qua-quam, qua-propter* (cf. Plaut. *Amph.* 815 *qua istaec propter dicta dicantur mihi*), *ea* (often appended to Adverbs, *propter-eā, praeter-eā, post-eā, ant-eā*, and on the S. C. Bacch. *arvorsum ead* in the sentence: *sei ques esent, quei arvorsum ead fecisent, quam suprad scriptum est*), *ea-dem, alia, aliqua, hac* (appended like *ea* to Adverbs, *post-hac, ante-hac, praeter-hac*, and in a plebiscitum ap. Fest. 322. 8 Th. *adversus hac*; cf. Osc. *post exac* 'posthac'), *illac, istac*. With *tēnus* appended these Adverbs indicate distance: *quatenus*, 'how far' (on the subsequent development of meanings, see § 4), *hactenus*, 'thus far' (cf. Hor. *est quadam prodire tenus*). The formation is evidently the same as that of Adverbs derived from Prepositions with the suffix *-tro-(-ro-)*, e. g. *extra* (*extrad* S. C. Bacch.), *supra* (*suprad* S. C. Bacch.) (cf. Oscan *pūllad* 'qua,' an Adverbial Ablative Sg. Fem. of the Relative, formed by adding the Abl. Sg. Fem. of the Oscan Demonstr. stem *ollo-* (Lat. *illo-*, older *ollo-*, ch. vii.

§ 18) to the Relative stem *po-* (ch. vii. § 23); [p]úllad víú uruvú íst 'quā via flexa (?) est,' Zvet. I. I. I. 136. 56). *Quo-ad* is found for *quo-ad* on late inscriptions, and is a not uncommon variant in good MSS. (see Georges).

(5) In *-im*, *ūtrín-que*, *illim* (found in Cicero as well as in the older writers, whereas *istim* is doubtful; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.), but usually *illinc*, as *istinc*, *hinc*. The same suffix is found in the forms to which the Adverb *secus* is appended, *intrín-secus*, *altrín-secus*, *extrín-secus*, and apparently in *exim*, *intērim* and *ōlim*, though in two at least of these three last words, it has not its usual sense of motion from. *Intērim* is equivalent to *intēr-eā*, *inter-ibi* (Plaut.), while *olim*, from meaning 'at that time' (often answering to *quom* in Plautus, e. g. *olim quom caletur maxime*, *Truc.* 65), came to mean 'at any former time,' 'formerly,' 'once upon a time,' then 'at any time,' 'occasionally' (e. g. Lucil. iii. 4 M. *uamque Degrumatus uti castris mensor facit olim*), and to be used even of future time (e. g. Hor. : *non si male nunc, et olim Sic erit*). *Olim* can hardly come directly from the Pronoun-stem *ollo-* of O. Lat. *ollus*, *olle* (class. *ille*), best analyzed into **ol-so-* (ch. vii. § 13), for *ōll-* would not become *ōl-* (ch. ii. § 130); it is rather to be derived from the stem *ōl-*, a grade of the *OL-* (*AL-*) stem, without the suffix *so-* (cf. Umbr. *ulo* 'illuc' with *u* the equivalent of Lat. *ō*).

The origin of the suffix *-im* has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

(6) In *-ndē*. This suffix seems to be the suffix *-m* (hardly the Acc. Sg. suffix) augmented by the particle *-de*. As the Adverbs meaning 'thence,' *ille*, *iste* added to *-im* the particle *-c(e)*, the corresponding Adverbs from *is*, *qui* add to *-m* the particle *-de* (cf. Gk. *ἐνθὲν-δε*), which, like *-ce*, was liable to be curtailed of its final short vowel in every-day pronunciation (ch. iii. § 36). Thus we have *inde* (which should not be derived from the Preposition *in*, but must go with *unde*), *indī-dem*, and with prefixed Adverb *de-inde* (curtailed to *dein*), *pro-inde* (and *proin*), *ex-inde* (and *exin*, a different word from *exim*; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), &c., *unde*, *sī-cunde*, *nē-cunde*, *undī-que*, *aliunde*, *ālicunde*. For *ūtrinde*, quoted from a speech of Cato by Charisius (224. 14 K. *utrinde factiones tibi pares*) we should expect *utrunde*.

(7) In *-um (-om)*, the Acc. Sg. Neuter, e. g. *tum* and with the enclitic *-c(e)*, *tunc* (cf. *nunc* and *etiam-nunc*), *quum*, older *quom*, with appended *jam* in *quūn-iam* (ch. x. § 13), and appended *-dam* in *quon-dam* (cf. *qui-dam*, ch. vii. § 28), *dum* (ch. x. § 12), *dū-dum* (*ib.*), *non-dum*. From the Pronominal-stem *i-* (Lat. *is*) an Adverb in *-m* was in use in O. Lat. in the sense of 'then,' variously written as *im* and *em* (ch. vii. § 19); and from the Relative-stem seen in *u-bi*, &c. we have the *um-* of *un-quam* (cf. O. Lat. **umquis* of *necumquem* 'nec unquam quemquam' Fest. 162. 22 Th.), and with negative *nē-* prefixed, *nun-quam* (*ne unquam* is the reading of the MSS. of Plaut. *Most.* 307); though some make this originally to have ended in *n*, not in *m*, and find the form with initial *c* (like *si-cubi*, *si-cunde*) in the *-cun-* of *qui-cun-que* (ch. x. § 2), *ne-cun-quem* (so interpreting the O. Lat. word mentioned by Festus), which they compare with Goth. *-hun-* of *nī hvas-hun*, 'none so ever.'

(8) In *-am*, apparently the Acc. Sg. Fem., though some make it an Instrumental case (suffix *-m* or *-mī*, ch. vi. § 36). If Festus is right in quoting *tame* as an O. Lat. form of *tam* from the Carmen Saliare (Fest. 546. 1 Th. 'tame' in Carmine positum est pro tam), all these Adverbs in *-am* may have originally ended in a short vowel. From the Relative Pronoun we have *quam*, the correlative of which is taken from the Pronoun *to-* (ch. vii. § 13), not from the Pronoun *i-*, *tam*. The two are united in *tan-quam*. Whether *jam*, now (cf.

Lith. *jaũ*, 'already'), is the corresponding formation from the stem *i-* is not certain. The indeclinable Adj. *nē-quam* may be a colloquial compound of *quam*, as the Adverb *nē-quaquam* is of *quāquam*, so that *nequam* would literally mean 'a no-how' (cf. O. Lat. *nequalia* 'detrimenta' Fest. 162. 23; Paul. Fest. 163. 13 Th.). Another compound is *perquam*, exceedingly (cf. *admodum quam*, Plaut.).

The addition of the Preposition *dō* (§ 27) to *quam* gives the Adverb *quandō* (ch. x. § 12), originally temporal, then causal (cf. *quandōquidem*, *ũĩ-quando*, *quandō-que* (Umbr. *pam-peĩ*) (cf. O. Sl. *kādu*, 'qua, unde' ?), while O. Lat. *quam-dē* is a byform of *quam*, than, as in a passage of Livius Andronicus (quoted in § 7): *peius . . . quamde mare saeuom*, and Luer. i. 640 *quamde gravis inter Graios qui vera requirunt*. Other derivatives are *aliquam* in *aliquam-dũ*, &c., *quam-vīs* (rarely with Subj. in Plautus, and always with an Adj. or Adv.; not in Terence), and *quam-quam* (cf. *tam-quam*), *n(e)-ũĩ-quam*, *nē-qua-quam*, &c.

From the pronominal-stem **no-* (O. Ind. *nā-nā*, 'in various places or ways,' lit. 'there and there,' 'thus and thus'), connected with the stem **eno-* (**ono-*) (O. Ind. *ana-*, 'this,' Lith. *anās*, 'that,' O. Sl. *onũ*) we have *nam* used in emphasizing a question, e. g. *quid cerussā opus nam?* Plaut. hence *quis-nam*, who?, O. Lat. *quĩ-nam*, why?, and in the sense of 'for'; from the stem **do-*, *-dam* of *quon-dam* (cf. *qui-dam*).

(9) With other suffixes: of *t*-suffixes we have (a) *-ta* in *ĩ-tā*, so (Umbr. *itek*), *ĩ-tā-que*, therefore (ch. x. § 8); **uta*, as, may be inferred from O. Lat. *ali-uta* (cf. *ali-ubi*, p. 564), otherwise, quoted from the Laws of Numa by Paul Fest. [4. 27 Th. *si quisquam aliuta faxit, ipsos Ioui sacer esto*; cf. the gloss *aliutea* (leg. *aliuta*), aliud, amplius, Löwe, *Prodr.* 432]. The final *a* was no doubt originally long, if every final short vowel became *-ē* in Latin (ch. iii. § 37), but there are no traces of this quantity in *itaque* in the older poetry (on *itaque* in the Saturnian epitaph of Naevius, see ch. x. § 8), and probably none in *ita* either. So that the shortening of the final vowel under the influence of the preceding short syllable must have established itself in this word of common use at a very early date.

(b) *-tem* in *ĩ-tem*, *au-tem* (cf. O. Ind. *-tham* of *ka-thám*, 'how,' &c.?).

(c) *-t* (originally with a short final vowel, probably *ĩ*; cf. O. Ind. *ĩ-ti*, 'thus') in *ũt*, *ũti-nam*, *uti-que*. The Umbr.-Oscan equivalents of Latin *ut* show an *s* after the *t*, Umbr. *puzē*, *puse*, ending originally in *-tsi* or *-tsē*, Osc. *puz* (*pous* on the Bantine tablet must surely have *ou* for *ũ*), which in Latin appears in the local Adverbs *us-quam*, *nus-quam*.

Ūs-que is a different word, derived from the I.-Eur. Preposition *ud-*, as *ab-s-que* from *ab* (see § 57 for *ũsque*).

The suffix *t* appears also in *aut*, which probably ended originally in a short *-i* (Gk. *αὐ-τε* has *τε* for I.-Eur. **q^hē*, ch. x. § 2), as we see from Umbr. *ote*, Osc. *avti*. The long *-i* of *uti* is probably Loc. *-ei* (§ 11).

Of *d*-suffixes, besides (a) *-dam* of *quon-dam* (temporal Adv. of *quĩ-dam*) and (b) *dum*, with idea of time in *dũ-dum*, *non-dum*, *vix-dum*, *inter-dum* already mentioned, we have (c) *-dem* in *quĩ-dem* (ch. x. § 6), and with the sense of 'exactly,' 'just' (cf. *is demum*, *ibi demum*) in a large number of Adverbs, such as *tanti-dem*, *ibi-dem*, *indĩ-dem*, *ũti-dem*, *tĩti-dem* (from **toti*, the older form of *tot*, ch. vii. § 29), as well as in the Pronoun of Identity, *ĩ-dem* (ch. vii. § 21), with its curious derivative *ĩdentidem*, repeatedly (explained as 'idem ante idem' or 'idem tum idem'), also with the idea of time (cf. *dum* in *inter-dum*, *non-dum*) in *tan-dem* (cf. *demum*), *prĩ-dem*.

§ 11. **PREPOSITIONS.** Prepositions are Adverbs, which came to be specially used in connexion with certain cases of the Noun, or in composition with a Verb. In the early stage of a language the cases alone were sufficient to indicate the sense, but as the force of the Case-suffixes became weakened, or as the necessity for clearer definition was more recognized, the Case-suffix was strengthened by the addition of an Adverb. Thus *ire monte* might mean 'to go out of the mountain' or 'to go down from the mountain.' To indicate the first sense, the Adverb *ex* was used, *ire monte ex*; to indicate the second, the Adverb *de*, *ire monte de*; or *ex-ire monte*, **de-ire monte*. These Adverbs which, owing to their meaning, are most frequently associated with particular cases of Nouns, or are used in composition with Verbs, are called Prepositions; and the process, by which Latin Adverbs became Prepositions, may be seen in operation at various periods of the language. Thus *contra*, which has hardly passed the Adverb stage with Plautus and Terence, is a Preposition in classical Latin and governs an Accusative Case; *coram* is not a Preposition till Cicero's time; *simul* in Augustan poetry and Silver Age prose; *retro* not till Late Latin (e.g. *vade retro me*, S. Marc. viii. 33, *Fulgata*). It is customary now in writing Latin to write the Preposition and the Verb in one word, e.g. *exire*, but not the Preposition and the Noun, e.g. *ex monte*; and this practice is justified by the fact that a Verb compounded with a Preposition had, so to speak, a separate life of its own in its compound form. *Exigo*, for example, was a different word from *āgo*, and so suffered weakening of the vowel *a* in the unaccented syllable; *pōno* ceased to be recognized as a compound of *po-* (see § 12) and *sino*, and changed its Perfect *pō-sivi* to *posui* (ch. viii. § 39. 4); *summitto* shows that assimilation to which the internal consonants of a word were liable. On the other hand a Noun with a Preposition is as a rule not so treated (although there are not wanting examples like *sedulo* for *se dolo*, § 7), unless a Compound Adjective is formed of the Preposition and the Noun, e.g. *peregre*, Loc. of **peregris* compounded of *per-* and *ager* (ch. vi. § 38). Still it must be remembered that in the Roman pronunciation the Preposition and the Noun formed a word-group (e.g. *circum-littora*, ch. iii. § 12 a. 6), and in the Roman ortho-

graphy they were usually written together (e. g. *ingalliam, initaliam*, Mar. Victorin. 23. 12 K.), sometimes with consonant-assimilation, (e. g. *summānus* for *sub manus*, Plaut. *Pers.* 450). This close union of the Preposition with its Verb and Noun must have led at a very early time to the syncope of a final short syllable of Prepositions; and it is possible that byforms like Gk. *ἐνί* and *ἐν* may be doublets of very ancient date, representing the forms assumed by the word when used independently and in composition (cf. Engl. 'by' and 'be'-with, Germ. 'bei' and 'be'-leben, similarly 'off' and 'of,' 'too' and 'to' are doublets, one of which is used as Adv., the other as Prep.). Tmesis, or the separation of the prepositional part of a Compound, from the other part, is a feature of the older stage of every language; and is common in O. Lat. (e. g. *sub uos placo* was the archaic phrase for *supplīco* retained in Latin prayers; *transque dato* and *endoque plorato* are legal archaisms for *trādītōque* and *implōrātōque*, Fest. 444. 30 Th.). An arrangement like *sub uos placo, ob uos sacro* (for *obsecro uos*) (cf. Vedic *vī nō dhēhi*, 'lend us') became the rule in the Celtic languages, thus in O. Ir. at-om-aig 'adigit me' the Pronoun is 'infix'd' between the Preposition and the Verb, as if we had in Latin 'ad me agit.'

In the later stages of a language the use of Prepositions increases more and more. In Latin this culminated in the loss of Case-suffixes, and the use of Prepositions in their place, as we see in the Romance languages. As early as the first cent. A. D. a grammarian points out that *in manus aqua* is the phrase in vogue instead of the older *aqua manibus* (Caper 92. 8 K.). New distinctions of prepositional meaning were expressed by compounding Prepositions with one another, e. g. *de-ex, de-sub*, &c. [cf. *abante*, C. I. L. xi. 147, Fr. *avant*], a process which may have begun at a very early stage; for I.-Eur. Prepositions often show an appended particle (Pronoun and Adverb), such as (1) -s(ě), Gk. -σε, e. g. *ἄψ, ἐξ*, Lat. *abs, ex, sus-*; (2) -d(ě), Gk. *δομον-δε*, e. g. Lat. *postid, antid, prod-* (cf. O. Sl. -dŭ of *prě-dŭ*, 'before'); (3) -tŭ, e. g. O. Ind. *prāti*, Zend *patiy*, Gk. *πρωτί, ποτί*, Osc. *pert-*; (4) -n(ě), e. g. Lat. *pōne* for **pos-ne* (cf. Germ. *von*, O. H. G. *fona* and *fon*). These particles, whose original form is not always recognizable (thus a Latin *-d* from *-dě* might come from

an original *dĕ, *dĭ, *dŏ, *dŭ, &c., ch. iii. § 37), cannot be separated from the pronominal stems mentioned in § 10, ch. x. § 1 (e. g. the 'Adverbial' -dε of Gk. δόμωνδε from the 'pronominal' -δε of Gk. ὄ-δε); and it is doubtful how far there was originally any real distinction between them. In Latin their original form is especially obscured by the Latin tendency to syncopate a short second syllable (ch. iii. § 13), a process which may have led to the confusion of the Preposition *endŏ-*, *indŭ-* with the different Preposition *en-*, *in-*, in such words as *indŭ-grēdi*, *in-gredi*, *indŭ-pĕratŏr*, *im-pĕrator*, and ultimately to the disuse of *endo*, *indu*, in favour of *en*, *in*. (In Terence *inaudio* alone is used for earlier *ind-audio* and *in-audio*. A similar confusion of I.-Eur. *endo and *en may have taken place in Celtic).

And the tendency of a Latin Preposition, because unaccented, to be obscured brought about that confusion of *ob-* and *ab-*, *de-* and *di-* (*dis-*) in Compounds which we see in Late Latin, and which even in the earlier centuries of the Empire attracted the notice of the grammarians (Vel. Long. 64. 19 K., &c., on *de-* and *di-*; in Romance **abdurare*, **abaudire*, **abtenere* have supplanted *obdŭrare*, *obaudire*, *obtĭnĕre*). A much earlier opportunity of confusion was afforded by Prepositions which represented different developments, case-forms, &c. of the same root, e. g. Lat. *per*, through, and Umbro-Osc. *per*, 'on behalf of, before,' the equivalent of Lat. *pro* (both I.-Eur. **per* and **pro* being derived from the same root *per-*, on which see § 38); and this confusion is very hard to trace. The readiness too with which a Preposition changes its meaning is an obstacle in the way of identifying its cognates in other languages. Oscan *ŭp*, *op* governs the Abl. with the sense of Lat. *apud*, while Latin *ob* (governing the Acc.) has passed from that sense (§ 35) to its classical sense of 'on account of'; O. Ind. *á* with Abl. following has the sense of 'to,' but with Abl. preceding might be translated 'from'; examples which show that a difference of meaning between a Preposition in one language and in another is not a valid proof that the two words were not originally identical. Much less is the difference of case governed to be taken into account. In the earlier stage of every language the Prepositions must have been used with great elasticity, sometimes with one case, sometimes with another

(cf. O. Lat. *in potestatem esse*, &c.), the fixing down of Prepositions to a particular case being always a feature of an advanced stage of language. [Servius may thus be right in saying (ad *Ecl.* i. 29 longo post tempore) that *post*, *ante*, *circum* were used also with the Abl. in earlier times: antiqui enim 'post' 'ante' 'circum' etiam ablativo jungebant, quod hodie facere minime possumus; Pompeius (278. 21 K.) attributes *ante templo* and *propter homine* to Pacuvius]. It should be noticed that in Umbro-Oscan local Prepositions, indicating rest in a place, &c., go with the Locative case, not the Abl. as in Latin. Their position too varied in course of time. In classical Latin a Preposition, especially a monosyllabic Preposition, precedes the noun (hence 'Pre-position'), except in particular circumstances (e.g. metu in magno, &c.; see Neue, ii³. pp. 942 sqq. for statistics), but in the older literature often follows it; and in Umbro-Oscan postposition is common, e.g. Umbr. *asam-ađ*, 'ad aram,' *termnom-e* 'in terminum.' (So our 'in here' was earlier 'here in'). In I.-Eur. the Preposition seems to have preceded the Verb, but to have followed the Noun, while between the Prep. and the Verb a Particle or Enclitic Pronoun (ch. iii. § 12) might be inserted (cf. O. Lat. *anti-d-eo*, § 18 ?, *sub vos placo*, p. 569).

