



1965

The Stem-Vowel Quantity of the Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs Used by Virgil and Horace

Emmett Bienvenu
Loyola University Chicago

Follow this and additional works at: https://ecommons.luc.edu/luc_theses

 Part of the [Classical Literature and Philology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bienvenu, Emmett, "The Stem-Vowel Quantity of the Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs Used by Virgil and Horace" (1965). *Master's Theses*. 1909.
https://ecommons.luc.edu/luc_theses/1909

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Theses and Dissertations at Loyola eCommons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Master's Theses by an authorized administrator of Loyola eCommons. For more information, please contact ecommons@luc.edu.
Copyright © 1965 Emmett Bienvenu

THE STEM-VOWEL QUANTITY OF THE NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND VERBS
USED BY VIRGIL AND HORACE

by

Emmett M. Bienvenu, S. J.

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Arts

December

1965

VITA AUCTORIS

The author was born on July 30, 1913, in St. Martinville, Louisiana, where he attended elementary school with the Sisters of Mercy. He graduated from Spring Hill High School in June, 1930. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Latin Major) in June, 1935 and the Licentiate in Sacred Theology in February, 1946, both from St. Louis University.

He began graduate work at Loyola University in Chicago in the summer of 1962.

He asks leave here to thank Dr. D. Herbert Abel of Loyola's Department of Classics for his unfailing kindness and expert guidance at every stage of the preparation of this thesis.

Emmett M. Bienvenu, S. J.

(signed) Emmett M. Bienvenu, S. J.
September, 1965

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. CHAPTER ONE - Introduction with Glossary	1
2. CHAPTER TWO - Initial Stem-Vowels	28
3. CHAPTER THREE - Nouns of the First and Second Declensions	46
4. CHAPTER FOUR - Nouns of the Third Declension . . .	84
5. CHAPTER FIVE - Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Declensions	113
6. CHAPTER SIX - Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions	125
7. CHAPTER SEVEN - Adjectives of the Third Declension .	156
8. CHAPTER EIGHT Part One - The present-tense stems of verbs . .	180
9. CHAPTER EIGHT Part Two - The perfect-tense and supine/past participle stems of verbs	230
10. CHAPTER NINE - Conclusions	246

Table of Contents (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
11. APPENDICES	
A - Further Illustrations of Rule 1 in Chapter Two . .	267
B - Further Illustrations of Rules 2 and 3 in Chapter Three	273
C - Further Illustrations of Rules 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 in Chapter Four	281
D - Further Illustrations of Rule 11 in Chapter Five .	288
E - Further Illustrations of Rules 15, 15a, 16, 16a, b, e, in Chapter Six	290
F - Further Illustrations of Rules 18, 19, 20, 20a, 22, 23 and 24 in Chapter Seven	297
G - Further Illustrations of Rules 25 and 26 in Chapter Eight, Part I	302
12. BIBLIOGRAPHY	309

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

a - Purpose and Scope

The writing of Latin verse in classical meters requires in the first instance a thorough knowledge of the vowel quantities, syllable by syllable, of the words to be used in composition. To the ears of Virgil and Horace, whose native language was Latin, this differentiation of vowel quantities must have been as familiar as is the qualitative (and quantitative) variation of the words fit and feet to a native speaker of English.

Unless his speech habits have been unusually well formed from the beginning, however, the latter-day student of Latin who ambitions metrical composition needs help other than his ear can provide to guide him in his efforts. To this end,¹ scholars and grammarians have drawn up certain rules to help the versifier determine almost at a glance the vowel-quantity of various syllables in a word.

¹Knowledge of metrical quantity is at times necessary for proper scansion and understanding of a text, as, for instance, in the following (note syllables underscored):

"tuque regis sortes, per te praesentit aruspex." - Tibullus-II, 5, 13.

"abditae quae senis fata canit pedibus." - Ibid., line 16.

These rules enable the student to recognize the quantity, for instance, of final syllables, be they open-vowel or closed-vowel, and of so-called increments. They spell out the quantities of prepositional prefixes so frequent in Latin compounds. They explain how position can make metrically long a vowel whose pitch and quantity are naturally short. They review the principle that "a vowel before another vowel is short" in purely Latin words. And so on...

Concerning the quantity of the stem-vowel of Latin words, however, the prosodists offer little encouragement. (For an exhaustive resumé of their contributions, see the appendix at the end of this chapter). In fact, beyond invoking the principle (always to be used with caution) that derivatives normally retain the stem-vowel quantity of their source-words, they usually refer the student to the dictionary or the Gradus ad Parnassum or to the "usage of authors."

Yet if, in the first flush of inspiration, our would-be poet has to thumb through the dictionary to learn the quantity of the very first syllable of the word he wishes to write, he will soon discover that his concern for metrical accuracy has literally dissipated his enthusiasm. On the other hand, if patterns of stem-vowel quantity (that is, of the quantity of

the first vowel in a word) can be discovered which give the aspiring versifier the information he needs immediately and with assurance, then such discovery should be as helpful to him as it will certainly be encouraging.

The direct purpose of this study is to seek such patterns and to organize them for ready use. Since the meters and vocabulary intended belong to the Golden Age of Latin verse, quantitative patterns will be sought in the nouns, adjectives and verbs used by the two outstanding poets of the period, Virgil and Horace.

The material here properly includes only those words which are genuinely Latin in source and form. Proper names, whether nominal or adjectival, are not included. Since a large number of Greek loanwords had acclimated themselves in Rome by the time of our two poets, not a few of these have inevitably found their way into this study. Here again, however, proper names are excluded.

The search for quantitative patterns, it must be insisted, focuses upon the stem-vowel of each word, the stem-vowel here meaning the first simple vowel appearing in the stem of a word. Diphthongal stems (such as aud-eo - 2 and caed-es) quickly declare their long quantity and require no attention in

this study. Similarly, stems whose vowel is long or common² by position (such as juŋg-o - 3 and pātr̥is from pā-ter) in themselves need not enter into consideration. Moreover, since rules are elsewhere available concerning the vowel-quantity of prepositions which are commonly used as prefixes in compounded words, it has seemed generally unnecessary to include prefixed compounds in the word lists. Occasionally, however, one or another of these has been studied where completeness or thoroughness seemed to warrant or demand inclusion.

b - Format

The chapter headings in the Table of Contents will suggest clearly enough the procedure of this study. After a preliminary review of the quantity of all words in the three types whose initial letter is a vowel (Chapter Two), there follow, in sequence, studies of the nouns, adjectives and verbs of the several declensions and conjugations. Nouns of the first and second declensions are treated together in Chapter Three; those of the third declension, in Chapter Four; those of the

²The double consonant (mute + liquid) does not, however, always make the preceding vowel metrically common: nūtr̥io-4, for instance, always shows the -ū- long because it represents a resolved diphthong < *noutr̥io. See page 100 following.

fourth and fifth declensions, in Chapter Five. Similarly, adjectives of the first and second declensions are grouped together in Chapter Six; those of the third declension, in Chapter Seven.

The verbs of the four conjugations and the so-called -io verbs are all analyzed in Chapter Eight. But this chapter is divided, for convenience and clarity, into two parts: Part I, treating the stem-vowel quantity of present-tense stems; Part II, the stem-vowel quantity of perfect-tense and supine/past participle stems. A final chapter (Chapter Nine) summarizes the evidence of the preceding chapters and attempts an evaluation of the conclusions suggested by this study. Several appendices are attached (after Chapter Nine) containing lists of all words which exemplify the rules stated and briefly illustrated in the several chapters.

In the analytical chapters (Two to Eight), moreover, some order is perhaps achieved by studying words in sequence according to the syllabic structure they show in their more familiar forms; that is, in the nominative case singular of nouns and adjectives, and in the first person singular present tense indicative of verbs. Thus, where they exist, monosyllables are discussed before dissyllables; and dissyllables are

followed by trisyllables, quadrisyllables and quinquessyllables. Moreover, in the nouns and adjectives of the third declension (and nouns of the fifth declension) monosyllabic (nominative case) imparisyllables (dissyllabic in the genitive case) precede the study of dissyllabic parisyllables, and dissyllabic imparisyllables precede the treatment of trisyllabic parisyllables; and so on.

c - Method

The research involved in this study has made possible the formulation of certain rules concerning the stem-vowel quantity of the three classes of words under consideration. Each chapter contains several rules which are numbered consecutively from one to thirty-three, beginning with Chapter Two and completed in Chapter Eight, Part Two. When only a few words are involved or a pattern subordinate to a larger one is necessary, rules are numbered alphabetically (e.g. 2a, 2b, 2c) to indicate their dependent character.

