

## LESSON XX

## RŌMĀNĪ

**A** Present tense: third *-io* conjugation Answer.

- Which stem vowel distinguishes the present active infinitives of the third conjugation?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- If the new verbs **capio** and **facio** (as well as their compounds) are classified in the same conjugation, what must the last three letters of their infinitives be?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Another similarity can be seen in the imperative forms of these **-iō** verbs. Note:

<b>cape</b>	<b>pōne</b>
<b>capite</b>	<b>pōnite</b>

Notice, however, that the first and last forms of the present tense of these verbs are different from the others. Compare:

<b>capīō</b>	pōnō	capimus	pōnimus
capis	pōnis	capitis	pōnitis
capit	pōnit	<b>capiunt</b>	pōnunt

Because of these two differences, verbs like **capīō**, **capere** are assigned to a different category called *third conjugation -iō*. They differ from third conjugation verbs in showing **-i** as part of their stem.

Answer the following questions.

- What conjugation is **faciō**? \_\_\_\_\_
- How do you know? \_\_\_\_\_
- What conjugation is **nūntiō**? \_\_\_\_\_
- How do you know? \_\_\_\_\_
- Give the third person plural of **faciō** and **nūntiō** in the present tense.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B** **Fourth conjugation in present tense** Obviously, not all verbs with first principal parts that end in **-iō** belong to the third conjugation. A large number of these verbs belong to the *fourth conjugation*. Your textbook presents third **-iō** verbs and *fourth conjugation* verbs together because they have much in common.

The most important difference is in the infinitives of this verb family. Because they are fourth conjugation verbs, infinitives of **mūniō**, **veniō**, and **inveniō** end in the letters **-ire**, not **-ere**.

A second difference is in the forms of the imperatives. The imperative forms of these new verbs (*fourth conjugation*) are formed according to the same rules as those of the first and second conjugations (stem or stem plus **-te**).

Since this is a familiar pattern, supply the missing forms below. Notice the long **-ī** in both the singular and plural forms of the fourth conjugation imperative, unlike third conjugation verbs like **capite, facite**.

CONJUGATION	INFINITIVE	SING. IMPERATIVE	PL. IMPERATIVE
1st	<b>vocāre</b>	_____	_____
2nd	_____	<b>valē</b>	_____
4th	_____	_____	<b>venīte</b>



**Principal parts and perfect stems** Now that you have learned a number of third and fourth conjugation verbs, you can better appreciate the need to learn the principal parts. Notice how different most of the present and perfect stems of the following verbs are.

PRESENT	PERFECT
<b>accēde-</b>	<b>access-</b>
<b>accipe-</b>	<b>accēp-</b>
<b>age-</b>	<b>ēg-</b>
<b>cape-</b>	<b>cēp-</b>
<b>cēde-</b>	<b>cess-</b>
<b>dēfende-</b>	<b>dēfend-</b>
<b>excēde</b>	<b>excess-</b>
<b>face-</b>	<b>fēc-</b>
<b>invenī-</b>	<b>invēn-</b>
<b>mitt-</b>	<b>mīs-</b>
<b>mūnī-</b>	<b>mūnīv-</b>
<b>pōne-</b>	<b>posu-</b>
<b>rege-</b>	<b>rēx-</b>
<b>venī-</b>	<b>vēn-</b>

Translate.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. invenit  | invēnit     |
| _____       | _____       |
| 2. fēcimus  | facimus     |
| _____       | _____       |
| 3. rēxistis | regitis     |
| _____       | _____       |
| 4. excēdunt | excessērunt |
| _____       | _____       |
| 5. ēgistī   | agis        |
| _____       | _____       |



**Meanings of *agere*** Refer to the various meanings of **agere** found on page 144 in your textbook to translate the italicized words.

1. In a fit of madness sent by Juno, the hero Hercules murdered his family; afterwards, he *did much* to atone for this.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Once he had been ritually purified, he *pled* his *case* at Delphi.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He *talked* about *duties* with the Pythoness who spoke for the god Apollo at this oracle.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. She taught him how he could pay for his deeds and attain immortality; thus, from that time—for twelve long years—he *spent* his *life* in servitude to King Eurystheus.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. As one of ten labors assigned by this king, he *carried off loot* from the garden of Juno.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. In Thrace, as yet another labor, he trapped and killed some man-eating mares; to do this, he first *drove the horses* into a flooded plain.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. He often gave *thanks* to *Minerva and Vulcan (Volcānus, -ī)* who helped him greatly throughout his adventures.  
\_\_\_\_\_