On the Vulgar Latin treatment of Prepositions in composition with Verbs, as it is reflected in the Romance languages, see Meyer-Lübke *Rom. Gram.* ii. pp. 617 sqq. To the ordinary Prepositions were added *foris*, e.g. Vulg. Lat. *foris-facere* (Fr. *forfaire*, Ital. *fuorfare*), and other words.

§ 12. **Ab, ap-, po-, abs, ā-, au-, af, absque.** *Āb*, from, is I.-Eur. *ap (Goth. *af*, Engl. *of, off*), a curtailed form of *āpō (O. Ind. *āpa*, Gk. *ἀπο*, e.g. O. Ind. *apa-i-*, 'to go away,' Gk. *ἀπ-εμι*, Lat. *ab-eo*; cf. Lat. *āpūl* for **apo-d*, see below), of which another curtailment was *po (O. Sl. *po-*, Lith. *pa-*), found in Lat. *pō-sītus*, *pōno* for **po-s(i)no* (with Pft. *pō-sīvi* changed to *pōs-ui* owing to a false apprehension of *po-sītus* as if it were *posi-tus* like *mōni-tus*). (*Po-lubrum*, a wash-basin, *pō-lire*, and Germ. *vo-n*, O. H. G. *fo-na* and *fo-n*, have also been referred to this I.-Eur. form, § 39). The form *āp-* appears in *āp-erio*, and was no doubt the shape assumed by the word in such collections as *ab templo*; *ab* is due to the same

Latin preference for *-b* rather than *-p*, as substituted *ob* for *op* (Osc. *op*; cf. Lat. *op-erio*), *sub* for **sup* (ch. ii. § 73). The form *abs* (pronounced and often written *aps*, see ch. ii. § 80), in which the Preposition is augmented by the particle **-s(ě)* (Gk. ἄψ), is used in Composition before Tenuis, e.g. before *t, c* in *abs-traho, abs-condo*, while before *p* it is, by a law of Latin phonetics (ch. iv. § 157), reduced to *as-*, e.g. *as-porto* for **aps-porto, as-pello* for **aps-pello*; it appears also in the O. Lat. phrase *absque me (te, &c.) esset* (*foret*), equivalent to 'si sine me esset,' where *que*, like its O. Ind. equivalent *ca* in the R̥ig-Veda, seems almost to have the sense of 'if' (cf. O. Engl. *an* for *and*); at a later period *absque me, &c.* was used without the verb, and *absque* came to take the sense of *sine*, without (*A. L. L.* vi. 197). That *ā* (Osc. *aa-manaffed* 'amandavit,' Umbr. *aha-*, *aa-*, *a-*, e.g. *aha-vendu* beside *pre-vendu*) is another form of *ab*, as *ē* of *ex* (see below), is generally believed, though it is difficult to see why *ob* and *sub* did not develop corresponding forms **ō, *sū*; it may be an entirely different word, associated with *ab* because of its resemblance in meaning, form, and usage¹. *Au-* of *aufūgio, aufēro, &c.* is an example of an association of this kind. It has not been produced from *ab* by any phonetic process, but represents a different I.-Eur. preposition, **aw(ě)* (O. Ind. *áva*, Pruss. *au-*, e.g. O. Ind. *ava-bhr-* 'au-fero'), which was brought into requisition in these Compounds before an initial *f* to avoid confusion with the compounds of *ad*, e.g. *affero*. (On the confusion between *āfluo* and *affluo*, see Nettleship, *Contrib. Lat. Lex.* s.v.). A curious Preposition *af*, used in Cicero's time occasionally in account-books, with the name of the person from whom money had been received, occurs on a few inscriptions, and in O. Lat. *afvolant* for *āvōlant*. Whether it is a dialectal form (cf. Pelign. *af-dēd* 'abiit'?) with *f* representing some I.-Eur. aspirate (cf. O. Ind. *ádhi*, 'on,' used with Abl. in the sense of 'from'), or a Latin variety of *ab* (or *au*?) with *f* produced originally under the influence of some following consonant (most probably *v*), it is impossible to say. It may be a mere (Greek?) trick of writing, with the symbol *F* employed to denote the *u-* or *w-* sound, like the Greek digamma (cf. Prisc. i. 35. 17 H.).

¹ Lat. *ā* and W. Teut. *ō* are referred to I.-Eur. **ā* by Buck, *Osk. Spr.* p. 25.

§ 13. **Ab, abs, a.** In Plautus *ab* is used before vowels and *j, s, r*; *ā* before *b, p, m, f, v, c, q, g* (Labial and Guttural sounds); *abs* (and *a*) before *tu, tuus, &c.*; *ab* and *a* before *t, d, l, n*; in class. Lat. *ab* is used before vowels and *l, n, r, s, j*; *ā* before *b, p, f, v*; *abs* before *c, q, t* (Cicero began with *abste*, but discarded this expression for *a te*); in Late Latin *ab* is used before vowels, *ā* before consonants (see Langen, *Beitr.* 331; Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.; *A. L. L.* iii. 148). The usage of *ā* in the older period allows of its being a mere phonetic development of *ab*, for *ā bello* may be simply an expression of the sound *abbello* (ch. ii. § 130), and so the shortening of *ā* by the Law of Breves Breviantes in Plautus, e. g. *quid ā bello portat?*, will not be a case of the shortening of a naturally long vowel by this law (see ch. iii. § 34).

§ 14. **Af.** Cicero's words are (*Orat.* xlvii. 158): *una praepositio est 'af,' eaque nunc tantum in accepti tabulis manet, ne his quidem omnium, in reliquo sermone mutata est; nam 'a-movit' dicimus et 'ab-egit' et 'abs-tulit,' ut jam nescias 'a' ne verum sit an 'ab,' 'abs.'* Quid si etiam 'au-fugit,' quod 'ab-fugit' turpe visum est et 'a-fer' noluerunt, 'aufugit' et 'aufer' maluerunt. Quae praepositio praeter haec duo verba nullo alio in verbo reperietur. Velius Longus (60. 13 K.), who refers to this passage of Cicero, gives as an illustration of the now obsolete use of *af* in receipts, *af Longo* (his own name); Paul. Festus (19. 31 Th.) mentions *afvolant* as an actual form used by an ancient writer. On an inscription of Amiternum (*Not. Scav.* Oct. 1891) we have *af viniis, af villa* (beside *ab castello, ab segete*); on the Epistula ad Tiburtes (*C. I. L.* i. 201, of c. 100 B. C.) *af uobeis*; on the milestone of Popilius (i. 551, of 132 B. C., from Lucania) *af Capua* (besides *ab Regio*); on a bilingual (Greek and Latin) inscription ascribed to c. 81 B. C. (i. 587) *af Lyco*; on an inscription of Praeneste (i. 1143) *af muro*, and so on.

§ 15. **Ad, at, to, I.-Eur. *ad** (O. Ir. *ad*, e. g. *at-om-aig* 'adigit me,' lit. 'ad me agit,' Goth. *at*, Engl. *at*; cf. Goth. *at-tiuha* with Lat. *ad-dūco*, Goth. *at-baira* with Lat. *ad-fēro*) is a different word from the Conjunction *at*, I.-Eur. **at* (Goth. *aþ-* in *aþ-þan*, 'but'), though often confused with it in Roman spelling (ch. ii. § 76). On the old form *ar*, e. g. *arfuerunt, arvorsum*, due to the phonetic change of *d* to an *r*-sound before *f, v*, see ch. iv. § 112. This Preposition, which governs the Acc. in Umbro-Oscan as in Latin, is found augmented with the particle **s(e)* in Oscan, e. g. *az hūrtúm* 'ad hortum'; but also *ad*, e. g. *adpúd* 'adquo' 'quoad,' *idad* 'ad id.' In Umbrian we have *ađ*, e. g. *ađ-fertur* 'adfertor,' *ađputrati* 'arbitratu' (ch. iv. § 112), postfixed to Nouns, e. g. *asam-ađ* 'ad aram,' written *ar-* in *arnipo* 'quoad' (§ 10. 3).

§ 16. **Ambī-**, around, on each side, I.-Eur. **ambhī* (Gk. *ἀμφί*; cf. O. Ind. *abhī*, Gaul. *ambi-*, O. Ir. *imme, imb-*, W. am-, O. Engl. *ymb*, O. Sl. *obi-*), a Locative of the same stem as I.-Eur. **ambhō*, 'both'

(Gk. ἄμφω, Lat. *ambo*; cf. O. Ind. ubhá-, Goth. bai, baj-ōþs, Lith. abù, O. Sl. oba), appears in Latin compounds in the forms, (1) *amb-* before a vowel, e. g. *amb-arvāle* (sacrificium) ‘quod arva ambiat victima’ (Serv. ad *Ecl.* iii. 77), *amb-urbiales* (hostiae) ‘quae circum terminos urbis Romae ducebantur’ (Paul. Fest. 4. 15 Th.), *amb-ustus* ‘circumustus’ (*ib.* 4. 17), whence by false analogy *comb-ustus*, instead of **com-ustus* (unless this rather represents *co-amb-ustus*), *amb-itus* ‘circuitus’ (*ib.* 4. 18); (2) *am-* before a consonant, e. g. *am-ter-mini* (oratores), a phrase of Cato’s ‘qui circa terminos provinciae manent’ (Paul. Fest. 13. 9 Th.; Macr. i. 14. 5; Gl. Philox.), *am-plector*, *am-pendices* ‘quod circumpendebant’ (Paul. Fest. 16. 3 Th.), *am-segetes* ‘quorum ager viam tangit’ (*ib.* 16. 1; Charis. 231. 11 K. seems to quote a similar *amfines*), *am-icio* for *am-jicio*. The form *ambi-* in compounds bears the sense of ‘both’ in *ambi-dens* (ovis) ‘quae superioribus et inferioribus est dentibus’ (Paul. Fest. 4. 9 Th.), *ambi-lustrum* ‘quod non licebat nisi ambos censores post quinquennium lustrare civitatem’ (‘Serv.’ ad *Aen.* i. 283), *ambi-vium*. In Umbro-Oscan the word appears with an *r*-suffix (cf. *inter*), Osc *amfr-et* ‘ambiant,’ Umbr. *ambr-etuto* ‘ambiant,’ but also e. g. Osc. *am-núd* ‘circuitus,’ *am-víanud* ‘vico,’ Umbr. *an-ferener* ‘circumferendi.’

§ 17. *Ān-*, a curtailment of I.-Eur. **ānā*, ‘on’ (Zend *ana*, Gk. *ἀνά*, Goth. *ana*, Engl. *on*, O. Sl. *vŭ* for **ōn*) (cf. I.-Eur. **ānŭ*), (O. Ind. *ānu*, Zend *anu*) may appear in *ān-hēlus* (also derived from the root *an-*, ‘to breathe,’ whence *ānīmus*, &c.), *an-qui-ro* [by some explained as **amb(i)-qui-ro*], *an-tennae*, *an-testari* (or for **ante-tennae*, **ante-testari*, ch. iii. § 13, p. 176). Its presence is more certain in Umbro-Oscan, e. g. Osc. *ava-faκeτ* ‘consecravit,’ *an-ge-tuzet* ‘proposuerunt,’ Umbr. *an-tentu* ‘intendito,’ *am-pentu* ‘impedito,’ unless indeed it is here some variety of Lat. *in*, as *an-* the Umbro-Oscan negative prefix (ch. iv. § 81) is of Lat. *in-*.

§ 18. *Antē*, before, I.-Eur. **antī* (O. Ind. *ánti*, ‘opposite, near,’ Gk. *ἀντί*, opposite, instead of, Goth. *and*, ‘towards,’ Engl. *an-swer*, Lith. *añt*, ‘on’), a Locative Sing. of some stem connected with Lat. *antes*, rows, O. Ind. *ánta-*, ‘vicinity, end,’ Goth. *and-eis*, ‘end,’ of which Gk. *ἀντα*, opposite (cf. *ἀντην*), is another case. In Oscan

the Preposition (governing the Acc. as in Latin) appears without the final short vowel (this loss of a final *ĭ* is common in Oscan), e. g. *ant púntram* 'ante pontem;' but in Latin, though *poste* was reduced to *post* (see below), *ant* is not written for *ante* [in Plaut. *Rud.* 509, if the reading of the MSS. is right, we must pronounce *ant(e)positast*, a quadrisyllable :

quam quæ Thyestæ quóndam antepósitast Téreo.

On *antenna* and *antestor*, see above]. With the particle **dē* appended, as in *postid*, is the form *antīd-* in O. Lat. *antīd-eo* (e. g. Plaut. *Trin.* 545 *sed Campans genus Multo Surorum iam antidit patientiā*), *antīd-hac* (used by Plautus when three syllables are required by the metre, *antehac* being a dissyllable; cf. *antīdit*, &c. and *anteit*, &c.), *antīd-eū* (*Liv.* xxii. 10. 6 in the Vow of the Ver Sacrum; *antea* is not found in Plautus, and only once in Terence, viz. *Andr.* 52). In *antīd-* the *-ĭ* of I.-Eur. **anti*, not being final, does not sink to *ĕ* (cf. *anti-stes*, &c., ch. iii. § 39).

§ 19. **Apud**, which is also spelt *aput*, seems to be the I.-Eur. Preposition **āpō* (of which Lat. *ab* is a curtailment; see above), augmented by the particle **d(e)*, or **t(ĭ)*, and must have been originally **apo-d*, or **apo-t* (cf. Dor. *πoτi*). An old form *apor*, with that change of *-d* to an *r*-sound (before *f*, *v*) seen in *arfue-runt*, *ar-vorsum*, &c. (ch. iv. § 112), is quoted by Paul. Fest. 19. 34 Th. (cf. *apur finem* on a Marsic inser., *Zvet. I. I. I.* 45; *apur* is quoted by Mar. Vict. 9. 17 K.). On the spelling *aput*, like *at*, *set* for *ad*, *sed*, see ch. ii. § 76. In Oscan *úp*, *op* (Lat. *ob*) is used with the Abl. in the sense of Lat. *apud*, e. g. *op tortad* 'apud populum,' *úp eísúd sakaraklúd* 'apud id sacellum.'

§ 20. **Circum**, *circā*, *circīter*. *Circum*, around, is the Adverbial Acc. Sg. of *circus* (Gk. *κρίκος*, a ring; cf. O. Engl. *hring*, with nasalization), which had in O. Lat. the sense of class. *circulus* (Dub. Nom. 573. 4 K; cf. above, ch. v. § 24), and is used, for example, by Accius of the moon's orbit (*Trag.* 100 R.):

quot lūna circos ánnuo in cursu institit.

In the early literature *circum* is the only form, whether Adverb or Preposition, but in class. Lat. a byform *circā* appears, first found in Cicero (who uses it in three passages of the Verrine orations, but afterwards seems to have discarded it), possibly never

in Caesar, but much affected by Livy. *Circā* is a formation on the type of *suprā*, *extrā*, &c., perhaps originally employed with verbs like *esse* (Cicero's three examples of the words are: *Verr.* II. i. 51. 133 *canes esse circa se multos*; i. 48. 126 *canibus, quos circa se haberet*; iv. 48. 107 *Henna, quam circa lacus sunt plurimi*), owing to a feeling that *circum* was suitable only for verbs of motion, e.g. *legatos circum civitates mittere*, 'to send ambassadors a tour of the states,' *ire circum urbem*, 'to go a circuit of the city' (*A. L. L.* v. 295). *Circiter*, an adverbial formation like *breviter*, O. Lat. *amiciter* (see § 1), came to be restricted to the logical sense of 'about,' 'almost,' e.g. Plaut. *Cist.* 677 *loca haec circiter*. The form *circo* appears in the Adverb *id-circo*, as *circa* in *quocirca*, with the same logical sense (cf. Osc. *annud*, 'because of,' in *egm[as tovti]cas annud 'rei publicae causa,'* an adverbial Abl. Sg. Neut. of *anno-*, a formation with the suffix *-no-* from the Preposition *am-* [Lat. *am-*, *ambi-*], as *comno-* 'comitium' from the Prep. *com-*).

Cīs, *citrā*, on this side (cf. Umb. *çimu*, *çimo*, 'retro'?), are formed from the I.-Eur. pronominal root *k̄i-*, 'this' (Gk. *-κι* of *οὐκί*, *πολλάκι*, Goth. *hi-na*, 'this,' Engl. *he*, Lith. *szis*, O. Sl. *sī*), exactly as their opposites *uls*, *ultra*, on that side, from the I.-Eur. pronominal root *ol-*, 'that' (ch. vii. § 13), the first by the addition of the particle **s(e)* (p. 573; on *uls* for **oll*, see § 56), the second (an Abl. Sg. Fem.) by the suffix *-tero-* (ch. v. § 16). The Adverb *citrō* (Abl. Sg. Neut. or Masc.) corresponds to *citrā* as *ultrō* (e.g. *ultra citroque*) to *ultrā*.