After the statement of each rule, a few examples³ are given to illustrate its validity, the remaining examples being

³Occasionally, when there are only a few examples under a rule, all illustrations are given immediately under the rule.

relegated to the appendices (assigned respectively to the individual chapters), which contain all the words fulfilling the requirements of the rule.⁴ Thereupon follow the analyses of exceptions; of words, that is, whose stem-vowel quantity violates the rule under which their syllabic structure places them.

Honesty, of course, and thoroughness, demand the inclusion of these lists of exceptions. Indeed, their very number might seem to undermine the validity, at least of some, of the rules. But when subjected to etymological analysis, the exceptions seem rather to confirm the rules. They seem to say: "I don't really belong in this classification at all, since I am clearly in violation of its principles. It is only my historical development on the lips of men which has thrust me into an alien category where I am not at home."

Actually, as the following chapters will show, this seems to be more often the case when there is need to account

⁴It has seemed more economical and less distracting not to include in the body of the text the long lists of illustrations of the rule. However, the reader is asked to note carefully the importance of the appendices in this study; for without them, the rules would seem to have little practical application and less validity.

for a long⁵ stem-vowel where a short is expected by the rule, than when it is necessary to explain the presence of a short stem-vowel where a long is awaited. Most genuine verb-stems, for instance, are short (sēd-eo-2, vōl-o-1); yet, that of lūd-o-3 is long because the verb is denominative from lūdus whose stem-vowel is resolved from the Old Latin diphthongal loidos. Contrariwise, most dissyllabic nouns and adjectives have a long stem-vowel (fām-a, rūp-is, crūd-us, mīt-is): hence, it is more difficult to account for the short stem-vowels in fōcus, fōres, bōnus and brēvis unless one has recourse to etymology.

d - Sources

The importance of sound etymology, therefore, has urged the use of the well-known Lateinisches Etymologisches Woerterbuch⁶ of A. Walde (revised by J. B. Hofmann) as the most authoritative work in the field. There is occasional reference

⁵Long ("by nature") vowels are always marked in this study. An unmarked simple vowel is to be considered short.

⁶A. Walde and J. B. Hofmann, Lateinisches Etymologisches Woerterbuch, (3 vols.; Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitaetsbuchhandlung, 1938). The third volume was not immediately relevant to this study. Under the symbols WH, the work is constantly cited in the analysis of exceptions.

to the Oxford Latin Dictionary,⁷ edited by Lewis and Short, but only to verify Greek loanwords: the Dictionary's etymology is often seriously out-of-date. The work of Ernout-Meillet⁸ is not cited here since it is concerned with the semantic, rather than the etymological, history of Latin words. Carl Buck's important Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin⁹ has also been put into service; but only when the chief source was unclear or incomplete in etymological explanation.

For the proper material of this study, namely, the nouns, adjectives and verbs actually appearing in the works of Virgil and Horace, the two sources have been the Index Verborum Vergilianus¹⁰ of M. N. Wetmore and the Concordance of the Works of Horace¹¹ by Lane Cooper. The Oxford texts of the complete

⁷C. T. Lewis and C. Short, A Latin Dictionary, (Oxford, 1962 Impression).

⁸A. Ernout and A. Meillet, Dictionnaire Etymologique de la Langue Latine, (4e. Edition; Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1959).

⁹C. D. Buck, Comparative Grammar of Latin and Greek, (Eighth Impression; Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1962).

¹⁰M. N. Wetmore, Index Verborum Vergilianus, (3e. Auflage; Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1961).

¹¹L. Cooper (ed.), A Concordance of the Works of Horace, (photographically reprinted; New York: Barnes and Noble Inc., 1961).

works of Virgil¹² and Horace¹³ serve as the ultimate source of the material of this study.

e - Methodology

The writer has been advised to assume that the ordinary student-reader may not be familiar with the methodology of etymologists and especially with the various symbols and signs which they employ to indicate the structural development of words. The recent work on the history of the Latin language by L. R. Palmer¹⁴ might properly introduce such a reader to the methods of this science. Though popular in style and intention, the work is clear, accurate and attractive in format and manner.

For the purpose at hand, however, some brief illustration of procedure may be helpful.¹⁵ Among the exceptions analyzed under Rule 25 in Chapter Eight, Part One, occurs the

¹²F. A. Hirtzel (recog.), P. Vergili Maronis Opera, (Oxonii: e typ. Clarend., reprinted 1959).

¹³E. C. Wickham (recog.) et H. W. Garrod (curav.), Q. Horati Flacci Opera (Oxonii: e typ. Clarend., reprinted 1959).

¹⁴L. R. Palmer, The Latin Language, (London: Faber and Faber Ltd. There is no publication date).

¹⁵A glossary of terms and symbols used in this study will be found at the end of this chapter (page 19).

verb cēno-1: its stem-vowel, being long against the rule, must be explained. The description runs thus:

cēno Denominative from cēna < *qert-s-na,
related to *qert - "cut"; compare *Κεῖρω*
< **Κερω* - WH I, 198.

The analysis states that the verb has been derived from the noun (denominative) cēna, retaining in the process the latter's long stem-vowel. The long stem-vowel of the noun is then accounted for by indicating its derivation from an assumed and unrecorded form (indicated by the asterisk), showing a basic root *qert (meaning cut) to which are attached two nominal suffixes: -s and -na. The assumption is that difficulty and rapidity of pronunciation simplified the original noun-form from *qert-s-na to cēna, the short stem-vowel being lengthened in the process to compensate for the loss of the three consonants r-t-s. A cēna, therefore, originally signified a "portion or morsel" of food as English-speakers refer to a "cut" of meat. The Greek verb *Κεῖρω* - "I cut" - is offered as cognate, deriving from the same (assumed) Indoeuropean root. The symbols WH I, 196-197 indicate the Lateinisches Etymologisches

Woerterbuch, Vol. I, of Walde-Hofmann as the source of the etymological analysis.¹⁶

Other symbols and abbreviations hereinafter employed are explained in the comprehensive glossary following. But one other linguistic phenomenon deserves mention here; namely, the development of some nouns suffixing -ulum. In many instances, such formations developed by inserting the -u- for ease in pronunciation, affecting at the same time the nature of the IE consonant preceding it. Thus, pabulum developed from *pā-dhlom < pā-sco - "feed"; pēriculum from *pēri-tlom (cfr. pēritus); pōculum from pō-tlom (cfr. pōtus). No special attention is drawn to these changes in the word-analyses following.

¹⁶Thus, in a true sense, the verb ceno-l is not properly a violation of Rule 25, since in its aboriginal form (perhaps *ger-o) its stem-vowel may also have been short. But it is beyond the scope of this study to speculate, as the present example suggests, that all aboriginal single-vowel verb-stems were short.

Appendix to Chapter One (See page 3, middle)

Consultation of a wide spectrum of authors yields no general results or comprehensive study (such as this) of stem-vowel quantities:

- 1 - The New Yenni Latin Grammar (New York: Allyn and Bacon, 1920) provides the broadest discussion of the metrical quantity of words among all the authors reviewed. It contains forty-two rules, of which twenty-nine state the commonly known principles and twelve (Rules 13-25) give guidance concerning the quantity of so-called increments. But no consideration is given to stem-vowel quantities.
- 2 - F. W. Westaway's Quantity and Accent in Latin (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1930) is chiefly concerned -- and thoroughly so -- to explain accuracy of vowel pitch and tone, which, of course, affect syllabic and metrical quantity. He gives rules (page 51 sqq.) fixing vocalic quantity before two consonants, among which several apply to the stem-vowel. In this study, only the metrical quantity is sought, so that Westaway's work is not directly on the point at issue here nor does it provide the exhaustive listings and analyses here given.
- 3 - F. Crusius' Roemische Metrik, revised by H. Rubenbauer, (Munich: Max Hueber, 1960), one of the finest recently published works, considers the quantity of final syllables ending in a vowel or consonant and of syllables other than final (pages 4-13). Except for a brief reference to monosyllabic imparisyllables, there is no treatment of stem-vowels, for whose quantity the authors refer the reader to the lexicon (number 13, page 8).
- 4 - L. Nougaret's Traité de la Métrique Latine Classique (Paris: C. Klincksieck, 1963), although providing a remarkably clear and succinct explanation of Latin

Appendix to Chapter One (continued)

metres, merely presumes knowledge in the reader of metrical quantities and offers no discussion thereof (see page 3).