§ 21. **Clam**, **clancūlum**. *Clam*, an Adverbial Acc. Sg. Fem. (?) from the root *kel-*, 'to hide' (Lat. *cēlō*, *occūlo*, &c.), had in O. Lat. a byform *clam-de*, *clande* (written *clade* in the MSS. of Placidus 15. 32 G.; but cf. *quamde* from *quam*, ch. x. § 11), whence was formed the Adj. *clandestīnus*. Another O. Lat. form written *callim* in the MSS. of Paul. Fest. 33. 6 ('*callim*' antiqui dicebant pro *clam*, ut 'nis' pro nobis, 'sam' pro suam, 'im' pro eum) is more difficult to explain. (Should we read *calam*, and refer the form to the Analogy of *pālam*? It may be merely the coinage of some grammarian to support his etymology of *clam*.) *Clam*, which governs the Acc. always in Plaut. and Ter., and perhaps never the Abl. at any period of Latin (Langen, *Beitr.* p. 230), has in the Comedians another, apparently a Diminutive form,

clancūlum (but cf. *procul*, § 2), used as a Preposition by Terence, *Adelph.* 52 *clanculum patres*. Cf. the glosses: *clanculae* 'absconsaē' (*C. G. L.* v. 277. 58); *clanculum* 'ocultum' (*ib.* 278. 1).

§ 22. **Cōm-**, (*cūm*), with, and **co-** (e. g. *cōgo* for *cō-āgo*), I.-Eur. **kōm* and **kō* (?) (with palatal or with guttural *k*?) (O. Ir. *com-*, *co*, W. *cyf-*, *cy*, Osc. *com*, *con*, *co-*, Umbr. *com*, *-co*, *co-*) is in early inscriptions written *quom* (Bersu, *Gutturale*, p. 42), like the Relative Adverb *quom*, when, because *quo-* had the same sound as *co-* (ch. iv. § 137). The *o* of *com* became *u* in the unaccented use of the word (ch. iv. § 20), and before certain initial consonants (ch. ii. § 22), and *cum* became the recognized spelling of the simple Preposition, though in compounds, e. g. *com-es*, the *o*-form was retained. On the form *co-*, e. g. *co-eo* (Quint. i. 6. 17), O. Lat. *co-ventionid*, and the like, see ch. ii. §§ 61, 65. Its original difference from *com-* is not certain. Osc. *com*, with, governs the Abl., and is prefixed in *compreivatud*, *conpreivatud* 'cum privato' on the Tabula Bantina (cf. Umbr. *com prinvatir* 'cum legatis'), but Umbr. *kum*, *com* is postfixed in the sense of 'apud,' 'juxta,' e. g. *asa-ku*, 'juxta aram,' *veris-co* (opposed to *pre verir* and *post verir*), at the gates.

§ 23. **Contra** (see §§ 1, 4). Osc. *contrud* in the phrase on the Bantine Law: *svae pis contrud exēic fefacust* 'si quis contra hoc fecerit,' is followed by the Adverb (Locative) *exēic*, as Lat. *arvorum* in the S. C. Bacch. by the Adverb (Abl. Fem.) *ead*: *sei ques esent, quei arvorum ead fecisent*. It is Abl. of an O-stem (cf. Lat. *contrō-versia*), as *contrū* of an *Ā*-stem.

§ 24. **Cōram**, in presence of (not a Preposition till Cicero's time), seems to be connected with *ōs*, Gen. *ōris*, the face, perhaps being an Adverbial Acc. Sg. Fem. of a stem **cōso-* (**cōro-*), compounded of the preposition *com-* (*cum*) and this noun (cf. O. Ind. *sākṣād*). *Incoram* with a Gen., e. g. *incoram omnium*, is found in Apuleius.

§ 25. **Dē**, down from, concerning (Fal. *de* in the phrase: *de zenatuo sententiad*, Zvet. *I. I. I.* 70); O. Ir. *dī*, O. W. *dī*; cf. O. Ir. *dī-mōr*, 'very great,' with Lat. *de-magis*, &c. corresponds to Osc. *dat* (e. g. *dat senateis tanginud* 'de senatus sententia').

which seems to have the particle -t(i) affixed, as per-t, Lat. *per* (§ 38), unless the -t stand for -d, in which case *dad may be an Ablative (Lat. *dē* for **dēd*?). The Umbrian Preposition is da (with final -d or -t dropped in Umbrian fashion), if *da-etom* on the Eugubine Tables (vi. A 28) stands for Lat. *demptum* (cf. Osc. da-did 'dedat,' da-díkatted 'dedicavit').

§ 26. *Dis-*, apart, is most naturally referred to some byform of the root dwo-, dwi-, 'two' (Goth. *tvis-*, e. g. *tvis-standan*, 'to separate'), wanting the w (see ch. iv. § 71). With the w the same formation expressed the Numeral Adverb **dwīs* [O. Ind. *dvīs*, Gk. *δ(F)ίς*, M. H. G. *zwis*], and is in Latin *bis* (ch. iv. § 68). Before a vowel *dis-* becomes, by the phonetic law of Latin, *dir-* (ch. iv. § 148), e. g. *dir-īmo*, and before voiced consonants (see ch. iv. § 151) *dī-*, e. g. *dī-mōveo* (*dis-mota* on the S. C. Bacch., *C. I. L.* i. 196).

§ 27. *Endō*. (Cf. O. Ir. ind-, e. g. ind-riuth, 'I attack,' Gaul. ande-?), also under the form *indu*, the *i* and *u* being apparently weakening of *e* and *o* due to the unaccented use of the Preposition. It corresponds in meaning to *in* (both with Abl. and Acc.), and was in classical Latin replaced by *in*, e. g. class. *im-pērātor*, O. Lat. *indu-perator*, class. *in-grēdi*, O. Lat. *indu-gredi*. It seems to represent an I.-Eur. **en-dō* (Gk. *ἐνδο-θι*, *ἐνδο-θεν*, *ἐνδον*), compounded of the Prep. **en* (Lat. *in*) and the Prep. **dō* (cf. Lat. *dō-nec*; O. Ir. *do*, Engl. *to*, Lith. *do*, O. Sl. *do*), the last element being connected with the Adverbial particle **d(e)* (Gk. *δόμων-δε*). The final -ō has been preserved from becoming -ě in Latin (ch. iii. § 37) by the frequent use of the word as the first element in a compound. (So **prō* remains *pro* in Latin and does not in unaccented use become **prě*, owing to compounds like *prě-ficiscor*, &c.). Traces of the same confusion of I.-Eur. **endo-* and I.-Eur. **en-* are seen in Celtic.

Endo and *indu*. The form *endo* occurs, e. g. in the epitaph of Ennius, quoted by Cicero, in his *De Republica* (ap. Sen. *Epp.* 108. 34):

si fas endo plagas caelestum ascendere cuiquam est,
mi soli caeli maxima porta patet,

in a clause of the XII Tables (ap. Fest. 452. 6 Th.): *si caluitur, pedemue struit, manum endo iacito*, 'if he deceives, or attempts to run away, the prosecutor may arrest him,' a clause alluded to by Lucilius, xvii. 10 M.:

si non it, capito, inquit, eum, et si caluitur, endo
fertō manum,

and in other laws, and is one of the archaisms used by Cicero in drawing up his code of laws (*Legg.* ii. 8. 19); it is employed too by Lucretius (vi. 890) *endō mari* [cf. the glosses: *endoclosa ἐγκλεισμένη*; *endo festabat*; *endo rivum κατὰ βείθρον*; *endōdicarit μηνύσει* (*C. G. L.* ii. 61. 35); *endogenia* (-ua?) 'naturaliter amoena'; *endoriguum* 'irriguum' (*C. G. L.* v. 193. 25)]. The form *indo-* appears in a line of Ennius, referring to Romulus and Remus (*Ann.* 59 M.):

indotuetur ibi lupus femina, conspicit omnis;

the form *indu*, e. g. in Ennius, *Ann.* 298 M. *indu foro lato sanctoque senātu* (cf. Lucil. *inc.* 17 *indū foro*); in Lucr. v. 102 *nec jacere indu manus* (cf. ii. 1096 *indu manu*), as well as in the compounds *induperator* Enn., Lucr., *indupedio* Lucr., *indugredior* Lucr., &c. By the time of Plautus the word seems to have dropped out of ordinary usage, for it occurs in his plays only in compounds like *ind-audio* (Terence knows only *in-audio*), *ind-ipsisor* (cf. class. *ind-igeo*, *indī-gēna*, *ind-ōles*, &c.); and though it occurs at the end of Varro's *Res Rusticae* (iii. 17. 10): *ille inde endo suam domum, nos nostram*, the phrase is a quotation from Ennius' curious experiment in language, mentioned by Ausonius (*Techn.* 18) and others: *endo suam do*, with *do*, an apocopated form of *dōmum*, after the type of Homer's *δῶ*.

§ 28. **Ergā, ergō.** *Ergā*, originally local (e. g. Plaut. *Truc.* 405 *tonstricēm Suram Nouístin nostram quae érga aedem seséd habet?*, if the MSS. reading be right), must be connected with *ergō*, on account of, in O. Lat. a preposition or rather postposition, governing the Genitive, e. g. *funeris ergo*, XII Tab. Whether the two words have been differentiated on the type of *ultrā* and *ultrō*, *intrā* and *intrō*, or whether they came originally from two different stems, it is impossible to say. *Ergo* has been explained as a compound of the Preposition *ē* and the Abl. Sg. of a stem **rego-* (from the root *reġ-*, 'to stretch'), meaning 'direction,' so that its change of meaning would resemble that of German *wegen* (originally *von wegen*). *Ergā* might similarly represent *e *rġgā*, like *e rġgiōne*, opposite. It is not restricted to the expression of friendly feeling in Plautus, e. g. *Pseud.* 1020 *ne málus item erga mé sit, ut erga illúm fuit*; *Cas.* 618 *aut quód ego umquam erga Uénerem inique fécerim*.

§ 29. **Ex, ec-, ē,** out of. I.-Eur. **ēks* (Gk. *ἐξ*, Gaul. *ex-*, O. Ir. *ess-*, W. *es-*; cf. Lith. *isz*?) appears to be a compound of a Preposition **ēk* and the particle **s(e)*, as Gk. *ἄψ*, Lat. *abs*, append the same particle to **ap*, a curtailment of **apo* (§ 12). In Latin compounds the Preposition often appears before the letter *f* in the form *ec-* in MSS. (cf. Ter. *Scaur.* 26. 14 K. *effatus*, non 'exfatus' nec 'ecfatus,' ut quidam putaverunt; Ter.

Maur. l. 949 K. muto vel partem prioris, si fit hirtum, syllabae, 'ecfer' ut dicam, vel illud, 'hoc tibi effectum dabo'), e.g. *ecfōdio*, *ecfēro*, *ecfūri* (for examples, see Neue, ii³. p. 870), often corrupted to *haec* and to *et* (see *Class. Rev.* v. 295; *Fleck. Jahrb.* 1890, p. 771). (*Et* is often a corruption also of *ex*, owing to the fact that the symbols for these words in minuscule writing were very similar.) This *ec-* may be merely a phonetic development of *ex* before *f*, as *ē* of *ex* before *d* (e.g. *ē-dūco*; cf. *sē-dēcim*), *m* (e.g. *ē-mitto*; cf. *sē-mestris*), &c. (ch. iv. § 151). Corresponding to Lat. *ē* we find in Osc. *ee-stint* (apparently with a different sound from I.-Eur. *ē*, which is in Osc. *i, í*, e.g. *ligud* 'lege'), *eehianasum* 'e(ve)hiandarum,' Umbr. *ehiato-* 'evehiato-,' *easa* 'ex ara,' &c. (see ch. ii. § 6).

Extrā. (O. Lat. *extrad*; cf. the S. C. Bacch., *C. I. L.* i. 196 *extrad urbem*) is an Abl. Sg. Fem. of an extension of *ex* by the suffix *-(e)ro-* (ch. v. § 16), like *in-tra*, *cū-tra*, *ul-tra*, &c. Oscan *ehtrad* (with *ht* for *ct*, as in Uhtavis, the Oscan form of *Octavius*), O. Ir. *echtar* may represent an original stem **eġ(s)-tero-* or **eġk-tero-*.

§ 30. **Īn**, *in*, the unaccented form of O. Lat. *en* [cf. *énque*, but *ináltod* on the (restored) Col. Rostrata (*C. I. L.* i. 195)] is I.-Eur. **ēn* (Gk. *év*, O. Ir. *in*, W. *yn*, Goth. *in*, Lith. *ĩ*). The same form is used in Latin and other languages with the two senses, (1) *in*, (2) *into* [whereas in Greek the second is distinguished by the addition of the particle **s(e)*, *évs*, Att. *éis*], and appears to be a Locative case, formed without the case-suffix *-ĩ* (ch. vi. § 37). (The Greek byform *éví* shows this case-suffix; but cf. above, § 11). Before labial consonants *in* became *im* by the Latin phonetic law (ch. iv. § 78), e.g. *im-pleo*, *im-mitto*, *imbello* (*in* war), *C. I. L.* iii. 4835, &c. On the derivative Prepositions *endo*, *inter*, see §§ 27, 32.

Osc. *en* (*in*), Umbr. *en*, have with Acc. and Loc. (not Abl.) the two senses of Lat. *in*, but are postfixed, e.g. Osc. *exaisc-en ligis* 'hiscē in legibus,' Pel. *cite uus pritrom-e*, 'do ye go past or forward,' Umbr. *arvam -en* 'in arvom,' *arven* 'in arvo,' *fesner-e* 'in fanis.' Osc. *-en* with the Abl. *imad-en* 'ab ima (parte),' *eisuc-en ziculud* 'ab eo die (*dieculo),' which has the sense of Lat. *ab*, has been referred to Lat. *inde* (but see § 10.6).

§ 31. *Infrā* (*infera*, *C. I. L.* i. 1166), an Abl. Sg. Fem. like *suprā*, *citrā*, *intrā*, connected with the Adj. *infērus* (on which see ch. v. § 16).

§ 32. *Intēr*, between (O. Ind. *antār*, O. Ir. *ētar*; e. g. O. Ind. *antār-chid-* 'inter-scindo'), is formed from *in* by the addition of the suffix *-tero-* (see ch. v. § 16), like *intērior* (cf. *intrō*, *intrū*), as *ex-tero-*, &c. from *ex*. The Oscan form is *anter* (with Acc., but once with Abl.-Loc. Plur.), the Umbrian form is *anter*, *ander* (governing the Acc.), both with *an-* corresponding to Lat. *in-*, the Preposition, as to Lat. *in*, the Negative, e. g. Umbr. *an-takro-* 'in-tegro.'

§ 33. *Intrā*, *intūs*. *Intrā* is an Abl. Sg. Fem. like *extrā*, class. *contrā* (while *intro* is an Abl. Sg. Neut. like Osc. *contrud*, Lat. *contrō-versia*) (cf. Osc. *Entra-*, the name of a goddess). *Intus* (Gk. *ἐν-τός* with the I.-Eur. affix *-tōs*, implying usually motion from, § 1) wavers between an Adverb and a Preposition in such a phrase as Virgil's *tali intus templo*, 'in such temple, within' or 'within such temple' (cf. Lucr. vi. 798).

§ 34. *Juxtā*, which is first used as a Preposition by Caesar, is Abl. Sg. Fem. of a stem **juxto-*, whether this be P. P. P. of a verb **juxo* formed from *jungo* as *viso* from *video*, *quaeso* from *quaero* (ch. viii. § 33. 4), or a Superlative with the I.-Eur. Superlative suffix *-isto-* (Gk. *πλε-ϊστος*, &c.). The Adv. *juxtīm* is found as early as Livius Andronicus (*Trag.* 11 R.).

§ 35. *Ōb*, I.-Eur. **op(i)*, apparently a variety of **epi* (Gk. *ἐπί*, on, to, *ὀπι-σθεν*, behind, O. Ind. *ápi*, 'by,' Lith. *api-*, 'around'; cf. Lith. *ap-szvēsti*, 'to make light,' with Lat. *ob-caeco*, to make dark), is in Oscan *op* (with the sense of Lat. *apud*, governing the Abl., e. g. *op tovtad* 'apud populum,' *úp eísúd sakaraklúd* 'apud id sacellum'), and often retains its *-p* in Latin spelling in compounds like *op-tūneo* (e. g. *optenui* on a Scipio Epitaph, *C. I. L.* i. 38; cf. Quint. i. 7. 7), *op-ērio*, though in the simple word the Latin usage substituted the Media for the Tenuis as the final consonant (cf. *ab* for *ap*, *sub* for *sup*, and see ch. ii. § 76). In classical Latin it has the sense of 'before,' e. g. *ob oculos ponere*, to describe, or 'on account of'; but in the earlier literature it had other shades of meaning; cf. Paul. Fest. 193. 7 Th.

ob praepositio alias ponitur pro circum, ut cum dicimus urbem 'obsideri,' . . . 'obvallari,' . . . alias pro ad, ut Ennius :

ob Romam noctu legiones ducere coepit ;

Servius tells us that many interpreted *ob Italiam* in Virgil, *Aen.* i. 233 as 'juxta Italiam,' with the old sense of *ob*: ob enim veteres pro juxta ponebant. (This variety of meanings has been explained by the theory that Lat. *ob* represents, not only I.-Eur. *epi, *opi, but also an *ebhi, seen in O. Ind. abhí.) By the addition of the particle *s(e), as *ab* became *abs* (e.g. *abs te, abstineo*), so *ob* became *obs*, a form occasionally found in compounds before *t-*, e.g. *obstinet* (Fest. 228. 6 Th. o. dicebant antiqui, quod nunc est ostendit), *obstrudant* (Paul. Fest. 221. 3 Th. 'avide trudant'; Fest. 220. 14) (so Umbr. *os-tendu* 'ostendito'). (On *ōmitto*, see ch. iii. § 34.)

§ 36. *Pālam*, like its opposite, *clam*, an Acc. Sg. Fem. (but see § 1) of some stem, perhaps connected with the Plautine verb *dispalesco* (*Bacch.* 1046) :

periisse suāiust
quam illūd flagitium uólgo dispaléscere

(from the root of *pālari*, to wander, be dispersed abroad). Others connect it with *palma*, the hand, and make it mean literally 'in the hand.' Besides the Adv. *palam* we have *prō-palam*, as early as Plautus, but *palam* is not a Prep. till the Augustan Age.

§ 37. *Pēnēs* (governing the Acc., usually of a person), represents some case of *penus*, *-oris* N., or a kindred stem, from the root *pen-* of *penī-tus* (§ 1), *penē-tro*, &c., a suffixless Locative according to some. (cf. Dor. *alés*), a Loc. Pl. according to others, who offer a similar explanation of *vīcissi-m* (ch. ix. § 4), *sēmissi-*, *vix, mox* (cf. § 3). The final syllable may have been prevented from being weakened to *-is* by the fact that the stress of the voice fell on it in the common phrases *penēs-me, penēs-te, penēs-nos, penēs-vos*, &c. (ch. iii. § 12 a. 3). *Penes* is used only with Pronouns in Plautus.