- 5 - W. J. W. Koster's Traité de Métrique Grecque suivi d'un Précis de Métrique Latine (third and revised edition, Leyden: A. W. Sythoff, 1962), like the preceding work, discusses hiatus, synizesis and other common prosodic problems without specific treatment of syllabic quantities in Latin.
- 6 - Robert S. Radford's The Prosody of Ille, II (A. J. P. XXVIII, 1907, pages 11-33) notices, en passant, the (long) stem-vowel quantity of monosyllabic impari-syllables of third declension nouns and adjectives (p. 16).
- 7 - F. Noel's famous Gradus ad Parnassum (Paris: Librairie Le Normant, 1853) offers the familiar general rules of quantity, including those of increments in nouns and verbs (pages xxii-xxxiv). He is perhaps Yenni's (see above) and Butler's (see below) source in the latter point. But there is no treatment of stem-vowels.
- 8 - Leo T. Butler's Exercises in Latin Versification (New York: Allyn and Bacon, 1917) gives the familiar treatment (pages 14-22) already noticed above in Yenni, but without treating the stem-vowel quantities.
- 9 - P. J. Llobera's Grammatica Classicae Latinitatis (Barcelona: Eugenius Subirana, MCMXIX-MCMXX) gives an extensive treatment of syllabic quantities (pages 493-530). After discussion of the familiar general rules, he introduces the notion of compensating lengthening (p. 498, but with doubtful illustrations: cāsus < *cād-sus). To those who know Spanish, his rule that the Spanish diphthongs -ie, -ue point to short stem-vowels in Latin may be useful: fērus < fiero; novem < nueve. He also treats the vowel-quantity of monosyllables (p. 500)

Appendix to Chapter One (continued)

and of suffixes (p. 524). There is no ex professo study of stem-vowels.

- 10 - C. E. Bennett's Latin Grammar (Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1895) has only a very brief treatment of Latin quantity (pages 240-243), including the general rules and those regarding final syllables. He does not consider increments or stem-vowels.
- 11 - Gildersleeve-Lodge's Latin Grammar (Chicago: D. C. Heath Co., 1894) offers fourteen rules of quantity (pages 444-452), his particular contribution being the treatment of final syllables in polysyllabic and monosyllabic words. Of stem-vowels, Rule XII states that their quantity, "when not determined by general rules, is fixed by the usage of authors (long or short by authority)."
- 12 - A. Harkness's Latin Grammar (New York: American Book Co., 1892) supplies (pages 338-349) the general rules and those on final syllables and on increments. He has interesting analyses of "derivative endings" (-ābrum, -ēdo, -ātus, etc.) which are helpful. He studies (peculiarly to himself) the stem-vowel quantity of -io verbs and of present tense stems which suffix -ui in the perfect (page 346). But he states (p. 348) that "the quantity of stem-syllables in cases not provided for by any rules now given will be best learned from the dictionary. By far the larger number of such syllables will be found to be short." (Emphasis added). He then adds a list of two hundred and sixty words whose "stem-syllable" is exceptionally long. This is the nearest approach yet discovered to the intention of the present study; still, it leaves all but a small part of the work undone. Indeed, it seems to deny its general possibility.
- 13 - C. Anthon's ancient, but reputable Latin Prosody and Metre (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1842) treats the rules of quantity at great length (pages

Appendix to Chapter One (continued)

16-100), covering very much the same material already reviewed above with a special interest in compounds. But he does not deal specifically with stem-vowel quantities.

- 14 - J. Halporn and M. Ostwald and T. Rosenmeyer's The Metres of Greek and Latin Poetry (Strand: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1963) resembles the works of Nougaret and Koster (noticed earlier) in presuming knowledge of quantity and concentrating on purely prosodic and metrical problems.
- 15 - J. P. Postgate's Prosodia Latina (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1923) gives a thorough treatment not only of the general rules of quantity, but also of many individual peculiarities or licenses employed by poets (e.g. Virgil's use of consonantal -u in gēnuā, Aen. V, 432; see p. 47). Very helpful is his list of homonymic forms (pages 58-66) whose syllabic quantities are unlike (e.g. aera - "bronze" as against āēra, accusative singular, "atmosphere.") But since he has no specific discussion of stem-vowel quantities, these "where not determined by the principles and rules already set forth, must be learned by observation or by consulting grammars or dictionaries." (page 25).
- 16 - M. Platnauer's Latin Elegiac Verse (Cambridge: at the University Press, 1951) offers a detailed and even statistical study of prosodic usage within the area of the title. Syllabic quantity is not examined except insofar as it affects or may affect prosody. He notes, for instance, the elegists' use of an open-vowel ending followed by a double-consonant initial which leaves the vowel short (pōtiusquē smaragdī - p. 62). However, he attempts no analysis of stem-vowel quantities.
- 17 - Max Niedermann's Historische Lautlehre des Lateinischen (Dritte Auflage; Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitaetsverlag, 1963) excellently

fulfills the purpose of his title. It is, in a way, more satisfying than Buck, even though treating exclusively of Latin. He does not treat specifically the topic here researched, but could be useful in further understanding the etymological analyses following.

- 18 - The appendix of F. Altheim's Geschichte der Lateinischen Sprache (Frankfurt am Main: Vittorio Klostermann, 1951) is written by W. Brandenstein and entitled "Kurze Phonologie des Lateinischen." The treatment is briefer than the preceding and is etymologically helpful for the same reason. But its focus is not that of our research topic.

GLOSSARY

Terms

- Assimilation** The process whereby one of two contiguous consonants in a word replaces itself by assuming the character and sound of its neighbor: in + medius im-mediatus.
- Dissimilation** The process whereby one of two identical noncontiguous consonants in a word assumes another character and sound from its (original) twin: *Floraria > Floralia.¹⁷
- Denominative** 1) A verb derived from a noun or an adjective: dōnum > dōno-1; clārus > clāresco-3.
- 2) An adjective derived from a noun: dōs, dōtis > dōtālis.
- Deverbal** A word (noun or adjective) derived from a verb: tēgo-3 > tēgimen.

¹⁷See Buck, op. cit., p. 38.

Glossary (continued)

- parisyllable** A noun or adjective having the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative case singular: ǎvis, bǐfōris. These are dissyllabic parisyllables.
- Imparisyllable** A noun or adjective having more syllables in the genitive than in the nominative case singular: hōmo, hōmīnis; cēler, cēlēris. These are dissyllabic imparisyllables, the term dissyllabic announcing the fact that, in the nominative case singular, the word (stem + ending) has only two syllables.
- Stem¹⁸** That part of a word which remains unchanged when it is inflected. In nouns and adjectives, the stem is discovered by

¹⁸It is very important to distinguish the stem of a word from its root. The first term is inflectional in meaning; the second is etymological in meaning. In an individual word, the root and the stem may coincide: thus in teneo-2, the syllable ten- is both root and stem; but in its perfect tense tenui, ten- is still the root of the word, whereas tenu- is the true inflectional stem. Because the great majority of the words studied here have monosyllabic stems, the term stem-vowel has been used throughout to indicate the first (or root) vowel of every word.

Glossary (continued)

separating the genitive case ending:

hōmīn-is; mīšēr-i. In verbs, the stem is discovered by separating the personal ending and/or the thematic vowel: tēg-o, tēg-i-s.

A monosyllabic stem has only one syllable:

āv-is; tēg-o-3.

A dissyllabic stem¹⁹ has two syllables:

cōrōn-a; lātesc-o-3.

Stem-vowel

The first vowel appearing in a word-stem.

It may be the initial letter in a word:

āmo-1. More usually it is enclosed between two consonants: t-ē-g-o-3.

When the word-stem has more than one

syllable, the term stem-vowel here refers

¹⁹Distinguish carefully a dissyllabic stem (for instance) from a dissyllabic word (or dissyllable): the first phrase denotes the form of a noun or adjective bereft of its genitive singular case-ending and of a verb bereft of its first personal singular ending; the second phrase denotes a noun or adjective in its nominative case singular and of a verb in its first personal singular (fully syllabled) form.

Glossary (continued)

to the first vowel appearing in the stem:

cō-rōna; lā-tēsko-3.

Consonant-stem

Refers to verbs (usually) whose stems end

in a consonant: ām-o-1; tēg-o-3.

Vowel-stem

Refers to verbs (usually) whose stems end

in a vowel: flē-o, flē-s, flē-t. Here the

vowel of the stem supplants or serves as

the thematic vowel to which the personal

endings are suffixed. Vi-a, vi-ae is an

example from the nouns.

Abbreviations and Symbols

CL

Compensating Lengthening - lengthening an originally short vowel to compensate for the loss of one or more consonants resulting from difficulty and/or rapidity of pronunciation. Not infrequently it involves syncopation as well: vōtūm for *vō-vē-tom.

Glossary (continued)

- DR Diphthongal Resolution - the resulting monophthongal (long) vowel reduced from a diphthong: quaero-3 > (re)guiro-3.
- IE Indoeuropean. Usually followed by an asterisk, the symbols indicate the assumed common source or root of a word, fabricated on the basis of cognate forms in the various derivative (from IE) languages. The writer's limited typographical facilities did not allow the introduction of all the symbols demanded by the meticulous science of etymology or philology.
- NE New English, that is, modern English spelling and form.
- NHG New High German, that is, modern High German spelling and form.
- OHG Old High German, in spelling and form.
- OL Old Latin form for which there is historical record.

Glossary (continued)

- R Rhotacism - the process by which primitive or archaic intervocalic -s- becomes, in Latin, -r-. For instance, gēnus, gēneris < *gēnēsīs).
- S Syncope or Syncopation, which is the loss of a short and unaccented vowel between two consonants, resulting from rapid pronunciation and/or emphatic stress: rēpostum for rēpōsitum.
- < or > Indicates etymological development and/or transformation of a word in the direction to which the arrow points. Thus the formula quaero-3 > (rē)quīro-3 means that quaero-3 becomes, by DR, (rē)quīro-3. The formula is sometimes reversed: (rē)quīro-3 < quaero-3.
- * The asterisk in WH and in this study precedes the assumed and unrecorded (i.e. pre-historical) form of a word or of its root, which is assigned as the proximate

Glossary (continued)

source of a recorded Latin word. Thus *cert-s-na is assigned as the pre-historical Italic source of cēna, of which the basic root is *qert, meaning "cut."

Occasionally the abbreviation IE precedes an asterisk followed by an assumed word-form: as, for instance, IE *kerd-. The latter form is the assumed ultimate source of cōr (cordis), *Kardia*, NHG Herz, NE heart, Russian sertze. Or, perhaps better, it indicates the common formula to which the various cognate forms may be equated.²⁰

Unfortunately, WH are not always consistent in their use of the simple asterisk and of the complex IE*. At times, they seem to employ the simple asterisk to indicate the assumed IE root or unit.

²⁰See Palmer, op. cit., page 200.

glossary (continued)

When it is impossible to construct a likely assumed form, whether Italic or Indoeuropean, WH are satisfied simply to indicate certain (sure) cognates in other languages, especially in Greek.

Underscoring in this study indicates historically recorded Latin words and their cognates in modern IE languages.

N.B. The following sequence may indicate in full panoply the various symbols and their developmental meaning:

cēno-l < cēna < *qĕrt-s-na < (IE) *qĕrt-
 "cut," the root being related to *Κεῖρω*
 < *Κερω - "I cut."

or

(IE) *qĕrt- "cut" > *qĕrt-s-na > cēna with
 CL > cēno-l by denomination. *Κεῖρω*
 < *Κερω - "I cut" - is related to the same

glossary (continued)

(IE) root. Compare also NE shear < IE*
(s)quer- "cut" and Latin cāro (carnis) -
"cut flesh."

CHAPTER TWO

WORDS WHOSE INITIAL LETTER IS

THE STEM-VOWEL

The initial letter in many words is a vowel. The vowels of prefixed compounds (like ā-eo, ī-eo, āb-eo, dē-sum) have their own rules²¹ and do not enter into consideration here. Rather, the problem is to determine the quantity of the initial vowel which is, in fact, the stem-vowel of the word studied. Observation shows that the simple vowels a, e, i, o, and u, when initial, are generally short.

Moreover, the pronunciation of the letter h seems to have been very slight during the classical period. It was easily omitted in the middle position (nīhīl, nīl) and sometimes inserted there, without etymological warrant, simply to indicate the separate pronunciation of adjacent vowels (āhēnus, āēnus).²² Thus, Latin authors seem to have felt free to use or omit the letter h in the initial position ([h]arena, [h]umerus).²³ The natural consequence is that initial h does not affect the quantity of vowels immediately following it, and the pattern

²¹See The New Yenni Latin Grammar already cited, p. 322. Hereinafter, the work is referred to as Yenni.

²²Palmer, op. cit., p. 230.

²³Ibid., p. 230.

observed above concerning initial simple vowels remains true here also: the syllables hă, hě, hĩ, hǒ, and hũ, when initial, are generally short.

A similar pattern is noticeable in words beginning with consonantal i (i). Undoubtedly, the sound was very slight, since it could disappear completely in compound form (děĩcio < dē-ĩcio). In any case, observation shows that the syllables ia, iě, iǒ, and iũ, when initial, are generally short. (There is no uncompounded example of a word beginning with ii.)

Needless to say, there are exceptions to these patterns. But it is usually possible to show that long stem-vowels represent resolutions²⁴ of original diphthongal roots or compensating vowel-lengthening following the loss of medial consonants; and their number is not so great as to nullify the validity of the conclusions suggested.

Joining these observations together, it seems possible to formulate the following comprehensive rule concerning the quantity of this class of stem-vowels:

²⁴See Buck, op. cit., p. 87; Palmer, op. cit., p. 69.

Rule 1

Rule 1. The stem-vowels a, e, i, o, and u are generally short when initial, and even when preceded by the letter h or j.

ä-, hä-, jä- initial. Examples are: äbies, häbena, jäceo.²⁵

Exceptions are:

äcer, äcris, äcre

< *ak-, *aq- "sharp, point, stone."

Development shows a long and a

short root vowel. Compare ἀκρος;

ταρα-ηκής and äceo-2, äcerbus

WH I, 7.²⁶ Note that the mute-

liquid äcris, äcre cannot here

give the initial vowel common

quantity.

äer, äeris; äerius

Greek loan: ἀήρ(ἡήρ), ἀέρος -

L&S.

²⁵For further illustrations of Rule 1, see Appendix, page 267.

²⁶WH refers to the work of Walde-Hofmann already cited.

Rule 1 - a-, ha-, ja- initial
Exceptions (continued)

āio

Thus the Gradus²⁷ and L&S²⁸; but Horace seems generally to diphthongize the first two vowels (Cfr. Epist. 1.16.47). WH (I, 24-25) derive the form from *agjo and relate the verb to ἡμι', ἡ̃ - "he said."

āla > āles (ālītis)

< *ag-s-la with CL. Compare NHG Achsel and NE axle. Ultimate root āg- is related to āgo-3 - "drive" - WH I, 25.

ālea

Greek loan: ἡ λείος - WH I, 28.

ālium

allium is a post-classical spelling. Origin is uncertain. - WH I, 30.

²⁷The Gradus (ad Parnassum) of F. Noel already cited.

²⁸L&S refers to the Oxford Latin Dictionary already cited.

ānulus, ānellus

< *anus, i. There is no satisfactory explanation of the quantity. - WH I, 55.

āra

< OL āsa, related to the root *as- "burn," with rhotacism, seen in āreo-2 and the other forms. Cognates are áζω < *az-d-io- "dry" and NHG Asche < *az-gh-, NE ash(es) - WH I, 61 under āra and 65 under ārea, āreo-2.

ās, assis

< *ass, CL with consonantal loss - WH I, 71.

āter, ātra, ātrum
ātramentum
ātrium

There is no satisfactory explanation of the quantity - WH I, 75.

(h)ābrotonus

Greek loan: ἀβροτόνους - L&S.

hālitus
hālo-l

< *an-slo with CL and added initial aspiration - WH I, 633.

Rule 1 - a-, ha-, ja- initial
Exceptions (continued)

hāmus

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps from *habmos < *hab-eo-"hold, seize" - WH I, 633.

jānitor
jānua

Formations from janus - "door arch" < *ja-nos, *janoua < IE*jā- < *ei-"go" - WH I, 668-669.

ē-, hē-, jē- initial. Examples are: (h)ēbenus, hēbeo-2, jēcur.

Exceptions are:

ēbrius

Always long, according to the Gradus and L&S. Probably from *emrijos, with -b- replacing -m-. Sōbrius is built on the same root with prefixed *sō(d) - "without" related to prefix *sē(d) - WH I, 387-388.

ēgi

Perfect Indicative active of ago-3. See Rule 29 below.

ēgregius

With initial prefix always long "by nature." (Cfr. Yenni, p. 322.)

Rule 1 - e-, he-, je- initial
Exceptions (continued)

ējus

Genitive singular of is, ea, id.

< *eius. See Rule 1a below,
p. 45.

ēruca

Derivation is uncertain - WH I,
417.

ēsurio-4

Denominative from ēsus, -us < ēdo-
3, ēsus. WH (I, 392-393) give
also ēs(s)urio.

ēvens

Variant for euhans, a Greek loan:
εὐάν - WH I, 423.

hēres

Etymology is disputed; perhaps
cognate with Χῆρος - "bereft" -
WH I, 641.

jējunium
jējunus

Etymology is uncertain. An older
jājūnus occurs. Perhaps from
*jēji- (*jajj-) - WH I, 674. See
also Buck, op. cit., p. 139 and
Rule 1a below.