§ 38. *Pēr*, through (Goth. *fair-*, Lith. *peř*), connected with I.-Eur. *perō, 'I transport, bring or pass through' (O. Ind. *pṛ-*, O. Sl. *perǫ*; cf. Gk. *πέλω, πέρα*, Lat. *ex-pēr-ior*, &c.), corresponds to Osc. *per-* of *peremust*, Fut. Pft. of a verb used

apparently in the old sense of Lat. *perēmo* (Fest. 266. 31 Th. 'peremere' Cincius in libro de Verbis Priscis ait significare idem, quod prohibere : at Cato in libro qui est de Re Militari pro vitiare usus est), though the commoner form of the Oscan Preposition is *pert* (with the suffix -tī of Gk. *πρωτί*, § 11), e.g. *comono pertemest* 'comitia peremet,' *am-pert*, 'not beyond' (used like Lat. *duntaxat*, § 7), *petiro-pert*, 'four times' (cf. Lat. *sem-per*, § 7), and to Umbr. *per*, *pert*, e.g. *per-etom* 'peremptum,' *trio-per*, 'three times,' which with the Abl. has the sense of Lat. *pro*, e.g. *nomne-per* 'pro nomine.' The intensive sense of *per-* in *per-magnus*, *per-quam*, &c. (often separated from the qualified word, e.g. *per pol quam paucos reperias*, Ter. *Hec.* 58; hence *per-taesus* did not become *per-tīsus*, ch. iii. § 23), is seen in Lith. *per-saldūs*, 'very sweet'; cf. Gk. *περι-μήκης*, very long, &c. (cf. Engl. 'through' and 'thorough'). Again Lat. *per-* approaches the usual sense of Gk. *περί*, about, around, in *pertēgo*, *perungo*, *pervōlito*. The sense of 'past,' 'beyond' (cf. Osc. *am-pert*, *pert vīam* 'trans vīam,' Umbr. *pert spinia* 'trans spinam'(?)) appears in *per-go*, &c.; and with the implication of wrong or injury (cf. Gk. *παρα-βαίνω*, *παρ-όμνημι*), in *per-jūrus* [from which *pejēro*, *perjēro* (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), can hardly be separated, though the *ē* is hard to explain], *per-do*, *per-fīdus*, and of difference in *perēgrē*. It thus appears that *per* represents a considerable variety of meanings, and this variety is increased if we take into account Umbr.-Oscan *per*, *pert*. For besides the sense of Lat. *pro*, on behalf of, seen in Umbr. *nomne-per*, &c. in the Eugubine Liturgy: (*tio . . . ocre-per Fisiu*, *tota-per Iovina*, *erer nomne-per*, *erar nomne-per . . . subocau* 'te pro arce Fisia, pro populo Iguvino, pro ejus (M.) nomine, pro ejus (F.) nomine, subvoco,' estu esunu fetu fraterus-per Atiiedie 'ista sacra facito pro fratribus Atiiediis'), once written -*pert* in the phrase: *Petruniapert natine* 'pro Petronia natione,' it has the local sense of Latin *pro-*, forward, in front, in the words, Umbr. *per-ne*, *per-naio-*, opposed to *post-ne* (Lat. *pōne*, behind), *post-naio-*, Osc. *Perna-*, the name of a goddess [cf. I.-Eur. **per-* in **per-ūt(ī)*, from **wētōs-*, 'a year,' O. Ind. *parut*, 'in the former year,' Gk. *πέρυσσι*, Dor. *πέρυσσι*). The reason of this is that the I.-Eur. root *per-* produced a large number of Prepositions, representing different case-forms, &c., **pērī* Loc.

(O. Ind. pári, 'around,' Gk. περί), *p^orós Gen. (O. Ind. purás, 'before,' Gk. pápos), *pér̄m (O. Ind. párá, 'beyond'; cf. párá, Gk. πέρ̄ā; Lat. *perem-* of *peren-die*, Osc. *perum dolom mallom* 'sine dolo malo'), and so on. The weak grades of the root, p_r-, pr-, seen in Gk. παρά, Goth. *faura*, *faur*, Engl. *be-fore*, appear in Lat. *por-* of *por-tentum*, &c., Umbr. *pur-titu*, *pur-ditom* (unless this be merely a metathesis of *prō*), and in Lat. *prō*, Umbr. *pro*, *pru*, Osc. *pro*, *pru*, as well as in Lat. *prae* from **prai* (Pel. *prai-*, Osc. *prae*, Umbr. *pre*), perhaps a Dative form (cf. Gk. παρά, O. Ind. paré).

§ 39. Pō-, retained only in a few Compounds, *po-situs*, *po-lubrum*, *porceo*, &c., as Teut. **miþ*, 'with' (Goth. *miþ*, Germ. *mit*, like Gk. μετά) is in English retained only in the compound 'mid-wife' (see under *ab*, § 12).

§ 40. Post, pōnē. *Post*, behind, from **postǵ*, O. Lat. *poste*, *postī-d* (with the particle **d*(e)), adds the suffix -tǵ (§ 11) to I.-Eur. **pos* (Lith. *pàs*, &c.), which seems to be derived from **pō-* (Lith. *pa-*, 'under,' O. Sl. *po*, 'about'), a curtailment of **ǵpō* (see § 12). In certain collocations the -t was dropped by the Latin phonetic law (ch. iv. § 157), e.g. *C. I. L. i.* 1454 *postempus*; of Virg. *Aen.* iii. 1 *Marius Victorinus* says (22. 11 K.): *postquam res Asiae, non 'postquam'*; and this *pos* might be further reduced (before *m*, &c., ch. iv. § 151) to *pō-*, e.g. *pō-merium* (so spelt, not *pomoerium*), *quod erat post murum* 'post-moerium' dictum, *Varro L. L. v.* 143.

Pone (Plaut., &c.) adds the suffix -nē (§ 11) to *post* (Umbr. *postne*, opposed to *perne*; cf. *pustnaio-*, *pusnao-* Adj., opposed to *pernaio-*).

Umbrian *post* is joined with the same case as *pre* (Lat. *prae*), e.g. *post verir Treblanir* and *pre verir Treblanir*, in O. Umbr. *pusveres Treplanes* and *preveres Treplanes*, and similarly Osc. *púst feihúis* 'post fines,' while Osc. *post exac* corresponds to Lat. *posthac*.

In Umbro-Oscan we find a Preposition *postin* governing the Acc. case with the sense of Lat. *secundum*, e.g. Umbr. *pusti kastruvuf*, 'according to their lands,' Osc. *pústin slagím*, 'according to the locality (?).'

§ 41. **Poste, posti-d, pos, pō-** *Poste*, which shows the regular change of -ī when final to ē (ī not final is retained, e. g. *posti-d*, see ch. iii. § 39), is found in a fine line of Ennius, *Ann.* 244 M., an exhortation to rowers :

poste recumbite, uestraque pectora pellite tonsis,

frequently in Plautus, e. g. *Asin.* 915 (see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 541 sqq.), and probably in Terence, *Eun.* 493 (see *A. L. L.* ii. 140). Its reduction to *post* is like that of *animalē* to *animal*, *nequē* to *nec*, &c. (ch. iii. § 36). The Adverb *postid* is not unfrequent in Plautus (e. g. *postid locorum*, *Poen.* 144, &c.), as also *postid-eā* (cf. *antid-eā*, *antid-hac*), compounded with the Adverbial Abl. Sg. Fem. of *is* (§ 10. 4) (e. g. *postidea loci*, *Stich.* 758, &c.), and has on account of its exclusively adverbial use been regarded as a compound of *post(e)* with *id*, the (adverbial) Acc. Sg. Neut. of *is* (cf. *post-eā*, *ad id locorum*, *Sall.*, *Liv.*), though this explanation requires us to see in *postidea*, *antidea*, &c. a pleonastic repetition of the pronouns, *post-id-eā*, *ant-id-eā*. Cicero (*Orat.* xlvii. 157; cf. *Vel. Long.* 79. 3 K.) says that he preferred *posmeridianas* (quadrigas) to *postmeridianas*, while Quintilian (ix. 4. 39) seems to mention the form *pomeridiam*. (On the spelling *pos* for *post* in MSS. of Plautus, see Ritschl, *Opusc.* ii. 549; of Virgil, see Ribbeck, *Prolegg.* p. 442; of other authors, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.). The evidence points to Lat. *pos-* being not I.-Eur. **pos*, but a syncopated form of I.-Eur. **pos-tī* (see Stolz, *Beitr.* p. 21).

§ 42. **Prae**, before, I.-Eur. **prai* (Lith. *prē*; cf. O. Ir. *rē* or *ria*, with a dropped final nasal). In O. Lat. also *pri*, according to Paul. Fest. 282. 27 Th. (cf. *prīs-cus*, *prīs-tīnus*, *prīmus* for **prīs-mo-*, Pelign. *Prismā-*, *pri-stafalacirix* ‘*prae-stabulatrices*’), probably I.-Eur. **prī* (Lith. *pri*, O. Sl. *pri*, Goth. *fri-*), connected with I.-Eur. **prō*, ‘before,’ and with Gk. *πᾶρος*, O. Ind. *purās*, *purā*, Goth. *faura*, Engl. *be-fore* (*B. B.* xvii. 17), possibly a Dative formation from the root *per-* (see above, § 38). The Preposition is found with the same use as in Latin, but with prominence of the idea ‘before’ (often for Lat. *ante*), in the Umbro-Oscan languages; Pel. *prai-cim*, Osc. *prai*, *prae-sentil* ‘*praesente*’ (with the usual sense of Lat. *praesens*; in the Columna Rostrata we have *praesens* in its older sense: *praesente[d]* . . . dictated ol[or]om, ‘being in command,’ *C. I. L.* i. 195), *prae-fucus* ‘*praefectus*,’ Umbr. *pre veriv Treblanir* ‘*ante portas Treblanas*,’ *pre-pa*, ‘*priusquam*,’ lit. ‘*prae-quam*,’ *pre-habia* ‘*praebat*.’

§ 43. **Praetēr**, past, except, is formed from the preceding by means of the suffix *-tero-* like the Adverbs *brēcī-ter*, &c. (§ 2), as from I.-Eur. **prī* is formed Pelignian *pritro-* (in an epitaph, *Zvet. I. I. I.* 13 *eite uus pritrome* ‘*ite vos praeter*’ quasi ‘*praeterum* in’). (Cf. Umbr. *pretro-* ‘*prior*.’)

§ 44. **Pro, por-**. *Prō*, before, forth, is I.-Eur. **prō* (O. Ind. *prá*, Gk. *πρό*, O. Ir. *ro-*, used like the Greek augment with preterite tenses, Goth. *fra-*, Lith. *pra-*, O. Sl. *pro*). The long vowel seems to be the vowel of the Oscan preposition (or I.-Eur. **prū*, Gk. *πρόταυις*, &c.), e.g. *pru-hipiđ* 'prohibuerit,' *pruter-pan* 'priusquam,' and may have been I.-Eur. (Gk. *πρω-ί*, early, O. H. G. *fruo*, Lett. *prū-jam*, 'forth'). These Oscan forms suggest that Lat. *prō* was not originally **prōd*, an Abl. form (which would be in Oscan **prud-*, not *pru-*), so that the *prōd-* of *prōd-est*, *prōd-ire*, may be a form augmented by the particle **-d(e)* like *anti-d-*, *posti-d-*, *r-ed-*, &c. In Late Latin the form *prode* (cf. Charis. 236. 29 K.) is common, especially with *esse* (cf. Charis. 237. 8 K., and see Neue, ii³. p. 662) (*prodius*: *ulterius*, *longius*, a *prodeundo*, quoted by Nonius 47. 10 M. from Varro, is generally corrected by editors to *propius*). The *por-* of *por-rigo* or *porgo*, *porricio* for **por-jicio*, *por-rō* (O. Lat. *porod*), &c. is either a metathesis of *prō-*, or represents an I.-Eur. by-form **pr* (cf. Gk. *παρά*) (see ch. iv. § 92). In Umbrian we have *pro-* for Lat. *pro*, before, e.g. *procanurent* 'procinuerint,' affixed in *ie-pru* (cf. *promo-* 'primus'), and *pur-* in a verb corresponding in sense to Lat. *porricio* and in form apparently to Lat. *prō-do*, with P. P. P. *pur-ditom*, Imper. *pur-dovitu*.

§ 45. **Prō- and prō-**. The variety *prō-* and *prō-* in Compounds (the simple preposition has always the long vowel) is seen more in the early literature than in the stereotyped usage of the classical age: *prōvehat atque prōpellat*, Lucr. iv. 194 and vi. 1027; Lucr. *prōpagare*; O. Lat. *prōtinam*. *Prō-* almost ousts *prō-* in class. Latin, but *prō-* is normal before *f-*, e.g. *prō-fiscor*, *prō-fundo*, except in *prō-ficio* (for *prōde-fucio*, as in Late Latin?); but Catullus (lxiv. 202) has *prōfudit*; Plautus (*Men.* 643) and Ennius (*Trag.* 293 R.) *prōfiteri*; Plautus (*Trin.* 149) *prōfecturus*. The Greek *πρόλογος* is *prōlogus* in the Comedians (cf. *prōpola*, Lucil. v. 28 M.), *προπίνα* is *prōpinare*. Even in classical poetry we have *prōcuro*. O. Lat. *prō-tervus* might be similarly explained, were it not for the fact that there are indications of an old form *proptervo-* (so in the MSS. of Plaut. *Bacch.* 612, and in the Ambrosian Palimpsest in *Truc.* 256; see Löwe, *Gloss. Nom.* pp. 142, 184, who connects the form with Gk. *προπετής*). *Prōbus* (cf. O. Ind. *prabhū-* 'preeminent') apparently adds to *prō* the same formation (from the root *bheu-* 'to be'?) as *super-bus* (cf. Gk. *ὑπερφύης*) to *super*.

§ 46. **Prōcūl** is formed from **prō* by the suffix *-ko-* [a suffix often attached to adverbs, e.g. Lat. *postū-cus*, *antū-cus* (ch. v. § 31), *rēcīprōcus* from **reco-* and **proco-*, § 49], and some L-suffix (see § 2). It is used as a Prep. as early as Ennius (*Trag.* 220 R.)

§ 47. **Pröpä** (e. g. Plaut. *Curc.* 97 *prope me est*) adds to I.-Eur. *prö the particle -pe (ch. x. § 1. 4). The sense 'nearly' is perhaps later than Plautus (*A. L. L.* ix. 165). For Superl. *proxime* we should expect **prop-(i)s-ime*, ch. vi. § 54).

§ 48. **Proptër**, near, on account of (in Plautus this latter sense is always expressed by *propter*, not by *ob*, when a person is spoken of), is formed from the Adverb *prope* by means of the suffix -tero-, as *praeter* from *prae* (§ 43), *circiter* from *circum* (§ 20).

§ 49. **Rě-**, back, has in O. Lat. a byform *rěd-*, with the addition of the particle *d(e) (§ 11; cf. *anti-d*, *posti-d*), which in class. Lat. remains in *red-eo*, *red-do*, &c. (*redi-vivus* is peculiar), but is before a consonant usually discarded for *rě-*, e. g. *rě-dūco* (O. Lat. *red-duco*, but perhaps only *re-dux*), (before a vowel, not till Late Latin, e. g. *reuedificio*; see *A. L. L.* viii. 278). From *re-* was formed the Adverb *rě-trō* (like *in-trō*, *ci-trō*, *ul-trō*), which in Late Lat. became a Preposition, e. g. *vade retro me*, S. Marc. viii. 33, *Vulgata*. An Adjective-stem **rěco-* from this Preposition (ch. v. § 31) is seen compounded with a stem **prōco-* from the Prep. *prō-* in the word *reci-procus*. In Umbrian this Prep. appears in two Compound Verbs, *re-vestu* 'revisito' and *re-statu* 'restituito.'

§ 50. **Sēcundum, sēcūs**. *Secundum*, according to, close behind, &c. is the Adverbial Acc. Sg. Neut. of *secundus*, following (§ 4). In plebeian Latin *secus* was used for *secundum* (Charis. 80. 18 K. *id quod vulgus usurpat*, 'secus illum sedi,' hoc est secundum illum, et novum et sordidum est; cf. Caper. 103. 12 K.; so on plebeian inscriptions, *secus merita ejus*, *secus viam*, &c., but also in O. Lat. authors, for Charis. (220. 14 K.) quotes *hoc secus*, 'soon after this,' from the historian Sempr. Asellio), which may be Nom. Sg. Masc. of an Adj.-stem (cf. *heres secus*, 'h. secundus,' *C. I. L.* iii. 387), or Acc. Sg. of a Neuter S-stem **secus*, like *tenuis* (§ 54). Apparently connected with the Prep. *secus* are O. Ir. *sech*, 'past,' W. heb. 'without,' from a stem **seq^ho-*; and the Latin Adv. *secus* appended to Adverbs in -im, e. g. *extrin-secus* (§ 10. 5), as well as the *secus* of phrases like *secus accidit*, *non secus atque* (Comp. *sequius*) has been also referred to our Preposition on the theory that this Adverb meant originally 'following but coming short of,' 'less,' as O. Ir. *sech* meant 'following and going past,' 'more than' (see § 8).

§ 50 a. **Sīmŭl**, used as a Prep. in Augustan and later poetry, and in Silver Age prose, is perhaps Acc. Sg. Neut. of *similis* (see § 2).

§ 51. **Sinĕ, sĕ.** *Sine*, if connected with O. Ind. *sanu-tár* (cf. *sani-túr*), M. H. G. *sun-der* (which have the suffix *-tero-*), must represent I.-Eur. **s^enĭ* (**s^enŭ*), and must have been in O. Lat. **sene*, the change from *e* to *i* being due to the unaccented use of the word, as in *mihī* for **mehi* (ch. vii. § 1). The spelling *seine* on the Lex Repetundarum (*C. I. L.* i. 198. 54) is best explained, like *leteras* on the same inscription, as a case of *ei* wrongly used for *ĭ* (ch. ii. § 130).