Rule 1 - e-, he-, je- initial
Exceptions (continued)

jēci

Perfect Indicative of jācio. See
Rule 29 below. WH (I, 666-667)
are not conclusive on this
morphological change.

i-, hi- initial. Examples are: idoneus, hibiscus.

Exceptions are:

ico-3, ici - "strike"

Perhaps a cognate of Greek:

αἰχμή - "spear" - WH I, 670.

idus

Derivation is uncertain. Old
Latin spelling was eid - WH I, 672.

ilex
ilignus

Perhaps an aboriginal
Mediterranean loan - WH I, 678.

ilia

Perhaps a cognate of Greek: ἰλία
WH I, 678.

imus

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps a
syncopated form of infimus - WH I,
684.

Rule 1 - i-, hi- initial
Exceptions (continued)

īra
īracundus
īrascor

Older spelling eira, rhotacized from *eisa with DR. Cognate are οἶμα - "impetuous impulse" and οἶστρος - "anger." The common source is *eis - "quickly moving" - WH I, 717-718.

hībernus

From *gheim-rinos, with -b- substituted for -m- and DR. The root is a common source of hiems and χιώρ - WH I, 645-646.

ō-, hō-, jō- initial. Examples are: ōcellus, hōlitor, jōcur.

Exceptions are:

ōbex

For ob(i)ex, -īcis < -iācio-3, the initial vowel of the prefix retaining the long-by-position quantity. Contrariwise, note āmīcio-3 < am-iīcio - WH I, 666-667.

Rule 1 - o-, ho-, jo- initial
Exceptions (continued)

ōcior, ōcius

From IE*ōkus - "swift," a common source also for ὠκύς , ὠκίων - WH II, 198.

ōdi, -ōsus

From *ōd- "hatred" (compare ōdium) - WH II, 203. Since classical Latin uses only the perfect forms, the initial long may parallel the perfect-stem developments of "strong verbs" like āgo-ēgi, ēdo-ēdi. See Chapter Eight below, p. 237 .

ōmen

OL osmen, with CL. But origin is uncertain. - WH II, 208.

ōpilio
ūpilio

From *ōvī-pilio, with CL in the initial position. The form in o- is dialectical; that in u- is Roman. -Pilio is from IE *pel- "drive." Compare pello-3 and ᾠ-πελλα - "folk gathering" -

Rule 1 - o-, ho-, jo- initial
Exceptions (continued)

ōra (-ae)

From *ōs-a (related to ōs, ōris)
with R. WH supply ōra-l. "border"
and 2. "hawser," assigning the
same source to both words - II,
218-219.

ōtium
ōtior-l

Derivation is uncertain - WH II,
228.

ōro-l
ōraculum
ōrator

Probably from a "sound-root" *ōr-
discovered also in *ἀρή*, *ἀρά* -
"prayer," and *ἀράομαι* - "pray."
Not derived from ōs, ōris - WH II,
224.

ōs (ōris)

From root *ous with DR and R.
Compare ōstium - WH II, 224-225.

ōvum

From *ou-om, related to *ὄον*
← *oui-om - WH II, 230.

hōra

A Greek loanword: *ῥα* - WH I,
656.

Rule 1 - o-, ho-, jo- initial
Exceptions (continued)

jōcundus

An alternate spelling for jūcundus.

See below.

ŭ-, hŭ-, jŭ- initial. Examples are: ŭlula, (h)ŭmerus, jŭba.

Exceptions are:

über
über

Compare *οὐθαρ*, with DR in the Latin - WH II, 738-739. Compare NE udder.

ūdus - "wet"

Perhaps reduced from ūvidus; certainly related to ūveo-2. (See below) - WH II, 740.

ūligo - "wetness"

Denominative from ūdus < *ūdigo with -l- substituting for -d- - WH II, 811. Compare lacrīma < *dācruma: *δακρῦ* - "tear."

(h) ūmeo-2
(h) ūmecto-1
(h) umesco-3
(h) ūmor

Denominative from an adjective *ūmus < *ūqu-smos and related to ūveo-2. Compare *ὑγρός* - "moist" - WH II, 815.

Rule 1 - u-, hu-, ju- initial
 Exceptions (continued)

unanimus
unicus
unus

< OL oenos with DR - WH II, 821-823. Compare οἶνῃ - "the ace on the dice."

upilio

Alternate spelling of opilio above.

uro, us-si

Related (with DR and R) to εῖω, εῖσαι < *eus-o - "burn" and perhaps Vesuvius, Vesta - WH II, 841-842.

urus, -i

Germanic loanword: OHG ur- "ure-ox," itself perhaps related to IE root *us- > uz-, later rhotacized. Macrobius thinks it a Celtic loanword - WH II, 843.

usus, us

Perhaps from ut-sus with consonantal loss. See below utor-3. But Buck seems doubtful of this explanation: op. cit., p. 94.

Rule 1 - u-, hu-, iu- initial
 Exceptions (continued)

ūtilis
ūtilitas
ūtor-3

OL oitile and oitier sufficiently account, with DR, for the long initial vowel. The verb is possibly denominative from *oitos (*οἶτος* - "a going") - WH II, 847-848.

ūva

< IE *oiua - "berry" - with DR. Compare *ὄα*, *ὄη*, *οἶη*, - "berry-tree" - WH II, 849.

ūveo-2
ūvesco

With (h)ūmeo-2, from *ugue-. See above.

ūvidus

From *ougu-idos. Compare for both *ὕψος* - "moist." - WH II, 849.

hūmanus

Derivation is uncertain. Perhaps from *hoim < IE *gdhoi-m-. - WH I, 663-664.

hūmor

See above ūmor.

Rule 1 - u-, hu-, ju- initial
 Exceptions (continued)

jūcundus
 jōcundus

Syncopated with CL from
 *jūvīcondos whose root is related
 to jūvo-1 - "please." The
 alternate form was influenced by
jōcus - WH I, 726.

jūdex
 jūdicium
 jūdico

From *ious-dik-s - "he who points
 out the right" - WH I, 726. Both
 DR and CL are operative in the
 first syllable.

jūgera

From *iougesa - WH I, 726-727 -
 with DR.

jūgis, e (1 & 2)

From *iougis related to jungo-3 -
 WH I, 727 - with DR.

jūmentum

From OL jouxmenta < *joug-s-mentum
 - WH I, 729 - with DR and con-
 sonantal loss. The root is
 related to that of jūgera above.

Rule 1 - u-, hu-, ju- initial
 Exceptions (continued)

jūnior
 jūnius

Probably (syncopated with CL and R)
 from *juuenios - WH I, 735-736
 under jūvēnis.

jūro-l
 jūs, jūris - "law"

The verb is denominative after
 rhotacism. For the noun, OL shows
 *ious (genitive *ioueses) with
 later DR and R. Some compounds
 show a shortened and graded verb-
 stem: dē-jěro, pē-jěro - WH I,
 733-734.

jūs, jūris - "juice"

From *jūs < IE *ius, *jo(u)s
 *jeu - "mix." Compare *ῥύμις*
 < *ῥύμα, *ῥυμός* - "sauce,
 broth." In Latin, R is to be
 noted - WH I, 734 under 2. jus.

jūvi

Perfect indicative of jūvo-l, the
 form is syncopated, with CL, from
 *iouaui (*jūvāvi) - WH I, 736. See
 Rule 28 below on page 234.

Seemingly related (but actually not so) to consonantal i (1) in the initial position is its occurrence in the medial position in the words ējus, cūjus, māior (mājus) and pēior (pējus). Actually the forms were originally spelled eius, cuius, etc., the first i forming a diphthong ei-, cui-, etc., the second being consonantal and later dropped.²⁹ This fact yields the following:

Rule 1a. The initial syllables of ējus, cūjus, māior (mājus) and pēior (pējus), being in reality diphthongal, or resolved diphthongs, are long.

²⁹Buck, op. cit., p. 139.

CHAPTER THREE

NOUNS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

Nouns of the first and second declension are very numerous, comprising as they do words of two, three, four and even five syllables. Rule 2 is framed to encompass the dissyllabic nouns whose stem-vowel is generally long.

Exceptions to this rule are so numerous as at first sight to seem to destroy its validity; but closer observation will show that the majority of the exceptional words are Greek loanwords. Rule 2a gives the pattern of five dissyllabic nouns whose nominative singular ends in -ēr. The stem-vowel of the latter is invariably short.

Rule 3 organizes trisyllables and discovers a consistent short stem-vowel in the four classes of nouns gathered separately under Patterns A, B, C and D. Here again there are notable exceptions in each pattern; but etymology explains their unusual (long) stem-vowel.

Nouns of the first and second declension of four and five syllables are less amenable to classification, chiefly because their initial syllable is frequently a prepositional or nominal prefix whose proper quantity is retained in composition. For this reason, they might have been omitted from this study. Nevertheless, since the last three and four syllables of these

words often repeat several patterns assembled under Rule 3, it seems useful to include them in this chapter as a virtual continuation of Rule 3.

Words of four syllables are grouped together under five classes: A, B, C, D, E³⁰ with subtypes under each of the classifications except A. Words of five syllables are gathered under two classes: A and B.³¹

Rule 2. Dissyllabic nouns of the first and second declension have the penult (stem-vowel) long.

Examples are: bāca, clāvus, cōlum (sieve).

Exceptions are:

cā^udus

Greek loan: κα^uδος < Hebrew kad -
"bucket" - WH I, 128.

cā^usa

A dialectical form from *qat^uia
<*qat - "twist together" - WH I,
175. The -t^ui- softens to -s-;
compare NE condition. The root
suggests a thatched-hut.

³⁰Rules 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e.

³¹Rule 3f.

Rule 2
Exceptions (continued)

chōrus

Greek loan: χορός - L&S.

cībus

Derivation is uncertain - WH I,
210.

cōlus (distaff)

Derivation is uncertain - WH I,
250.

cōma

Greek loan: κόμη - WH I, 253.

crōcus

Greek loan: κρόκος - WH I, 293
and 150.

dōlus

Compare Greek: δόλος - WH I, 366.

fāba (bean)

< *bhabha. Compare Russian and
Polish bob. The Greek φάβα is a
Latin loan word - WH I, 436.

fāvus

Derivation is uncertain - WH I,
469.

Rule 2

Exceptions (continued)

fĭmus (dung)

With (suf) fio-4 - "smoke, smell",
related to *θύμος*, -ov - "thyme".

From *dhu-i-mos as (suf) fio-4 -
"smell, smoke" is from *-dhu-ĭjo.

Compare *θύω*, *θυίω* - "brew,
smell" - but other derivations are
also suggested - WH I, 499.

fŏcus

Derivation is uncertain - WH I,
521.

fŏrum

Derivation is uncertain; definitely
not related to fŏres - WH I, 529-
530.

frĕtum

Perhaps from fervo- 2-3, fermentum
- WH I, 546.

fŭga

Built on the short-vowel stem of
fŭgio-3, fŭgi. Compare *φεύγω*,
ἐφεύγον, *φεύγη* - WH I, 556-557.

Rule 2

Exceptions (continued)

gěna

Cognate of *gěnos* - "chin" and
 NHG Kinn. Gěna and gěnu - "knee"
 derive from the common basic root
 meaning "bending, corner."

Γράθος - "cheek" is a zero-grade
 form of the same root -

WH I, 589-590.

glöbus (sphere)

From *g(e)leb(h) - "pack" with S.

Cognate is NHG Kolbe - "club" -

WH I, 608.

gūla

Related to the root *gel-, *guel-
 "swallow." The Greek *δέλεαρ* -
 "bait" and *βλωμός* - "bite"
 (zero-grade root) are cognates -

WH I, 625-626.

Rule 2
Exceptions (continued)

lŏcus

OL stlocus (compare ilīco - "there") < *st(h)ěl - "place, position" found in stŏlo(-onis) - "shoot", stŏlidus, stultus and in στόλος - "bean", στéλλω - "place." The source is *st(h)el- < *st(h)ā - "stand" - WH I, 817-818.

lŭpa
lŭpus

Of disputed origin; but related to λύκος and NE wolf. Root is *luquos < *wlquos. Perhaps a development from *vel- > vello-3 - "pull", "tear" - WH I, 836-837.

lŭtum (mud)

< *lŭtom > lŭstrum, (pol)lŭo-3. But λύμα - "dirt" has the long-grade vowel - WH I, 840.

lŷra

Greek loan: λύρα - L&S.

māga
māgus

Greek mediation: μάγος from the Persian - L&S.

Rule 2

Exceptions (continued)

mēlos

Greek loan: μέλος - L&S.

mīnae

< *menae. Basic meaning is "overhanging, projecting upwards" seen in cognates ēmineo-2, minor-1. Mōns (mōn-tis) belongs to the same root - WH II, 90.

mōdus

< *mēd- "measure" (compare mēditor-1) with vowel-gradation - WH II, 99-100.

mōla (mill-stone)

With mōlo-3 < *mēlo - "mill". Compare μύλη - WH II, 104.

mōra

With mōror-1, related to mēmor (WH II, 67-68), a reduplicated noun-form < *me-smōr < *smēr-. Compare μεμνηρίζω - "consider" - WH II, 110.

Rule 2
Exceptions (continued)

nōta

Perhaps a substantive formation
from the past participle of
(g)nosco < IE *gnā-tos -
WH II, 177-178. Cfr. cognitum.

pēdum (shepherd crook)

Related to pēs, pēdis and pēdo-1 -
"go" - WH II, 274.

pēnus, -i (food)

< IE *pen- "feed, fodder". Mess.
has πανός - "bread" -
WH II, 283.

pīrus

< *pisom, *pisos, with R, an
aboriginal Mediterranean word -
WH II, 310.

plāga (flat area)

From *pelā-g - "flat". Compare
πῆλαγος - "flat sea" -
WH II, 314 under 1. plaga.

pōlus

Greek loan: πόλος - L&S.

pŷra

Greek loan: πυρά - WH II, 394.

Rule 2

Exceptions (continued)

rōgus

Related to IE *rogos - "heap".

Compare *ῥογός* - "barn". The Latin is derived from *rēgo*-3 - "erect" - WH II, 440-441.

rōsa

Loan from Aeolic: *ῥοζά* < **ῥοδία*

rōta

Cognate of OHG: *rad* - "wheel" - WH II, 443-444.

rūbus (bramble bush)

Probably cognate of OHG: *roufen* - "pull, pluck" - WH II, 445-446.

sālum

Perhaps cognate of English: (sea-) *swell* - WH II, 471.

scāpha

Greek loan: *σκάφη* - WH II, 497.

scōpus

Greek loan: *σκοπός* - WH II, 497.

sērum

Cognate of Greek: *ἔρος* - "whey" - WH II, 525.

Rule 2

Exception (continued)

s^olum (shoe-sole)

Related to s^olea - "sandal" and
s^olium - "seat" - WH II, 554
 under solea.

s^onus

With s^ono-1-3, perhaps < *suen,
 English swan - WH II, 559-560
 under sono-3 or 1.

sp^arus (spear)

Greek loan: σπ^aρος -
 WH II, 568.

stⁱlus

With stimulus - "goad", related to
 IE *(s)toi-lo, *sti-lo -
 WH II, 592.

st^ola

Greek loan: στολή - WH II, 599.

th^olus

Greek loan: θόλος - L&S.

th^ymum

Greek loan: θύμον - WH II, 680.

torus

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps
 related to torqueo-2 - WH II, 695.

trochus

Greek loan: τροχός - L&S.

Rule 2
Exceptions (continued)

tūba

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps from *tuibha (and) tibia - WH II, 712.

vādum

Of the same root as vādo-3, vāsi and NE wade - WH II, 723-724 under vado-3. But the noun has a short-grade stem.

vōla (palm's hollow)

With vallus, vallis, valqus, perhaps from *uola or *uela <*uel - "turn, roll". Cfr. volvo-3 - WH II, 825.

Rule 2a. Dissyllabic nouns (parisyllabic and imparisyllabic) of the first and second declension whose nominative singular ends in -ēr have the stem-vowel short. All examples are given here.

cāper

fāber

gēner

liber (book)

sōcer

n.b.

vīr, vīri

Rule 3. Trisyllabic nouns of the first and second declensions have the antepenult (stem-vowel) short, whether the penult be long (by position or "by nature") or short.

A-Pattern - with penult long by position.

Examples are: cāmilla, cāchinnus, cānistrum.

Exceptions are:

būmastus (grape vine)

Greek loan: βούματος
(ῥάμπελος) - L&S.

cērintha (wax flower)

Greek loan: κηρίνη - L&S.
Compare cēra.

clitellae-arum (saddle)

Diminutive from *clitra (*kleitra)
- related to clīno-1 - WH I, 236.

dēlūbrum

Deverbal from dēluo-3 - "wash away" with suffix *-dhlom, *dhrom
- WH I, 388. Supine stem dēlū-tum
suffixes nominal form, -*b-
replacing -*dh-.

fābella

Diminutive of fābula < fāri,
fācundus - WH I, 437.

lēthargus

Greek loan: λήθαργος - L&S.