In O. Lat. there is another Preposition of the same meaning, *sĕ(d)* (as an Adverb meaning 'apart'), which became obsolete except in Compounds like *sĕl-ĭtio*, lit. 'a going apart,' *se-orsum* (*-s*) (a dissyll. as early as Plautus), *sĕ-dŭlō* from *sĕ dolo* (whence the Adj. *sĕdulus*, § 7), *sĕ-cŭrus*, *sĕ-cĕdo*, *sĕ-cerno*; it is evidently connected with the Conjunction *sĕl* (ch. x. § 5); the *d* of *sĕd-ĭtio*, &c. need not be the Abl. Case-suffix, but may be the particle **d(e)* (cf. *re-d-*, § 49). This Preposition occurs in the legal phrase *se fraude*, 'without hurt,' free from penalty, written *sed fraude* on the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B.C. (*C. I. L.* i. 198), and on the Lex Agraria of 111 B.C. (i. 200, ll. 29 and 42, but *se dulo malo* l. 40) (cf. Paul. Fest. 500. 6 Th. 'sed' pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui). The compound *sed-ŭterque* (cf. Umbr. *sei-podrukpei*) occurs in the Nom. Sg. Fem. in Plaut. *Stich.* 106 *sedutraque* ut dicat mihi. This *sĕ(d)* has been plausibly connected with the I.-Eur. Reflexive Pronoun-stem **swe-* (Lat. *sĕ* Acc.), and explained as originally meaning 'by oneself.' The Old Slavonic Prepositions *svĕ-nĕ*, *svĕ-nĭ*, *svĕ-nje*, 'except, without,' in which this root *swe-* appears with an N-suffix, suggests that Lat. **se-ne* may also be connected with the Reflexive Pronoun. The first part of the Compound Verb *sol-vo*, and the Adjs. *sō-brius* (cf. *ĕ-brius*, according to Charis. 83. 16 K. from *bria* 'vas vinarium'), *sō-cors* (cf. *secordis* 'stultus, fatuus,' *C. G. L.* iv. 282. 52), is of kindred origin. Festus quotes *nesi* 'pro sine positum' from an inscription on the temple of Diana on the Aventine, but the fragmentary condition of the MS. of Festus for this passage (*nesi pro sine positum . . . Dianae Aventinen . . .*, 166. 26 Th.) makes it doubtful whether the word is

not really the conjunction *nisi*, used in a context which gave it the force of *sine*.

§ 52. **Sūb, subtēr, subtūs.** *Sub*, under, is I.-Eur. *ūpō (O. Ind. úpa, 'to,' Gk. ὑπό, under, for ὑπό, O. Ir. fo, W. gwo-, go-, Goth. uf). The initial *s-*, which is found also in the Umbrian Preposition *su(b)*, e. g. *subocau*, 'subvoco,' *su-tentu* 'subtendito,' as well as in *super* (§ 53), is generally explained as a curtailment of prefixed *ex* (I.-Eur. *ēks), so that *sub* would represent an I.-Eur. compound Preposition *ēks-upo, but is as likely to be the particle -s(e) (§ 11). This particle -s(e) is postfixed in the form *sus-* for *sub-s*, e. g. *sus-tineo*, *sus-que de-que* (in the O. Lat. phrase *susque deque fero, habeo* (Plaut. *Amph.* 886), explained by Gell. xvi. 9 as meaning 'aequo animo sum'), apparently used by wrong analogy in old forms of *sumpsit* and *sumpserit* quoted by Paul. Fest. 425. 3 Th., *suremit* and *surempsit*. *Sub-ter* is a formation like *prae-ter* (§ 43), and *sub-tus* like *in-tus* (§ 33). The diminutive sense of Lat. *sub* in *sub-absurdus*, &c. is shared by Gk. ὑπό (e. g. ὑπόλευκος) and O. Ir. fo (e. g. fo-dord, 'a murmur').

§ 53. **Sūpēr, sūprā, insuper, supernō.** *Super* is I.-Eur. *ūpēr, *ūpērī (O. Ind. upāri, Gk. ὑπέρ for ὑπέρ, O. Ir. for, O. W. guor-, Goth. ufar) with a prefixed *s-* as in Lat. *sub*, just mentioned. Umbr. *super* governs the Loc., e. g. *super kumne* 'super comitio.' *Sūprā* is an Abl. Sg. Fem. (*suprad* on the S. C. Bacch.) like *in-trā, ci-trā*, &c. The form *supera* is quoted by Priscian (ii. 30. 3 and 55. 23 H.) from Cicero's poems, and is found in Lucretius as well as on *C. I. L.* i. 1011. (2). 11 (see p. 181). The Umbrian equivalent is *sobra*, governing the Acc., e. g. *sobra tudero* 'supra fines.' *Super-nē* (also *supernē*, Adv. of *supernus*) is formed from *super* as *pōnē* from *post* (§ 40). It is not used as a Preposition in Latin, at least in classical Latin, but is so used (governing an Acc.) in Umbrian, *superne adro* 'super atra (vascula).' *Insuper* is a Prep. as early as Cato (*R. R.* xviii. 5).

§ 54. **Tēnūs**, apparently the Adverbial Acc. Sg. of a Neuter S-stem *tenes-, from the root ten-, 'to stretch' (cf. *tenuis* N., 'a cord,' in Plaut. *Bacch.* 793 *pendēbit hodie pūlere; ita intendī tenuis*) is used as a Preposition as early as Ennius. It takes the Abl. Sg.,

e. g. *Tauro tenus*, Cic. (originally 'from T. in a line,' then used for 'usque ad'), and the Gen. Pl., e. g. *crurum tenus*, Virg., and in Late Latin the Acc., e. g. *Tanain tenus*, Val. Flacc. It is not found in prose till the Silver Age (see *A. L. L.* i. 415). *Tenus* is appended to Adverbs in *-ā* (older *-ād* Abl. Sg. Fem.) in the sense of 'as far as,' lit. 'stretching from,' e. g. *aliqua-tenus*, *hac-tenus* (on which see § 10. 4; cf. *prō-tinus*, § 4).

§ 55. **Trans**, across (Umbr. *traf*, *trahaf*), is either the Pres. Part. of **trāre*, *in-trare*, *pñě-trare* (probably the Nom. Sg. Masc. crystallized in Adverbial usage; cf. § 2), or is an extension of an obsolete Preposition **tram* (an Acc. Sg. Fem. from the same root) by the same particle **s(e)* as appears in the Prepositions of kindred meaning, *ul-s*, *ci-s*. It is clearly connected with O. Ir. *trē* or *tria*, *trī*, *trem-*, *tar*, W. *trwy*, *trach*, O. Ind. *tirás*, all from the root *ter-*, 'to go through, drive through' (O. Ind. *tr-*, 'to bore,' Gk. *τείρω*, Lat. *tēro*, &c.). The *-ans*, pronounced *-as* (ch. ii. § 66), of *trans* became before voiced consonants *ā* by the Latin phonetic law (ch. iv. § 151), e. g. *trā-do* (but *transdo* *C. I. L.* i. 198, ll. 54, 58, &c.), *trā-mitto* (and *trans-mitto*). Umbr. *traf*, *trahaf* (i. e. *trāf*), *tra* governs the Acc. with a verb of motion, e. g. *traf sahatam etu* 'trans Sanctam ito,' the Loc. with the idea of rest, e. g. *trahaf sahate vitla trif feetu* 'trans Sanctam vitulas tris facito.'

§ 56. **Uls**, *ultrā*, beyond, on the other side, came from the same root, I.-Eur. *ol-* (whence Lat. *ille*, O. Lat. *olle* for **ol-sō*, ch. vii. § 13), the first being augmented by the particle **s(e)* (§ 11), the second (an Abl. Sg. Fem.) by the suffix *-tero-* (ch. v. § 16). The *ō* has become *ū* before the combination *l* with a consonant by the Latin phonetic law (ch. iv. § 20), but the original vowel appears in *oltimus* (Osc. *último-*) in Ennius' description of Servius Tullius (*A.* 337 M.):

mortalem summum fortuna repente
reddidit ut summo regno famul oltimus (MSS. optimus) esset.

(The *ovis* of the MS. of Varro *L. L.* v. 50 is a scribe's emendation of *vis*, the same mis-writing of *uls* as occurs later in v. 83, or is due to the correction of *ols* to *uls*, and should not be printed *ouls*, which would imply *ūls*. The shortness of the vowel is proved by the Romance forms of *ultra*; cf. Gell. xii. 13. 8 on the extension

of *in*, *cis*, *uls* to *intra*, *citra*, *ultra*: quoniam parvo exiguoque sonitu obscurius promebantur, addita est tribus omnibus eadem syllaba. It is a mistake to suppose that there is an accent to indicate length over the first vowel of *ultra* in Claudius' tablet at Lyons.) An original *ol-s(e) must have become *oll in Latin; the form *uls* is due to a later re-addition of *s* on the analogy of *ci-s*, &c. (cf. ch. viii. § 68 on *fer-s*).

§ 57. **Usquē**, with long *u*, to judge from Romance forms like O. Fr. *usque*, Fr. *jusque* for *de usque* (for Lat. *ŭ* would be represented by *o*, see ch. ii. § 26), is formed from the I.-Eur. Preposition *ud, 'out, up out' (O. Ind. *úd*, Goth. *ūt*, Engl. *out*) in the same way as *absque* from I.-Eur. *ap(o) (§ 12), so is not connected with *usquam* (§ 10. 9).

The Prepositional use of this Adverb (see § 11), e. g. *usque* *quintum diem*, Cels. (in Cic. only 'usque Romam,' &c.; so Ter. *Ad.* 655 *Miletum usque*, but Cato *R.R.* xlix. 2 *usque radices* *persequito*), is due to a curtailment of the proper phrase *usque ad*, much as in Attic Greek *ὡς* (for *ὡς εἰς*) came to be used as a Preposition, e. g. *ὡς τὸν βασιλέα ἰέναι*. The Latin grammarians point out that *usque*, unlike other Prepositions (cf. p. 573), can take a Preposition as prefix, e. g. *abusque*, *adusque* (Expl. in Donat. 517. 22 K. *nemo enim dicit 'de post forum,' nemo enim 'ab ante'*; *at vero dicimus 'ab usque' et 'ad usque'*); *ab usque* was a poetic inversion of Virgil's which found its way into Silver Age prose (*A.L.L.* vi. 80); *ad usque* (first in Catull. iv. 24) is likewise a phrase of Augustan poetry and Silver Age prose (*A.L.L.* vii. 107).

58. **Versus**, **versum**, **adversus**, **adversum**, **exadversus**, **exadversum**. *Versus* apparently a Nom. Sg. Masc., as *versum* is an Acc. Sg. Neut., of the P. P. P. *versus*, corresponds to the Celtic Preposition meaning 'towards,' 'against' (O. Ir. *frith*, *fri*, W. *wrth*, O. W. *gurt*). On its Adverbial use, see § 2.

CHAPTER X.

CONJUNCTIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

§ 1. **CONJUNCTIONS.** As Prepositions are hardly separable from Adverbs of Locality, so Conjunctions are closely connected with pronominal Adverbs. These pronominal Adverbs, as we have seen (ch. ix. § 10), are not always capable of being referred to their proper case-form (e. g. *ýbĕ, ýbĕ*), owing to our imperfect knowledge of the declension of the I.-Eur. pronoun. Nor is it easy to find their cognates in the various I.-Eur. languages; so rapidly does the meaning of a Conjunction alter. Thus Latin *enim*, which in the older literature is a particle of asseveration, 'indeed,' had by the classical period appropriated the sense of 'for'; and in French, *pas* (Lat. *passus*) and *point* (Lat. *punctum*) have acquired a negative sense from their use in the phrases *ne . . . pas, ne . . . point*. A feature of I.-Eur. Conjunctions is their tendency to append other Conjunctions or conjunctive Particles (e. g. $\acute{\omega}s$ in Greek may append $\delta\acute{\eta}$, $\pi\epsilon\rho$, &c., $\acute{\omega}s$ $\delta\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\omega}s$ $\pi\epsilon\rho$); and this habit puts another obstacle in the way of identifying cognate Conjunctions in different languages, for in one language they may appear extended by one particle, in another language by another. The exact form of these conjunctive Particles is also a difficult thing to ascertain; we often see parallel stems in -o, -i, -u, &c. (e. g. $*q^{2}o-$, $*q^{2}e-$, $*q^{2}i-$, $*q^{2}u-$ are all various forms of the Relative and Interrogative Pronoun-stem, ch. vii. § 23; -tĕ and -tĭ appear in O. Ind. *u-tá*, Gk. *av-τε*, O. Ind. *í-ti*, Gk. *ĕ-τι*), and parallel forms with long and with short vowel (e. g. Negative $*nĕ$ and $*nē$ appear in O. Ind. *ná* and *ná*, Lat. *nĕ-* and *nē-*; I.-Eur. $*wĕ$, 'or,' O. Ind. *vā*, Lat. *-vĕ*); and the tendency was always

present to adapt the ending of one Conjunction to the ending of another Conjunction of similar meaning (e. g. Lat. *saltem* for *saltim*, adapted to *au-tem*, *ŷ-tem*?, ch. ix. § 4). It will therefore be best to designate these conjunctive Particles according to their consonants, as, for example, (1) the T-particle of Lat. *tam*, *ŷ-tem*, *u-t*(ŷ), Gk. *αὐ-τε*, O. Ind. *u-tá(-ā)*, *í-ti*, 'so,' O. Sl. *te*, 'and'; (2) the D-particle of O. Ind. *i-dā*, 'now' (Lat. *ŷdō-neus* ?); *dum*, *ŷbŷ-dem*, Gk. *δῆ*, *δέ*, *δ-δε*; (3) the DH-particle of Gk. *ἐν-θα*, O. Ind. *kú-ha*, 'where,' O. Sl. *kŷ-de*, 'where;'; (4) the P-particle of Lat. *quip-pe*, *nem-pe*, Lith. *kaĩ-p*, 'how, as,' *szeĩp . . . teĩp*, 'so . . . so'; (5) the N-particle of Lat. *nam*, *num*, *nem-pe*, *quis-nam*, O. Ind. *hi-ná*, 'for,' O. Sl. *tu-nŷ*, 'then.' These particles are not easily distinguished on the one hand from the particles affixed to Prepositions (e. g. **-tĩ* of O. Ind. *prá-ti*, Gk. *προ-τι*, Osc. *per-t*; **-ně* of Lat. *pō-ne*, Umbr. *post-ne*, Germ. *vo-n*), as has been already mentioned (ch. ix. § 11), nor on the other are they always to be distinguished from Case-suffixes. Indeed the usage of the oldest Indian literature, where, for example, the particle *kám* is often added to a Dativus Commodi or to a Dative of Purpose (see Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 150), and other particles are more or less allotted to special cases, suggests that the Case-suffixes may have at the first originated in this way, just as Gk. *äv* came in time to be a sign of a Mood of the Verb. Thus not only has the *-s* of the Nom. Sg. Masc. been with great probability referred to the pronominal-stem **so-* (**se-*) (ch. vii. § 13), but also the Abl. *-d* to the suffix **dĕ* expressive of motion, joined with an Accusative, in the sense of motion towards, in Gk. *δόμεν-δε*, Gen. *-s* (which in Greek and other languages has the function of an Abl.) to the similar **sĕ* of Gk. *ἀλλο-σε*. The person-suffixes of Verbs may often have had a similar origin. The **-dhĩ* of the 2 Sg. Imper. in O. Ind., Gk. &c., e. g. *ĩ-θι*, is the asseverative particle **dhĩ*, joined to Imperatives, as Lat. *dum* in *ägĕ dum*; the **-tōd* of the 2 Sg. Fut. Imper., e. g. *quando uidebis*, *dato*, Plaut., is the Adverbial Abl. Sg. Neut. of the Pronoun **to-*, 'from this,' 'thereupon' (ch. viii. § 57). And in the declension of the Pronouns themselves we have clear instances of the progress of appended particles to case-suffixes in **gĕ* (Gk. *γε*) used as the sign of the Acc. Sg. in Goth. *mi-k*, Germ. *mi-ch*, **ĝhĩ* (O. Ind. *hĩ*,

Gk. *val-χι*) as the sign of the Dat. Sg. in O. Ind. *má-hy-am*, ch. vii. § 1). The *-l* of the Acc. Sg. of the Personal Pronouns in Latin has been similarly explained as the particle **id*, so common in the oldest Indian literature, where it is used to emphasize a preceding word, so that Lat. *tēd* was originally **tē id* (cf. *tuām íd* in the Ríg-Veda) (see ch. vii. § 1).

§ 2. (1) **Conjunctive.**—**Que, et, atque, ac, quoque, etiam.**—*Quě*, I.-Eur. **-q^{uě}* (O. Ind. *ca*, Gk. *τε*, Goth. *-h*, e. g. *ni-h* ‘ne-que’), apparently the bare stem of the Relative **q^{uo}*-(**q^{ue}*-) (ch. vii. § 23), is in Latin, as it was in I.-Eur., an enclitic appended to the first word of the sentence. Through Syncope, to which final *-ě* was always liable in Latin (ch. iii. § 36), it has become *-c* in *nec* (*neque*), *ac* for **at-c* (*at-que*), &c., and probably often had this sound before an initial consonant in the rapid utterance of every-day life. In some lines of Plautus (*Stich.* 696, *Capt.* 246, *Poen.* 419, &c.) we must, if the reading of the MSS. be right, scan: *dúmqu(ue)* *se exórnat*; *pérqu(ue)*, *cōnsérutiúm commúne*, &c. (Skutsch, *For-schungen*, i. p. 151). I.-Eur. **-q^{uě}* gave a relative and indefinite sense to pronouns, and so in O. Latin, though in the classical period the fuller ending *-cunque* (O. Lat. *-quomque*, e. g. *queiquomque*, *C. I. L.* i. 197. 5; 198, &c.; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) is preferred, e. g. *quem-que* Plaut. for *quem-cunque* (O. Ind. *kaś-ca*, Hom. Gk. *ὅς τε*, Goth. *hvō-h F.*); so *quis-que*, each (cf. O. Ir. *cā-ch*, W. *pawb*, O. W. *paup*, apparently from I.-Eur. **q^{uě}*-*q^{uě}* or **q^{uě}*-*q^{uě}*). This *-cunque* seems to be nothing but *cum-que*, ‘whenever’ (Hor. *C.* i. 32. 15), though some connect it with O. Ind. *caná* (with *ka-*, &c., ‘whoever,’ &c.), and others make the *-cum-* (*-cun-*) a byform of *um-* (*un-*) of *um-quam*, &c. (ch. ix. § 10. 7). The corresponding particle in Oscan is *-píd* (O. Ind. *-cit*), e. g. *pokka-píd* ‘quandoque.’ Lat. *quō-quě* is composed of some part of the Pronoun-stem *quo-* (*que-*) and the enclitic *-que* (perhaps the bare Pronoun-stem; cf. O. Ind. *kva-ca*, ‘anywhere, in any case,’ from *kvā*, ‘where,’ and *ca*, Lat. *-que*). Similarly, *at-quě*, of the Preposition (Adverb) *ad* and the enclitic, lit. ‘and to,’ ‘and further’; in O. Lat. it often signifies ‘forthwith,’ e. g. Plaut. *Most.* 1050:

quóniam conuocáui, atque illi me éx senatu ségregant.

Umbrian *ape*, when, also spelt *api*, *appei*, may be the same formation as Lat. *atque*. The Umbro-Oscan equivalents of Lat. *něquě*, Osc. *nep*, *neip*, *nip*, Umbr. *neip*, *nep*, have -p for I.-Eur. *-q^hě. *Ēt* is the I.-Eur. Adverb *ětī (O. Ind. *átī*, 'over,' Gk. *ε̄τι*, further), used in Latin, as in Gothic (*iþ*, 'and'), for the copula. It may be that it gradually encroached on the sphere of the older -*quě*, for it is noticeable that only -*que*, not *ět*, is found in the (restored) inscription on the Columna Rostrata (*C. I. L.* i. 195). The Umbrian copula is also *et*, but in Oscan *ínim*, a word related to Lat. *enim* (see below).

In *ět-iam*, *et* is associated with the Adverb *jam*, now, the *i* (*y*) becoming vocalic by the Latin phonetic law in the middle of a word, as in *mědius* (I.-Eur. *médhyos, O. Ind. *mádhyas*, Gk. *μέσ(σ)ος*, &c.) (ch. iv. § 67).

§ 3. *Atque*, *ac*. On Republican Inscriptions the rule is that *atque* be used before an initial vowel, *ac* before an initial consonant, and so in the MSS. of Terence. But in the MSS. of Plautus *atque* is sometimes used before a consonant, where the metre requires the pronunciation *ac* (e. g. *Epid.* 522), and in the MSS. of Cato *atque* is the prevailing spelling (whatever Cato's pronunciation may have been) before initial consonants and vowels alike. The classical authors, as well as Plautus, seem to avoid *ac* not only before vowels, but also before *c*-, *g*-, *q*- (see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v. ; Skutsch, *Forsch.* i. 52 ; *B. P. W.* xiii. 312). *Atque* is the spelling in Republican inscriptions ; *atque* occurs in the *Res Gestae* of Augustus (once), and is in later inscriptions very frequent, as well as in good MSS. (see Neue, ii³. 953). *Atque atque* seems to mean 'nearer and nearer' in Ennius, *Ann.* 519 M. :

atque atque accedit muros Romana iuuentus.

§ 4. (2) Disjunctive.—*Ve*, *aut*, *vel*, *sive*, *seu*. -*Vě* is I.-Eur. *-wě, (O. Ind. *vā*, e. g. *náktam vā dívā vā*, 'by night or by day,' Hom. Gk. *ἦ-(f)έ*), probably a curtailment of an I.-Eur. Adverb *ăwě (O. Ind. *áva*, 'away'). The I.-Eur. particle had also the sense of 'as,' 'like,' seen in Lat. *ce-u*, O. Ind. *i-va*, 'as,' *e-vá*, 'thus,' later *e-vám*.

Aut is compounded of I.-Eur. *au [Gk. *av̄*, again, Goth. *au-k*, 'also' (quasi **av̄-γe*), Engl. *eke*], another curtailment of the same Adverb (cf. *au-fųgřo*, *auf-ěro*, ch. ix. § 12), and the particle -*tī* (§ 1). Similar are Umbr. *ote*, Osc. *avti* and *avt*, though the latter Oscan form has generally the sense of Latin *autem*.

Věl is the old 2 Sg. Pres. Imperative of *vđlo* (ch. viii. § 58), lit.

'choose,' as Germ. wohl (e. g. Homer, wohl der grösste Dichter, 'Homerus vel summus poeta') was originally Imper. of wollen.

Vel can hardly represent *vell* for **vels*, an old 2 Sg. 'Injunctive,' for it is so thoroughly a short syllable in Plautus as to be capable of acting as a Brevis Brevians (ch. iii. § 42), e. g. *Poen.* 827 uél in lautumiis, uél in pistrino, although Umbr. heris . . . heris, e. g. heris vinu heri puni 'vel vino vel posca,' is 2 Sg. Ind. of heri-, 'to wish' (whence Herentas, the Oscan Venus).

Other instances of Imperatives used as Particles are *pütä*, for example, Hor. and *ägē*; *em*, the Interjection, probably represents *ēmē*, 2 Sg. Imper. of *emo*, I take (§ 19).

Sivē is compounded of *sī*, older *sei*, and *-ve*. Before *-u*, the curtailed or syncopated form of *-ve* (as *-c* of *-quē*, *-n* of Interrogative *-uē*, &c.), the *ei*-diphthong was by the Latin phonetic law (ch. iv. § 66) reduced to *ē* (as in *deus* from *deiu(u)s*, ch. iv. § 33). Lat. *sī* was in Umbrian *sve* (Osc. *svaī*), and the Umbrian equivalent of Lat. *sive* is *sve-po* 'siquō.'

§ 5. (3) Adversative.—**At, ast, sed, autem, atqui, tamen, ceterum, verum, vero.** *Āt* is the I.-Eur. Adverb **āt*(*ŷ*) (O. Ir. aith-, 'back,' Lith. at-, O. Sl. otŭ, 'from'), used in Latin, as in Gothic (*aþ-þan*, 'but'), as a Conjunction. On its confusion in spelling with the Preposition *ad*, see ch. ii. § 76.

Ast is a Conjunction found in old laws in various senses (Charis. 229. 30 K. 'ast' apud antiquos variam vim contulit vocibus, pro atque, pro ac, pro ergo, pro sed, pro tamen, pro tum, pro cum, ut in glossis antiquitatum legimus scriptum), especially (1) 'if further,' 'and if moreover,' e. g. *Lex Serv. Tull.* : si parentem puer uerberet, ast olle plorassit, puer diuis parentum sacer esto; (2) 'if,' e. g. *XII Tab.* 10. 8 (in the curious law referring to the use of gold in dentistry): . . . neue aurum addito, at cui auro dentes iuncti escunt, ast im cum illo sepeliet uretue, se fraude esto), and occasionally in the early writers, e. g. with the sense of 'if further,' Plaut. *Capt.* 683 :

si ego hic peribo, ast ille ut dixit nōn redit,

with the sense of 'further' or 'but,' Accius, *Trag.* 260 R. :

idem splendet saepe, ast *idem* nimbis interdum nigret.

It may be a formation from *ad*, and stand for **ad-s-tī* as *post* for

*po-s-tī (ch. ix. § 40), so that its original signification would be 'further,' 'moreover,' though, owing to the custom of using it in the added clause of the protasis in conditional sentences, it came to acquire the notion of 'if further,' and even of 'if.' It is one of the archaisms used by Cicero in drawing up his code of laws (*Legg.* ii. 8. 19, &c.), who gives it the senses of (1) 'if further,' (2) 'if' (so on the law relating to the *Ludi Saeculares* of Augustus' reign, *ast quid est* 'siquid est'), (3) 'further' (so in Cicero's translation of Aratus's *Prognostica*, l. 160). The Augustan poets revived the use of the word, as a substitute for *at*, where the metre required a long syllable, and in the second cent. A.D. it passed into prose. If *asted* on the Dvenos inscription (usually explained as *adstet*) be really *ast*, it is a byform with the particle -*d(e)* like *postid* (ch. ix. § 40).

Sĕd, if we may believe the statement of some grammarians (*Charis.* 112. 5 K.; *Mar. Victorin.* 10. 13 K.; *Ter. Scaur.* 12. 8 K.; *Isid. Orig.* i. 26. 24), who argue against the spelling *set* (ch. ii. § 76), was at some early period *sedum*. The word can hardly be separated from the Preposition (Adverb) *sĕ* (*sĕd*), 'apart' (ch. ix. § 51), and may be a compound of **sĕ*, a byform of *sĕ*, with the Conjunctive particle *dum* (see below).

Autem adds the particle *-tem* (cf. *ĭ-tem*) to the I.-Eur. Adverb **au* [Gk. *av̄*, again, Goth. *au-k*, 'also' (quasi **av̄-γe*), Engl. *eke*], which is probably identical with the Preposition *au-* of Lat. *au-fĕro*, *au-fŭgio* (ch. ix. § 12), and cognate with the I.-Eur. Conjunction **wĕ* (see under Lat. *-ve*). The Oscan equivalent of *autem* is *avt*, apparently a 'doublet' of *avti*, the equivalent of *aut* (§ 4). The older usage of *autem* is seen in passages like *Plaut. Merc.* 118:

et cŭrrendum et pugnāndum et autem iŭrigandumst in uia,

(cf. *sed autem, Rud.* 472; *et autem, Poen.* 841).

Atquĕ adds to the Conjunction *at* the particle *quĕ*, which is much used by the early Dramatists as a mere particle of emphasis [e.g. *Plaut. Hercle qui (Pseud.* 473), *utinam qui, ut qui (Trin.* 637)], and which is either the Abl., Loc. or Instr. Sg. of the Relative (ch. vii. § 25). *Atquin* (on this spelling, see *Georges, Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) has the particle *-n(e)* appended (§ 1, above).

Tāmen however, 'none the less,' is clearly related to *tam* (ch. ix.

§ 10. 8), so, 'equally much,' which was often used in the sense of *tamen* in O. Lat. (Fest. 548. 3 Th. antiqui 'tam' etiam pro tamen usi sunt, with examples from Naevius, Ennius, and Titinius; for examples in Plautus, see Seyffert, *Stud. Plaut.* p. 14) (cf. class. *tam-etsi* and *tamen-etsi*). Some see in *tam-en* a relic of the earlier usage, retained in Umbro-Oscan, of putting the Preposition *in* (older *en*) after the word it governs, e. g. Umbr. arvam-en 'in arvum,' Pel. pritrom-e 'praeter' quasi 'praeterum-in' (ch. ix. § 30); others suppose that the particle *-ne* (of *quando-ne*, &c., § 1), appended to *tam*, produced *tam-i-ne* or *tamen(e)*, and quote Plaut. *Mil.* 628, where the MSS. reading points to *tamine*, as a proof that interrogative *-ne* appended to *tam* produced this same form :

tám capularis? támne tibi diu uideor uitam uiuere.

On the other hand *tanne* is mentioned by Festus 542. 26 Th. as the O. Lat. form of *tám* with interrogative *-ne*, and exemplified by Afranius, *Com.* 410 R.: *tanne árcula Túa plena est aránearum?* Festus also quotes *tame*, as an old form of *tam*, on which see ch. ix. § 10. 8.

Cēterum is the adverbial Acc. Sg. Neut. of the stem *cētero-* (Nom. Pl. *cēteri*), as *cetera* in such a line as Virg. *A.* ix. 656: *cetera parce puer bello*, 'for the rest—you are a boy—deal sparingly with war,' is an adverbial Acc. Pl. Neut. *Ceterum* of Plautus' *Truc.* 847, &c. is exactly parallel to *unum* of Plautus, *Mil. Glor.* 24 *nisi únum epityra ei éstur insanúm bene*, 'but—one thing,—&c.' The root of the word is the I.-Eur. pronominal **ke*, which shows the short vowel in the Latin enclitic *-ce* of *hujus-ce*, &c. (ch. vii. § 15), the long vowel in Lat. *cē-teri*, &c. (see § 1 on the variation of quantity in pronominal **wě*, **ně*, &c., and cf. ch. iv. § 33).

Verum is similarly an adverbial Acc. Sg. Neut. of the Adj.-stem *vero-*, true, and *verō* an adverbial Abl. (Instr.?) Sg. Neut. of the same stem.

§ 6. (4) **Limitative and Corrective.**—**Quidem, immo.** The formation of *quidem* has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The *quĩ-* may be the bare stem of the Pronoun (see § 2 on *quō-*

quē); or if *īdem* represents **īd-dem*, *quidem* may be the Neuter Pronoun with the suffix *-dem* (§ 2) **quīd-dem* (but see ch. vii. § 21 on *īdem*).

Ēquidem might be similarly explained as *et-quidem* [cf. Plaut. *Pers.* 187 *et quidem* (A), *eq.* (P)], but is better referred to the pronominal prefix *ē-* of *e-nos*, Umbro-Osc. *e-tanto-*, &c., augmented by the particle *-ce* in *ec-quis*, and in *ecce* (see § 19). Its association with the first Personal Pronoun in Cicero and other good writers (see Neue, ii². p. 963) shows that to a Roman the first syllable suggested a reference rather to *ego* than to *et* (cf. Prisc. ii. 103. 5 H.; *ecce* in Plautus very often refers to the person speaking, *A. L. L.* v. 18). The exact truth regarding its use in Plautus is not easy to ascertain, for the MSS. frequently write it for *et quidem* (e. g. *Pers.* 187), and editors often substitute it for *quidem* after *tu*, *me*, &c. to avoid the scansion *tū quidem*, *mē quidem* (like *sīquidem*, ch. iii. § 51), or the division of a dactyl between two words in iambic and trochaic metres, e. g. *atque quidem*.

Immō (not *imo*¹, according to Brambach, *Hilfsbüchlein*, s. v.) has the scansion of a pyrrhic (∪∪) according to the MSS. in passages like Terence, *Phorm.* 936 :

immo uero uxorem tū cedo. In ius āmbula,

a scansion which has not yet been accounted for. Nor is the derivation of the word at all clear. One theory makes it Adverbial Abl. Sg. Neut. of *īmus*, another analyzes it into *in-mō*, 'in magis,' supposing **mō* to be an I.-Eur. Comparative 'more,' whence comes Gaul. *-mā-rus* of *Virido-mārus*, O. Ir. *mār*, *mōr*, 'great,' &c.

§ 7. (5) **Explanatory.**—**Enim, nam, namque, quippe, nempe, nemut.** *Ēnim*, in O. Lat. an asseverative particle merely (cf. class. *enim-vero*), a usage imitated by Virgil, e. g. *A.* viii. 84 :

quam pius Aeneas tibi enim, tibi, maxima Juno,
mactat sacra ferens,

is most naturally referred to I.-Eur. **eno-* (**ene-*) (cf. O. Ind. *anā*, 'indeed,' 'for'), another form of I.-Eur. **no-* (**ne-*) (§ 1), (cf. *illim* from *ille*, *istim* from *iste*, ch. ix. § 10. 5). The weak point of this etymology is that it prevents us from connecting the word

¹ *Imo* occurs in the Aes Italicense of 176-180 A. D. (*C. I. L.* ii. 6278, l. 20).

directly with *einom* 'igitur,' of the Dvenos inscription, Pel. inom (?), 'et,' Osc. íním, 'et' Umbr. *enom* (enum-ek, inum-ek, with the particle *-ce* of Lat. *hujus-ce*, &c.), also *enem* 'tum,' which all show the Pronominal root *i-* of Lat. *is* (ch. ix. § 19) prefixed to a form (-nim, -nom) of the root *no-* (*ne-*). Lat. *enim* (from **e-no-*) will stand to O. Lat. *einom* of the Dvenos inscr. (from **ei-no-*; cf. O. Ind. *ēna-*, 'he,' *ēnā*, 'so, here'), as O. Ind. *asā-ú*, 'this' (from **e-so-*) to O. Ind. *ēšā-*, 'this' (from **ei-so-*).

Nam, often used in O. Lat. in questions, e.g. 'quid cerussa opus nam?' 'why, what is the use of paint?' Plaut. (cf. *quisnam*), without that definite sense of 'for,' 'because' to which the word is restricted in classical literature (but cf. *uti-nam*), is the same case-form of the Pronominal-stem **no-* (§ 1) as *quam* of **q^{no}-*, *tam* of **to-* (Acc. Sg. Fem.?, ch. ix. § 10. 8).

Namque adds to *nam* the enclitic *-quē* (§ 2). It is used only before an initial vowel in Plautus and Terence.

Quippē appends the particle *-pē* (§ 1) to some case of the Relative or Interrogative or Indefinite Pronoun, either the Acc. Sg. Neut. *quippe* for **quid-pe* (cf. *quippini* equivalent to *quidni*), or (if *-ipp-* can represent *-ip-* in Latin; cf. *ipsippe* 'ipsi neque alii' Paul. Fest. 74. 37 Th., and see p. 116 *n.*), the Loc. Instr. Sg., *quippe* for **quī-pe*, or else the Abl. Sg. *quippe* for **quīd-pe*.

Nempē appends the same particle to a form **nem* (the same case-form of the Pronominal-stem **no-*, as *-tem* of *autem* is of the stem **to-*). This form **nem* appears also in O. Lat. *nemut* 'nisi etiam vel nempe' (Fest. 160. 28; Paul. Fest. 161. 13 Th.). On the pronunciation *nemp(e)* before initial consonants, see ch. iii. § 35.

§ 8. (6) **Conclusive.**—**Ergo, itaque, igitur.** *Ergō* has already been explained, in connexion with its use as a Preposition, e.g. *funeris ergo* (ch. ix. § 28), as possibly standing for *ē *rōgo* (cf. *e regione*), 'from the direction,' and has been compared with German *wegen*, M. H. G. *vonwēgen*.

Itāquē, compounded of *itā* (ch. ix. § 10. 9), and *-quē* (§ 2), seems, like *ita*, never to have *ā* even in the earliest poetry. We should scan the Saturnian line of the epitaph of Naevius (ap. Gell. i. 24. 2):

Itāque postquam est Órcho tráditus thesaúro (see p. 128 *n.*).

The grammarians of the Empire distinguish *itāque*, therefore, from *itāque*, and so, 'et ita,' (e. g. Serv. in *Don.* 427. 13 K. tunc corripitur media cum una pars fuerit orationis, tunc vero producitur cum duae), but short *a* is invariably shown in the Dramatists in both senses of the word. The grammarians' rule about *itaque* resembles their rule for the penultimate accentuation of *plērāque*, *utrāque*, Nom. Sg. Fem. (cf. ch. ii § 93 on Late Lat *āqua*, *aequa*).

Igitur had in O. Lat. the sense of *tum* (Paul. Fest. 74. 29 Th. 'igitur' nunc quidem pro completionis significatione valet, quae est ergo. Sed apud antiquos ponebatur pro inde et postea et tum), as in Plaut. *Mil.* 772 :

quādo habebō, igitūr rationem meārum fabricarūm dabo,

or in the first law of the XII Tab. : si in ius uocat, ni it, antestamino. igitur em capito. The etymology of the word, one of the most puzzling in Latin, is discussed in ch. ix. § 8.

§ 9. (7) Optative.—*Ut, utinam.* *Ut*, in wishes, e.g. Jupiter ut Danaum omne genus pereat, is the Conjunction *ūt*, that (older *ūt̃*, ch. iii. § 36), with suppression of the idea 'I wish' or 'do thou grant.'