Rule 3 - A-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

lūd^uicrum

OL loidos > lūdus with DR -
WH I, 829.

pīlentum (coach)

Origin is uncertain; perhaps
Gallic - WH II, 303.

pūpillus

Derivation from pūpus - "child",
itself of uncertain origin. -
WH II, 389.

spēlunca

Greek loan: σπηλυξ -
WH II, 572.

vīburnum

Origin is uncertain - WH II, 781.

A pattern of exceptions is observable in some trisyllabic neuter nouns of the second declension ending in -mentum:

fōmentum

< *fōuē^u-m- with S and CL -
WH I, 466 under favilla.

frūmentum

< *frūg-m- with consonantal loss -
WH I, 552 under fruor.

lāmentum

< *lā-men-tom, related to lātro
< *lātrom - "barker" - WH I, 754.

Rule 3 - A-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

mōmentum

⟨*mōvimentum ⟨mōveo-2 with S and
CL - WH II, 106.

strāmentum

Formation on the root of strātus
⟨sterno-3. Compare στόρνυμι,
σπρωτός - WH II, 590 under
sterno.

tōmentum (cushion)

⟨*tōuē-mentom with S and CL as
in fōmentum above. The root is
related to tōtus and tūmeo-2 -
"swell" - WH II, 689.

B-Pattern - with penult long "by nature."

Examples are: cīcūta, cōlōnus, mōrētum.

Exceptions are:

dūmētum

From dūmus ⟨OL dušmos - WH I, 381
- with CL.

fētūra

From fētus: ⟨*dhē(1) - "suckle" -
WH I, 490.

lēgātus

Substantive from perfect parti-
ciple of lēgo-1 - "delegate, send."
Compare collēga - WH I, 779-780.

Rule 3 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

lōrica

Denominative from lōrum, a Greek
loan: *λοῦρον* - WH I, 822.

mātrōna

Denominative from māter; compare
μήτηρ, IE *māter - WH II, 49-50.

nātūra

Deverbal from (g)nātus
⟨(g)nascor-3 - WH I, 497-498 under
gigno.

rēgina

Denominative from rēx, rēgis
⟨*rēgo-3 - WH II, 432.

spēlaeum

Greek loan: *σπήλαιον* -
WH II, 572.

spīnētum

Denominative from spīna - "thorn"
- WH II, 574.

tēmētum (wine)

Related to tēmulentus, abstēmius -
"sober" and probably to the root
of tenebrae - WH II, 657.

thēsauros

Greek loan: *θησαυρός* -
WH II, 679.

Rule 3 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

trītūra

Like nātūra, deverbal from
trītus < tēro-3, the latter
related to *τριβω* and *τείρω* -
WH II, 672.

tūtēla

Deverbal from tūtus < tūitus
< tueor-2 - WH II, 713.

vāgīna

Uncertain origin - WH II, 725.

vēsīca

Alternate spelling vensica;
perhaps related to venter -
WH II, 750-751.

vīnētum

Denominative from vinum: with
Greek *οἶνος* of Mediterranean,
Pontic, or West Semitic origin -
WH II, 794-795.

vōlaemum
vōlēmum

Origin is uncertain - WH II, 826.

Rule 3 (continued)

C-pattern - with short penult.

Examples are: cāmēra, bālānus, bācūlum.

Exceptions are:

būcīna
(buccīna)

Apparently from *bou-cana

< bōscāno-3 - WH I, 121.

būcūla
(bōcūla)

Diminutive of bōs (bōvis) -

WH I, 121. Perhaps with DR from
*bou-cula.

cōpūla

Contraction of *co-apula < *āpio -
"seize" - WH I, 270.

dēfrūtum (scil. mustum)

Deverbal from *dēfrūtum

< *dē-fruo-3, with regular
quantity of the prefix - WH I, 333.

fēmīna

Formation from *dhē- "suckle".

Compare *θημῖν* - "the suckler".

Related to fētus, fīlius -

WH I, 476-477. See also 475 under
felo-1.

Rule 3 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

fībŭla

From *fiui-bula < *fi(g)ue-bla

< fīgo-3 - "fix, fasten" -

WH I, 492 - with S and CL.

lāmīna
(lammina)

Origin is uncertain. Perhaps from

IE *(s)tlā-mena - "spread out"

< *stela - "spread", lātus -

"wide" and related to *tel- "flat"

> tellus - WH I, 755.

māchīna

Greek loan from Doric: μαχανά'

(Attic: μηχανή) - WH II, 4.

nāvīta

Denominative from nāvis -

WH II, 149. Compare νη(φ)ύς.

pābŭlum

From *pā-dhlom < pā-sco-3 -

WH II, 260. Compare pānis.

pāgīna

From *pag > pāngo-3, pēpigi and

pēgi. Compare πηγήν -

WH II, 235 and under pango - 245.

Note long-grade vowel.

Rule 3 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

pōcŭlum

From *pō-tlom; of the same source as pōtio, pōto-l - WH II, 329.

pōpŭlus (poplar)

From IE *pō-pol-. Probably related to πελεία, πελέα - "elm tree" - WH II, 340. Note long-grade vowel, against the Greek.

pūpŭla

Diminutive of pūpus, pūpa whose derivation is uncertain. - WH II, 389-390.

rāpŭla

Formation from rāpum, rāpa- "turnip" whose derivation is not clear - WH II, 418.

rēcŭla

A diminutive of rēs > rēs-cŭla, with loss of -s- - WH II, 430.

rēgŭla

Formation from rēx, rēgis - WH II, 427.

Rule 3 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

sēmīta

< *sē-mīta (sē(d) + *mīta < meo-1). Confer trā-mes (-mītis) - WH II, 513.

sībīlus

< *sui - onomatopoeic root.
Compare σι'ζω - WH II, 531-532.

spēcūla
(spēscūla)

Like rēcūla (rēs-cūla) above, from spēs-cūla - WH II, 573.

spīcūla
spīculum

Formation from spīca, spīcus - WH II, 574.

trībūlum (thresher)

Deverbal from trītum < tēro-3 - WH II, 703.

vīpēra

< *vīvī-pēra, -pēra < pario-3 - WH II, 796 - with S.

D-Pattern - with penult short.

Examples are: casia, cūnea, folium.

Exceptions are:

bēlua (bellua)

From *d(h)uēs-loua, related to bestia < *d(h)ues-tia - WH I, 100 - with consonantal loss.

Rule 3 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

cāseus

From *caso- < *quāt-so. The qu-
c is not yet explained.

Compare Russian kvas' - "sour-
dough" - WH I, 176.

cōpia

Denominative from cōpis

< *cō-ōp-is < -ops, ōpis -

WH I, 270; II, 215 - with vowel
lengthening after contraction.

cūria

From *cō-vīria (cō + *vīro) -

WH I, 314-315 - with S (-i) and
CL.

dōlium (vessel)

From *del- "hew" related to

dōlo-l - "hollow" - WH I, 364.

fīlius
fīlia

From *fēlios < fēlo-l - "suckle".

See Rule 3, Pattern C: exception

fēmīna - WH I, 496.

Rule 3 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

glārea (gravel)

Dissimilated from *grāreja

< *grā-ros - "rub" and related
to *gēr(e)- > grā-num - "seed,
grain" - WH I, 605.

glōria

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps
from *gnō-ria < gnō-sco -
WH I, 609-610 - with -l- for -n-.

grātia

With grātus, grātes, from *guērā^u -
"praise". Compare *βρατῶν* -
"gift" - WH I, 619.

līcium

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps
from *līquīom^u, related to
obliquus - "aslant" - WH I, 798.

līlium

Apparently not directly derived
from *λείριον*, but
independently from the Eastern
Mediterranean basin - WH I, 801.

Rule 3 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

līnea

From līnum, which together with
λίνον, derives from some non-
Indoeuropean source - WH I, 805
and 810.

mūnia, -orum

OL moenia < *mei- "exchange," with
DR - WH II, 128; I, 254 under
communis (OL comoinem).

nēnia (naenia)

Greek loan: *νηνία from
(perhaps) some language of Asia
Minor - WH II, 159.

rēgia

Substantive from rēgius, a, um
< rēx, rēgis - WH II, 432.

sāvium

Dissimilated (in children's
speech) from suāviom < *suavis.
Compare ἡδύς: < *suadvis -
WH II, 483 and 611-612.

scōria (scaurea) (slag)

Greek loan: σκληρία, < σκῶρ -
"dung" - WH II, 497.