In *ūt̃inam* the final *̃* of *ut(̃)* is retained, and *nam* has its older sense of a strengthening particle, 'indeed' (§ 7).

§ 10. (8) Interrogative.—*-Ne, nonne, num, utrum, an, anne, cur, quare, quianam.* In class. Latin *-ne* is the general interrogative particle, while *nonne* is limited to questions which expect an affirmative, *num* to those which expect a negative, answer. This distinction is unknown to Plautus, who uses *nonne* hardly at all (e. g. *Trin.* 789), (*-ne* being used instead, e.g. *Trin.* 178, *Men.* 284, or *nōn*, e.g. *Stich.* 606), and *num, numquis* without a negative sense occasionally, e.g. *Most.* 999. (A list of examples of the Interrogative Particles in Plautus and Terence is given in *Amer. Journ. Phil.* vol. xi. 1890.) It is easy to see how these meanings came to be attached to *non-ne*, 'is . . . not,' and *num*, 'now' [Gk. *vuv* ; cf. *nunc* for *num-c(e)*, ch. ix. § 10], e.g. *nonne haec ita sunt?*, 'is not this the case?' ; *num haec ita sunt?*, 'now is this the case?' (with emphasis on the word 'is').

-Ne is probably I.-Eur. **nē* (Zend *-na*, appended to Interrogatives, e.g. *kas-nā*, 'who then?' ; cf. O. H. G. *na weist tu na*,

'nescisne?'), though it might also represent I.-Eur. *nũ (ch. iii. § 37) (O. Ind. nũ, in the phrase: kathá nú, 'how then?'; cf. Hom. τί νό μοι μήκιστα γένηται;). On its reduction by Syncope to -n, e.g. *vřđěn*, *audĭn*, see ch. iii. § 36.

Ūtrum is the adverbial Acc. Sg. of *ŭter*, like Gk. *πότερον*.

Ān (Goth. *an*; cf. Gk. *ἄν*, in that case) belongs to the I.-Eur. pronominal root seen in Lith. *aĩs*, 'that,' O. Sl. *onũ*, &c.

Cūr (O. Lat. *quōr*) is I.-Eur. *q^hōr [Lith. *kuř*, 'where,' for *kūr (*I. F.* ii. 420); cf. O. H. G. *hwār*, 'where?', from I.-Eur. *q^hēr, and O. Ind. *kār-hi*, 'when?', from I.-Eur. *q^hōr], with a change of *ō* to *ū* in a monosyllable before final -r (ch. iv. § 16) that has a parallel in *fūr* from *fōr (Gk. *φώρ*). It may also represent I.-Eur. *q^hou- (Gk. *ποῦ*, where?) with the suffix -r. (On O. Lat. *ō*, class. *ū* for the I.-Eur. diphthong *ou*, see ch. iv. § 41.)

Quārē, which must not be connected with *cur*, since the length of the final vowel makes the idea of Syncope impossible (*calcarē* becomes *calcar*, but *avarē* could not become **avar*), is the Ablative of Cause, just as *cui rei* Plaut. *Truc.* 394 (*quoi rei te adsimulare retulit?*) is the Dative of Purpose, of the word-group *quae res?* (cf. *quamobrem?*). Plautus uses *cur* or *quamobrem*, *quōi rei*, but perhaps not *quare*. (*Epid.* 597 *quare filiam Credidisti nostram?* is bracketed by Goetz.)

Quāñam, in O. Lat. poetry (*Fest.* 340. 25 Th.; 'Servius' ad Virg. *A.* x. 6) (not in Comedy, so not colloquial; Langen, *Beitr.* p. 326), and adopted as an archaism occasionally by Virgil (*A.* v. 13 and x. 6), is the adverbial (I-stem) Acc. Pl. Neut. of *quis-nam* (ch. vii. § 28), as *quid-nam* is the adverbial Acc. Sg. in such a phrase of Plautus as: *quid tu, malum, nam me retrahis?*, 'plague on you, why do you pull me back?'

§ 11. (9) Comparative.—*Ūt, uti, quasi, ceu, quam.* *Ūt*, of which the final short vowel is preserved in *ŭtĭ-nam, ne-utĭ-quam*, [pronounced *n(e)utiquam* with first, as well as second, syllable short], *ŭtĭ-que*, is one of those Relative Particles that appear in Latin with initial *u*, but in the Umbro-Oscan dialects with an initial *p*-, which is their usual equivalent for an I.-Eur. labiovelar guttural (see ch. iv. § 135). The Umbro-Oscan forms are discussed in ch. ix. § 10. 9.

Ūtī is in O. Lat. *utei* (e. g. on the S. C. Bacch. of 186 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 196).

Quāšī. It is difficult to derive *quasi* from *quam si*, though the two expressions were undoubtedly equivalents: e. g. in the Republican Laws *quasei* is the usual form, as in the Bantine tablet of 133-118 B. C., *C. I. L.* i. 197. l. 12, in the Lex Repetundarum of 123-122 B. C., i. 198. l. 41 (cf. l. 73), but *quansei* occurs in the Lex Agraria of 111 B. C., i. 200. l. 27; and in Plautus we have (1) *quam sī* in the sense of the usual *quāšī* in *Poen.* 241 item . . . *quam si*, (2) *quāšī* in the sense of 'than if,' (*quam si*) in *Mil.* 482, &c. (see Brix's note on *Trin.* 265). For the first syllable of *quasi* was so thoroughly short that it acted as a 'Brevis Brevians' and made the normal quantity of the final vowel of *-si* short as early as the time of Plautus, whereas the combination *us (ms)* properly lengthens a preceding vowel in Latin (ch. ii. § 144). We are thus driven to suppose that *quam* (adverbial Acc. Sg. Fem.) and *quā* (adverbial Acc. Pl. Neut.) were two equivalent Conjunctions which were joined with *si* to denote (1) as, (2) than if, and that the classical usage made a differentiation of them, assigning the sense of 'as' to the combination *qua-si* and the sense of 'than if' to the combination *quam-si*.

Ceu, which is restricted to the Epic and Lyric Poets and a few Silver Age prose writers (the elder Pliny, &c.), is compounded of the Pronominal-stem **kō-* (*kē-*), 'this' (ch. vii. § 15) and the particle **wč*, 'as, like' (§ 4). It has been supposed that as *seu* is a syncopated form of *sive* [**sei-w(č)*], § 4], *ceu* must come from a fuller form **kēi-w(č)*, the Locative Case of the Pronoun with the particle **wč*. But of this fuller form there is no trace, so it is better explained as **cē-ve* (cf. *cē-teri*) (ch. iv. § 33).

Quam is the Acc. Sg. Fem. of the Relative, as *tam* of the Demonstrative (ch. ix. § 10). The two words are combined in *tanquam*. Its Oscan equivalent is *pan* (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 231. 6 *mais egm[as tovti]cas amnuł pan pieisum brateis* 'magis rei publicae causa quam cujuspian gratiae') or *pam* (*ib.* 231. 16 *pruter pam medicatinom didest* 'priusquam judicationem dabit'). In O. Lat. we have a form augmented by *-dē*, *quamde*, e. g. Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. 532. 8 Th. :

námque nállum péius mácerat humánum
quámde máre saéuom uís et cui sunt mágnae,

(a translation of Hom. *Od.* viii. 139). This *quamde, quande* (Umbr. *pane*) would probably become **quan* (Osc. *pan* ?), as *deinde* became *dein* (ch. ix. § 10. 6), and would be merged in *quam*.

§ 12. (10) Temporal.—**Quum, quando, dum, donec, ut, ubi.** *Quum*, O. Lat. *quom*, is most simply explained as an Adverbial Acc. Sg. Neut. of the Relative, an I.-Eur. **q^uom*. Terentius Scaurus (28. 9 K.) mentions an old form of the word (MSS. *cuine*, for which editors read *quomme* or *cume*), and quotes a couplet from the *Carmen Saliare*; but unfortunately the passage in the MSS. is so corrupt that little certain has hitherto been made of the lines (see ch. viii. § 73). The Umbrian word *ponne, pone* and the Oscan *pún, pon* seem to be compounded of I.-Eur. **q^uom* and a particle -*dě* [cf. O. Lat. *quamde* for *quam* (Umbr. *pane*, Osc. *pan*) § 11; and see below on *quan-do*].

Quandō seems to be the Acc. Sg. Fem. of the Relative with the I.-Eur. Preposition **dō*, 'to,' or with some form of the particle -*de* of O. Lat. *quamde*, than (§ 11). The Faliscan form *cuando* (cu- or cv-) (*Zvet. I. I. I.* 70 *quando datu*) affords presumption that the word did not end originally in -*d*, so that -*dō* would not be an Abl. The 'Preposition' -*do*, 'to' (ch. ix. § 27) would give a suitable sense, 'to what' (*sc.* time), for in Plautus the Conjunction is mainly temporal, though in Terence it is mainly causal, as *quandōquidem* is at all periods of the literature (see *Studemund's Studien*, ii. pp. 85 sqq.). Varro mentions its use for *quum*, 'when,' as a feature of the dialects of *Formiæ* and *Fundi* (ap. *Charis.* 111. 23 K.). In *quandone* (*C. I. L.* vi. 25048 *nequa ei loci controversia quandone fieret*; 25905 *con qua reliquias meas quandone poni volo*) we have the suffix further augmented by the particle -*ne* (cf. *dō-ně-cum* and see ch. ix. § 10; O. Sl. *kū-da-no* 'quando,' beside *kū-da* 'quando' shows another form of the N-suffix), and in *quandō-quě*, whenever, by the particle -*quě*, 'ever' (§ 2). *Quandoc*, quoted from the XII Tab. by *Festus* 346. 3 Th. (cf. *Paul. Fest.* 345. 4, 7 Th.) seems to be a syncopated form of *quandoque* as *něc* of *něquě*. The scansion *quandōquidem*, found as early as *Plaut.* (*Trin.* 991 *sáluos quandoquidem áduenis*; some would scan *quandōc'dem*) seems to be like *síquidem* (see ch. iii. § 51).

Dum, which is often a mere asseverative particle, e. g. *ägě dum* (Gk. *ἀγε δή*), *quōdum*, how so? *primūmdum*, first of all, is an Acc. Sg. Neut. from the Pronominal-stem *do-, as *tum* from *to-, *quum* from *q^{no}- (Gk. *δή* is another case-form of the same stem). The phonetic laws of Latin hardly allow us to connect it with *diū*, *dies*, which come from the root dyew-, diw-; but the first part of *dū-dum*, often referred to *diu* and *dies*, may come from a stem *du-, a byform of *do-, whence Gk. *δῆν* for *δfāv, O. Sl. *davě*, 'olim' (*I. F.* ii. 250). Similar parallel stems were *no- and *nu-; and as Latin *num* may stand for *no-m from the first or *nu-m from the second, so Lat. *dum* may stand for *do-m or *du-m. The temporal sense is clearly seen in the particle *-dum* in *non-dum*, *etiam-dum*, *inter-dum*, &c. On late plebeian inscriptions we find a form *dunc*, while, e. g. *C. I. L.* vi. 25663:

ad tu ne propera simili qui sorte teneris,
dunc annos titulo nomina ut ipse legas;

apparently an extension of *dum* by the particle *-e(e)*, on the type of *nunc*, *tunc* (ch. ix. § 10. 7). The connexion of the two meanings 'while' and 'until' is seen in archaic Engl., e. g. *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 143 while then, God be with you.

Dōněc must be considered in connexion with the byforms *dōñicum* and *dōñiquē*. *Dōñicum* is mentioned as an O. Lat. form by Charisius (197. 15 K.), who quotes Livius Andronicus:

ibi mānens sedēto dōnicum nidēbis
mē carpēnto uehēnte meām domum uenisse,

as well as Plautus and Cato. It is naturally resolved into *do-ne (the Preposition *do, ch. ix. § 27, and the affix -ne, § 1), and *cum* the temporal Adverb, 'to when,' 'till when' (cf. Umbr. *ar-ni-po* and its Latin equivalent *quo-ad*). Some explain *donec* as a form of *donicum* with the last syllable dropped, but the loss of final *-um* in Latin is confined within strict limits [on *nihil(um)*, *no(e)n(-um)*, see ch. iii. § 52], and would hardly be allowed in *donecum*. *Donec* is more naturally explained as the syncopated form of *doni-que* (cf. *nec* and *neque*, § 18), and *doni-que* as *done augmented by the particle *-que*, 'ever' (cf. *quando*, when, *quandoque*, whenever; also *dē-nique*); but the weak point in this account is that *donique* is not found till Lucretius, and so is later than *donec*. Perhaps the true explanation is that *donicum* was appre-

hended as *donec cum*, and so with omission of *cum* became *donec*, while Lucretius coined a *donique* on the analogy of *nec* and *neque*. Whether Fr. *donec* and the cognate Romance words come from *donec* is doubtful [see Körting, *Lat.-rom. Wörterb.* s. v.; *donec* in Petronius 40 (see Friedl. *ad loc.*) and 55 need not be translated 'then.']

Ut (see § 9). *Ubi* (see ch. ix. § 10. 1).

§ 13. (11) **Causal.**—**Quum, quoniam, quod, quia, quippe.**

Quum (see ch. ix. § 10. 7).

Quōniam is a compound of *quum* (*quom*) and *jam*, the *j* (*y*) becoming vocalic by the law of Latin phonetics in the middle of a word (so I.-Eur. **médhyos*, O. Ind. *mádhyas*, Gk. *μέσ(σ)ος*, &c., became *medius* in Latin, ch. iv. § 63). Its oldest sense is temporal 'when now' (with Pres. Ind., the Pres. tense being required by the *jam*), e. g. Plaut. *Trin.* 112:

quoniam hinc iturust ipsus in Seleuciam,
mihi cōnmendauit uirginem;

and it is possible to trace its gradual development from a temporal to a causal sense in the course of Latin Literature (see Luebbert, *Gramm. Stud.* ii.).

Quōd. I.-Eur. **q^uōd* (Lith. *kad*, 'that,' after verba declarandi, &c., also used in the sense of 'if') is the Acc. Sg. Neut. of the Relative O-stem, used like Homeric *ō* in such a line as *Od.* i. 382:

Τηλέμαχον θαύμαζον ὁ θαρσαλέως ἀγόρευε.

In Plautus it is always, or almost always, subject or object of a relative sentence, e. g. *Capt.* 586:

filium tuum quōd redimere se ait, id ne utiquam mihi placet;

from the second cent. A. D. it is used with verba declarandi, &c. e. g. Apul. *Met.* x. 7 asserere incipit quod se vocasset.

Quīd is an Acc. Plur. Neut. of the Relative I-stem (Slov. *či*, 'if,' Bulg. *či*, 'that, because'), and has the same double meaning as *quod*, (1) that, (2) because. With appended *-nam* it had interrogative meaning 'why?' (see § 10) like *quid?* *quidnam?*

Quippē (see § 7). (On *quatenus* see ch. ix. § 4.)

§ 14. (12) **Conditional.**—**Si, nisi, ni, sin, sive, seu, modo, dummodo.** *Sī*, O. Lat. *sei*, is a Loc. Sg. of the Pronoun **so-*, seen

in Lat. *ip-se*, *ip-sa* (ch. vii. § 20), as Lith. *jéi*, 'if,' of the Pronoun seen in Lat. *is*, *ea* (ch. vii. § 19). Greek *εἰ* has been connected by some with the Latin, by others with the Lith. conjunction. *Sic*, so, is the same word with the enclitic *-c(e)* appended (ch. vii. § 15). Osc. *svaí*, Umbr. *sve* come from a stem **swo-* (whence Goth *sva*, 'so'), of which O. Lat. *suad* 'sic,' quoted from an augural prayer by Festus (526. 15 Th. *suad ted* 'sic te') is an Abl. Sg. Fem., as the Umbr. Oscan forms are Loc. Sg. Fem.; but Volscian *se* shows the same stem as Latin. The stems **so-*, **swo-* were no doubt originally connected like the two stems of the second Sg. Personal Pronoun **twe-* and **te-* (ch. vii. § 3). (On *sw-* see ch. iv. § 68.)

Nĩsĩ is a compound of the negative *ně* (§ 18) with *si*, 'not if.' It is probably this word which is quoted in the form *nesi* (ch. ix. § 51) in a defective passage of Festus, who explains it as *sine* (166. 26 Th.); it is spelt *nisei* on the S. C. Bacch. and the Lex Repetundarum, and *nise* (with *e* for the *ei*-diphthong, ch. iv. § 34) on the Lex Rubria. The change of *ě* to *ĩ* in the first syllable is due to the unaccented use of the word (as *sĩne* for *sě-ne*, *mihĩ* for *mehei*) (ch. iii. § 18).

The Umbr. Oscan forms have **swai* instead of **sei* (Lat. *si*), as their second component, the Negative being represented in Oscan by the Loc. Sg. form **nei* (Osc. *nei svae*), in Umbrian by a form *no* (Umbr. *nosve*). In that very old Latin inscription, known as the Dvenos inscription, we find the Negative in another Loc. form *noi* (is this a mere graphic variety of *nei*?), if *noisi* is rightly interpreted 'unless.' With the first part of *nisi* we may compare Osc. *ne pon* 'nisi quum' (Zvet. I. I. I. 231. 14 *izic comono ni hipid ne pon*, &c. 'is comitia ne habuerit nisi quum,' &c.).

Nĩ, I -Eur. **nei*, perhaps **ně* with the deictic particle *-ĩ* of Gk. *οὐροσ-ĩ*, &c. (ch. vii. § 23), had originally the sense of *nōn* or *ně*, as in *quid-ni*, *quippi-ni* [Lith. *neĩ*, 'not at all'; Osc. *svae pis cestomen nei cebnust* 'si quis in censum non venerit,' *nei-p mais pomtis com preivatud actud* 'neve magis (quam) quinquies cum privato agito,' *nei svae* 'nisi,' *svai nei-p* 'si non' 'si nec'], and still retains this sense in some passages of O. Lat., e. g. Cato: *caueto ni quam materiem doles*, and in Virgil's line: *ni teneant cursus*. It came however to acquire the sense of *nisi* from its

use in such phrases as *si in ius uocat, ni it*, XII Tab., 'if he summons him (and) he does not go,' *id ni fit, pignus dato* Plaut., 'lay me a wager in the event of that not happening,' lit. 'that does not happen, lay me a wager.' (See O. Brugmann, *Gebrauch des Cond.* 'Ni,' 1887.)

Sin is usually said to represent *sī-nē*, 'if not,' with the same syncope of the negative particle as in *quīn*, lest (§ 16), or as of the interrogative particle in *audīn* for *audis-ne*, &c. (§ 10); and this explanation exactly suits its use in sentences like Cic. *Épp. Fam.* xii. 6. 2 *qui si consecutus erit, vicimus*; *sin* —, *quod di omen avertant, omnis omnium cursus est ad vos*. But this negative sense of *sin*, 'if not,' is hardly attached to the word in the time of Plautus. The Plautine use of *sin* has been explained by the O. Lat. habit of attaching interrogative *-ne* to the first word of the relative clause, instead of to the first word of the main clause [e.g. Ter. *Phorm.* 923 *quodne ego discipuli?* instead of: *quod ego discipuli, illudne rescribam?*], so that, e.g. Plaut. *Trin.* 309 *si animus hominem pepulit, actumst . . . sin ipse animum pepulit, uiuit*, might more properly be written: *sin ipse animum pepulit? uiuit*. It is however unnecessary to regard the *n* of *sin* as either the Interrogative or the Negative Particle *-ne*; for it may be merely that Demonstrative suffix *-ne* seen in *alioquin*, &c. (§ 16) [*Quin* (see § 16) represents (1) *quī* with Negative *-ne*, (2) *quī* with Interrogative *-ne*, (3) *quī* with Demonstrative *-ne*]. The older spelling *sein* occurs, for example, on an epitaph, much affected by the Romans¹ (*Not. Scav.* 1887, p. 180):

mortua heic ego sum, et sum cinis, is cinis terrast;
sein est terra dea, ego sum dea, mortua non sum.

Sive and *sen* (see ch. iv. § 33).

Mōdō is the adverbial Abl. (Instr.?) Sg. of *mōdus*, measure, limit (cf. Hor. *quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus?*), 'only'; *dum-modo*, 'while only.' A common sense of the word is the temporal sense, 'only a little while ago' (cf. Caper 96. 15 K. 'modo' *praeteriti est temporis, et ideo dicendum 'modo scripsi,'*

¹ This is a translation of Epicharmus' epigram (ap. Schol. Hom. *Il.* x. 144):

εἰμὶ νεκρός, νεκρὸς δὲ κόπρος, γῆ δ' ἡ

κόπρος ἐστίν.

*εἰ δέ τε γῆ νεκρὸς ἐστ', οὐ νεκρός,
ἀλλὰ θεός.*

‘modo feci’ non ‘modo scribo,’ ‘modo facio’; quamvis quidam veteres et praesentis putaverint), emphasized in the Praenestine dialect by the addition of *tam* (tam modo, inquit Praenestinus, Plaut. *Trin.* 609). The shortening of the final *-o* is due to the influence of the preceding short syllable (see ch. iii. § 42 on the Law of Breves Breviantes), like *dātō* (originally *datōd) Plaut., *hāvĕ, bĕnĕ, mālĕ*, &c.

§ 15. (13) **Concessive.**—**Etsi, quamquam, quamvis, licet.** The formation of all these words is evident: *et-si*, ‘even if,’ *quam-quam* (reduplicated), *quam-vīs*, ‘how you wish’ (like *quantum-vīs*, ‘however much you wish’ or *quam-libet*, ‘how you please’), *licet*, ‘it is allowed,’ ‘granted.’

§ 16. (14) **Final.**—**Ut, quo, quominus, quin, ne, neve, neu, nedum.** *Ut* (see § 11).

Quō is the Abl. (Instr.?) Sg. Neut. of the Relative, used with Comparatives, *quo facilius* like *eo facilius*. *Quōmīnūs* adds to *quo* the Comparative *mīnūs*, ‘less,’ used in a negative sense (cf. *mīnīmĕ*, ‘by no means’; *pārūm sciens*, ‘ignorant’).

Quīn is composed of *quī*, how (Abl.? Loc.? Instr.?), and the negative particle *nĕ* (§ 18), and is found with *-ne* (or perhaps *nĕ*, ‘lest’) in unsyncopated form in Ter. *Andr.* 334: *efficite qui detūr tibi*; *Ēgo id agam mihi quī ne detur*, and in a fragment from some comedy (*Com. inc.* 47 R.):

haūd facile est defĕnsu qui ne cōmburantur prōxumae.

In some instances it represents *quī* (Nom. Sg. Masc.) with *-ne*, e. g. *nemo fuit quin sciret* (qui nesciret); and a construction like *nulla mulier fuit quin sciret, nil tam difficile est quin exquiri possit*, is best explained as a universalizing of *quī* Masc., as of *potis* Masc. in *potis est* (ch. ix. § 2), though some regard the *quī* of this usage as the Adv., and compare it to that Mod. Gk. use of *ποῦ τόν* for *ὅν* mentioned in ch. vii. § 23 (*I. F.* iv. 226).

It is used also in other ways than as a Final Conjunction (the manifold uses of *quīn* were a favourite theme of Latin grammarians; see Gell. xvii. 13). *Quīn* in affirmations, e. g. *hercle quin recte dicis*, Plaut., may be merely the Adverb *quī* of

hercle qui, &c. with the Demonstrative suffix *-ne* (so *atquin* and *atqui*, *alioquin* and *alioqui*, *ceteroquin* and *ceteroqui*; see on these forms Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. vv.); *quin* in commands, originally with Ind. (and so usually in Plautus), e. g. *quin dicis?*, then by 'constructio ad sensum' with Imper. (so usually in Ter.), e. g. *quin dic*, is the Adverb *qui* with the Interrogative particle *-ne*, 'how not?' 'why not?'; *quin* in a sentence like Plaut. *Trin.* 360: *quin comedit quód fuit, quod nón fuit?* (i. e. *eumne dicis qui*, &c.), is *qui* Nom. Sg. with the same particle (cf. *Mil.* 13 *quemne ego seruavi?* 'you mean the man whose life I saved?' (see above, § 14 on *sin*).

Nē is I.-Eur. **nē*, 'not' (O. Ind. *ná*, O. Ir. *nī*), a variety of I.-Eur. **ně*, 'not' (Lat. *ně-*, § 18). In O. Lat. *nī* (I.-Eur. **nei*, Osc. *nei*) was used in the sense of *nē* (§ 14). In Umbro-Oscan *i* corresponds to I.-Eur. *ē* (Lat. *e*), so that Osc. *nī* in *nī hipid* 'ne habuerit,' *nī fuid* 'ne fuerit,' Marruc. *nī* in *nīta[g]a* 'ne tangat' exactly correspond to Lat. *nē*.

Nēvē adds to *nē* the enclitic *-vē*, or, which in *neu* is reduced by syncope (cf. *sive* and *seu*, § 14).

For *nedum* (especially used by Livy, also by Cicero, but rarely by the other authors) *ne* alone is occasionally found (*Journ. Phil.* xx. 177). An early instance of the word, which is not employed by Plautus, is Ter. *Heaut.* 454:

satrapa sí siet
amátor, numquam súfferre eius sumptús queat;
nedúm tu possis,

lit. 'ne(dum) tu te posse credas dico satrapam non posse,' 'satrapa non potest, nondum tu potes,' with which we may compare Plaut. *Amph.* 330:

uix incedo inánis, ne ire pósse cum onere existumes.

Nedum is related to *ne*, as *vixdum* to *vix*, *nondum* to *non*; cf. Liv. xxiv. 4. 1 *puerum vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturum*. On the construction and use of the word, see *Harv. Stud.* ii. pp. 103 sqq.

§ 17 (15) **Asseverative Particles.**—**Ne** (*nae*), **-ne**. *Nē* is the spelling indicated by the references to the word in the Roman grammarians, for they speak of it as the same in form with pro-

hibitive *ne* (Charis. 189. 2 K.; Diom. 394. 21 K.), and is also the spelling of the best MSS. (Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), though there is no reason why there should not have been in Latin two separate affirmative particles *nē* and *nae*, as there were in Greek *νή* and *ναί* (cf. *δή* and *δαί*), representing an original **nē* and **nai*, a Loc. Sg. Form (cf. Osc. *svaí*, 'if,' § 14). The form **nē* corresponds to **ně* of the affirmative suffix *-ně* found in the Dramatists with Personal and Demonstrative Pronouns; cf. O. Scand. *þēr-na* 'tibimet' (e. g. Plaut. *Mil.* 565 :

égone si post hūc diem
muttiūero, etiam quód egomet certó sciam,
dato éxcruciandum mé ;

for other examples, see *Amer. Journ. Phil.* ii. 51), as **wě* to **wē*, 'or,' **dě* to **dē*, &c. (§ 1).

§ 18. (16) **Negatives.**—**In-, ne-, nec, non, haud, ve-** *Ně-* (I.-Eur. **ně*, O. Ind. *ná*, &c.) is prefixed, not only to Verbs, e. g. *ne-scio*, O. Lat. *ne-vis*, *ne-parcunt*, &c. (cf. O. Engl. *nille*, *nołde*; O. Sl. *něsmĭ*, &c.), but also to other parts of speech, e. g. *ně-fus*, *n(e)-utiquam*, *nēuter* (*ně-* I.-Eur. **nē*, O. Ind. *ná*, &c., appears in *něquiquam*, &c.); *in-* (I.-Eur. **n*, O. Ind. *an-*, *a-*, Gk. *ἀν-*, *a-*, &c.) and *vē-* (I.-Eur. **wě*, O. Ind. *vā-*; cf. O. Sl. *u-bogŭ*, 'poor'), a curtailment of I.-Eur. **āwě-*, O. Ind. *ava-*, ch. ix. § 12) only to Adjectives, &c. (but see Langen, *Beitr.* p. 181 on *imprōbare*, *infiteri*, *ignoscere*, &c.). I.-Eur. **n*- (Lat. *in-*, older *en-*, ch. iv. § 81), the weak or unaccented grade of I.-Eur. **ně* (ch. iv. § 51), is represented in Umbro-Oscan by *an-*, e. g. Umbr. *antakres* 'integris,' Osc. *amprufid* 'improbe.'

Nōn is generally supposed to represent **noen*(*um*), the 'doublet' of *noenum* (usually explained as **ně-oinom*, 'not one') before an initial vowel, as *nihil*, *nĭl* was the similar doublet of *nihilum* (ch. iii. § 52); though the absence of a satisfactory parallel for the change of *oe* to *ō* (instead of the usual *ū*) has led many to see in the first part of the word some other form of the Negative stem (cf. Umbr. *no-sve* 'nisi,' § 14), leaving the final *n* to be explained as the particle (negative or demonstrative, § 1) **-ně* (or **-nŭ*; cf. O. Ind. *na-nŭ*, Hom. *οὔ νν*, and see ch. iii. § 37).

Noenŭ (e. g. Lucr. iii. 199 *noenu potest*) should be written

**noenus*, and represents **ne-unusas noenum*, **ne-unum* (cf. *dēmūs* and *dēmum*, ch. ix. § 2) with suppression of *-s* in pronunciation (ch. ii. § 126). The other theory makes it differ from *noenum* in appending **nū* instead of *num* (§ 10).

Haud, which is confined within narrower limits than *non* in O. Lat., being used especially with Adjectives and Adverbs, usually immediately before the negated word, and never in questions, has been referred (along with Gk. *οὐ*) to I.-Eur. **awē-*, 'away' (see above on *vē-*), so that it would properly be spelt **aud*. The Roman grammarians preferred the spelling *haud* to *haut*, e. g. Charis. 112. 8 K. *haud . . . d littera terminatur. οὐ enim Graeca vox d littera terminari apud antiquos coepit*), and were probably right in doing so; for the byform *hav* seems to be the 'doublet' (ch. ii. § 136) before an initial consonant [Mar. Vict. 15. 25 K. *cum (sequens) verbum a consonanti incipit, d perdit, ut 'hau dudum' et 'hau multum' et 'hau placitura refer'*], e. g. *C. I. L.* i. 1007 *heic ést sepulerum hau púlerum puleraí féminae*. (On the spellings *haud*, *haut*, *hav*, see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.) The initial *h-* must have been used as a distinguishing mark to differentiate the word from *aut* (cf. Prob. *Inst. Art.* 145. 9 K. 'aut' si sine aspiratione scribatur et in t litteram exeat, erit conjunctio; si vero 'haud' cum aspiratione scribatur et in d litteram exeat, erit adverbium).

Nec in O. Lat. has the sense of *non*¹ [Festus 162. 14 Th. quotes XII Tab.: *ast ei custos nec escit*, and Plautus 'in Phasmate' (*Most.* 240) *nec recte si illi dixeris*], like Osc. *neip* (*svai neip dadit* 'si nec dedat'), Umbr. *neip* (*sve neip portust issoc pusei subra screhto est* 'si nec portarit ita uti supra scriptum est'). The *g* of *něg-ōtium*, *něg-lěgo* (often spelt *neclego* in MSS.; see Georges, *Lex. Wortf.* s. v.), &c. is variously explained as a phonetic change of the *-c* (**qǝč*) of *nec* (see ch. ii. § 73), or as the particle **gě* (Gk. *γε*) of **ně-g(ě)* (cf. Lith. *ně-gi*, *ne-gu*), a different formation from **ně-qǝč(ě)*.

§ 19. INTERJECTIONS. Interjections, being for the most part onomatopoeic words, do not come under the phonetic laws

¹ Catullus (lxiv. 83) uses the phrase *funera nec funera* to express the Greek *τάφοι άταφοι*.

of a language ; their analysis and etymology offer little difficulty. The Latin interjections need not therefore detain us long. *Oh ! ah ! st !* are more or less the same sounds that we ourselves use to express astonishment and surprise, and to enforce silence ; and they require no discussion. Many are borrowed from the Greek, especially the exclamations used at musical or other entertainments, e. g. *euge* [in the Dramatists *eugē* (*engae*) with a lengthening of the final syllable¹ like our ‘bravo,’ ‘hallo’], *sōphōs, pālōn*, as ours come from the Italian or French, e. g. *bravo, da capo, encore*. But some are peculiarly Latin and offer points of interest. *Em* (not to be confused with *hem*, an Interjection of terror, grief, &c.), which is used by the Republican Comedians, where *ēn* (Gk. *ἦν*) is used by the classical writers (in the Comedians *ēn* is used only in rhetorical questions, e. g. *enunquam ?*, Plaut. *Men.* 142, 925), seems to be the Imperative of *ēmo*, lit. ‘take,’ a sense which suits well in phrases like *em tibi*, ‘take that !’ ‘there’s for you !’ (in giving a blow), e. g. Plaut. *Asin.* 431 *em ergo hoc tibi*. Others make it Adverbial Acc. of *is*, O. Lat. *em*, ‘tum’ (Paul. Fest. 53. 37 Th.), which is also, perhaps properly, spelt *im* (ch. vii. § 19). Joined with *ille* (in the Acc. Case) it produces *ellum* [ello (with open *e*) is still heard in the Abruzzi], *ellos*, &c. So *ecce* (O. Sl. *ese* and *se*) from the Pronominal stem **eĕke-* (**eĕko-*) (ch. vii. § 15) either with appended *-ce* ; [cf. Osc. *eko-*, ‘this,’ usually with appended *-k* (Lat. *-ce*), *ekak* ‘hac,’ *ekum* ‘item’], or else with doubling of consonant (as in *att-at*) produces *eccillum*, *eccillos*, &c., whence the Romance forms, Fr. *celui*, Ital. *quello*, &c. (see ch. vii. § 15). *Eccum* has been explained as *ecce hum* (the enclitic *-ce* not being appended to the Pronoun because it exists already in the Interjection, just as **ecceillunc*, &c. is never found) ; and this analysis is preferred to *ecce eum*, because the word is used by the Dramatists only when the person referred to is present on the stage, whereas *is* is the Pronoun used of persons who have been recently mentioned. Still **ecce eum* might be explained as a parenthesis, e. g. *Amphitruo eccum exit foras*, ‘A. —see him— has come out.’ *Eccum* is the original of the Italian

¹ *Heiā*, the usual scansion, as in this refrain of a Late Lat. boating-song (*Poet. Lat. Min.* iii. p. 167 B.) :

heia, viri, nostrum reboans echo sonet heia !, appears as *heia* in Plaut. *Merc.* 998.

interjection *ecce*, and in Plautus often comes very near *ecce*, e. g. *Mil.* 25 *ubi tu es? Eccum*, *Poen.* 279 *assum apud te eccum*.

Prō (not *proh*, see Neue, ii³. p. 985) seems to be merely the Preposition (Adverb) *prō*, forth, lit. 'away with it!'

Vae, I.-Eur. **wai* (Goth. *vai*, Lett. *wai*), borrowed in late Greek, *ὠαί*, is the same word as our Noun 'woe.'

Āgē is, like *em*, an Imperative used interjectionally, in Plautus and Terence often with the enclitic *dum* appended, *agedum* (like Gk. *ἄγε δὴ*, § 1). The interjectional use of Imperatives is a feature of all languages; our 'lo' is the Imperative of 'to look,' and we have in modern Italian *vie* (for *veni*), *tie* or *te* (for *tene*), *guar* (for *guarda*).

The names of deities occur in *hercle*, *me-hercules* (*sc. juvet*, Paul. Fest. 90. 11 Th.), *me-hercle*, *me-castor*, *me-dius fidius* ('the god of good faith,' with *dius* for *deus* because the first syllable is unaccented?), *pol* (a curtailment of *Pollux*), *ecastor* (better *eccastor*, for the first syllable is long, but not long by nature, since it is shortened by the Law of Breves Breviantes in the Dramatists; see ch. iii. § 34). The last might represent *et Castor*, but *ēdēpol* can hardly represent *et deus Pollux*, although the irregular forms assumed by many of the English interjections, 'zounds,' 'sblood,' 'marry' (for 'Mary'), show us the difficulty of tracing curtailed phrases of the kind back to their origin by the ordinary methods. *Eccērē* is either an invocation of Ceres or *ecce re*, 'lo indeed.'

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA



- p. vii. Prof. Stolz has now published a *Lautlehre der lateinischen Sprache* (Leipz. 1894), giving the phonetic laws of Latin, (cf. chap. iv of this book) along with a general introduction to the study of the language.
- p. 344, § 95. The new number of the *American Journal of Philology* (vol. xv. p. 194) has a paper by Mr. L. Horton-Smith, in which this view of the origin of the Gerundive *-ndo-* is supported by a strong array of arguments.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----|---|
| p. 153, l. 12 | for <i>ill̄ic</i> | | read <i>ill̄ic</i> . |
| p. 198, l. 3 | .. <i>Ann. Epigr.</i> | .. | <i>Ann. Épigr.</i> |
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