Rule 3 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

scrīnium

Perhaps related to curvus <*(s)qer̃

- "turn, bend" - WH II, 500 and

I, 318 under curvus.

stīria (drop)

Perhaps from adjective *stīros,

so that stilla <*stīr(a)la, is

a diminutive - WH II, 595.

tībia (shin-bone, pipe)

Perhaps from *tuībhia: tī- by

dissimilation - WH II, 680.

vīnea

Denominative from vīnum -

WH II, 794.

Rule 3a. A large group of quadrisyllables (A-Class) are like the trisyllables gathered under Rule 3, D-Pattern, in that they have the antepenult and the penult short with the first syllable long whether it be a prepositional prefix or derived from a noun, adjective, or verb stem.

Examples are: dēlīciae, dīlūvium, lānīcium.

Exceptions occur, especially in the (long) quantity of the antepenult:

cānōpium (cōnōpium)

Greek loan: Κωνωπίσιον, Κωνω-

πίσιον, an Egyptian mosquito-

net: Κώνωψ - WH I, 261.

Rule 3a

Exceptions (continued)

cīcōnia

Derivation is uncertain -

WH I, 212.

cōmoedia

Greek loan: *κωμῳδία* - L&S.

connūbium (cōnūbium)

From con-nūbo-3 - WH I, 268.Nūptiae shows the short-vowel stem inherent in our word.

contāgium

From con + tāngo-3, tāctus -

WH II, 647 (and I, 266) - with long-grade stem.

convīcium (loud shout)

From *kom-vēqu-iom. Compare vōx, vōcis - WH I, 269.

convīvium

Denominative from *con-vīva -

WH I, 270; -vīvo-3 - WH II, 808.

dīlūdium

Denominative from dī-lūdus (OldLatin: loidos) - WH I, 829.

Rule 3a
Exceptions (continued)

fastīgium

Compounded of *fasti < *farsti-
and ūgo-3, like fātigo and vēstigo
< *fātī-ŭgo, *vestī-ŭgium -
WH I, 461-462. Note vowel
lengthening after contraction.

fīdūcia

Denominative from fīdūcus < fīdo-3
- WH I, 493.

grānārium

Denominative from grānum -
WH I, 618.

māgālia (huts)

Of Punic origin; perhaps related
to the Hebrew: *ma'gal* -
WH II, 9.

māpālia (huts, tents)

Of Punic origin; derivation is
uncertain - WH II, 35-36.

nēgōtium

Compounded of nēq' + otium < *nēgi-
"not" - WH II, 157.

pālātium

Derivation is uncertain -
WH II, 237.

Rule 3a
Exceptions (continued)

<u>pēcūlium</u>	Denominative from *pēcūlis < <u>pēcū</u> WH II, 271.
<u>pēcūnia</u>	Denominative *pēcū-n-ia < *pēcū - WH II, 272.
<u>pēnūria</u>	From an adjective *pēnū-ros < *pē-nus which is related to <u>paene</u> , <u>paenitet</u> - WH II, 283.
<u>perjūrium</u>	From " <u>per-jus</u> (decipere)". <u>jūs</u> (<u>iūris</u>) from *ieuos, *iouos - WH I, 733 under 1. <u>jus</u> .
<u>pōmārium</u>	Denominative from <u>pōmus</u> < *pō-ēmom - "plucked" - WH II, 335.
<u>praetōrium</u>	Denominative from <u>praetor</u> < OL <u>praitor</u> < *prai-i-tor - WH II, 357.
<u>sīcārius</u>	Denominative from <u>sīca</u> <u>sēco</u> -l - WH II, 533 - with here long-grade stem.

Rule 3a
Exceptions (continued)

sōlācium

Deverbal from sōlor-1, sōlātus -

WH II, 556.

vēsānia

Prefix vē- with sānus -

WH II, 740 and 769.

vestīgium

Derivation is not clear -

WH II, 774.

vinārius

Denominative from vinum. Compare

(f) *oīvos* - WH II, 795.

vindēmia

From *vino-dēmia < vinum + dēmo-3

WH II, 793 - with S.

vīvārius

Denominative from vivus -

WH II, 808 under vivo-3.

Rule 3b. A second group of quadrisyllables (B-Class) suffix -cūla, -cūlum or -būla, -būlum to a variety of stems. The quantity (long or short) of the first syllables is consistent with that of the original stem-vowel; the antepenult is usually long. All instances are given here.

First Type - with the first syllable and the antepenult long
"by nature":

cūnābulum

Denominative from cunae < *Koi-
na. Compare Koίτη, Κεῖμας >
* Kēi - "lie" - WH I, 306.

mīrāculum

Denominative from mīrus
< *smei-ros through mīrātus -
WH II, 94.

nūtrīcula

Denominative from nūtrix (-trīcis)
OL noutrix - WH II, 191.

plēbēcula

Denominative from plēbēs, -ei
(later plēbs), plēbēius -
WH II, 321. See above rē(s)cūla,
spē(s)cūla. So, < *plēbē(s)-cula
here.

Rule 3b

First Type (continued)

spīrāculum

Deverbal from spīro-1 < *speis -
 "blow" through spīrātus -

WH II, 575 - with DR and R.

vēnābulum (hunting tool) Deverbal from vēnor-1, vēnātus.

Etymology is disputed. -

WH II, 749.

vēnūcula (grape)

vennucula

vennuncula

Derived from a proper name:

Venno - WH II, 749.

Second Type - with the first syllable long "by nature" and the antepenult short:

rētīculum

Diminutive of rētē. Compare

rārus - WH II, 418.

rīdīculum

Deverbal from rīdeo-2 < *urizd-

with CL. by way of *rīditlos>

*-cūlos - WH II, 433-434.

vītēcula

Diminutive of vītis, related to

vīeo-2 - "twist" and ἰτέα -

WH II, 804.

Rule 3b (continued)

Third Type - with the first syllable short and the antepenult long "by nature":

cānīcula

Diminutive of cānis. Compare

κύνν, κυνός - WH I, 152.

pēriculum

From *pēri-tlom. Compare pēritus;

opperior-4, opperitus < *pēr -

"through" - WH II, 288-289.

sūbūcula (tunic)

From sūb- + *ou-tla < *u-o -

"put on". Compare ind-uo, ex-uo-3

- WH II, 620.

Rule 3c. A third group of quadrisyllables (C-Class) presents an antepenult which is long by position and a stem-vowel (first syllable) which is long or short consistently with the quantity of the original stem-vowel. All instances are given here.

First Type - with the first syllable long "by nature."

clēmēntia

Denominative from clēmēns, whose

etymology is disputed - WH I, 231.

fācundia

Denominative from fācundus.

Compare fābula < *bhā-dhla (for,

fāri, fātus) - WH I, 444 and 437.

Rule 3c
First Type (continued)

prūdētia

Denominative from prūdēns

< *prō-vidēns - WH II, 378 - with CL.

stīpēndium

The first syllable is marked short in WH, but long in L&S and Noel.

The word occurs only in Horace, Epode 17, line 36, where it is the fifth foot in iambic trimeter and can, therefore, be long or short.

It is compounded of *stīpi-pendium

< stīps + pendo-3 - WH II, 593.

Second Type - with the first syllable short.

līcentia

Deverbal from līceo-2, līcens - WH I, 797.

pōtentia

Denominative from pōtens < *pōteo-2
< *pōtis - WH II, 347 under possum.

sīlentium

Formation from sīleo-2, sīlesco-3
> sīlens - WH II, 535-536.

Rule 3c
Second Type (continued)

sūperbia

Compound of sūper (compare $\varsigma\pi\epsilon\rho$)

+ *bhuos - "be". Compare

$\varsigma\pi\epsilon\rho\phi\upsilon\eta\varsigma$ - "wonderful" -

WH II, 632 and 616 under sub

(612-617).

Rule 3d. A fourth group of quadrisyllables (D-Class) is made up of neuter nouns ending in -mentum. The quantity of the first syllable (sometimes a stem-vowel, sometimes a prepositional prefix) is consistent (long or short) with that of the derivand or of the preposition; the quantity of the antepenult is apparently controlled by no law. All instances are given here.

First Type - with the first two syllables long "by nature."

dētrīmentum

Deverbal from dētēro-3, dē-trītus -

WH I, 344.

nūtrīmentum

Deverbal from nūtrio-4, nūtrītus,

with DR, < OL noutrio-4 -

WH II, 190-191 under nutrio.

sācrāmentum

Denominative from sācer (OL sācris, sācrus), sācra, sācrum, perhaps

by way of sācrātus < sācro-1 -

WH II, 459.

Rule 3d

First Type (continued)

spīrāmentum

Deverbal from spīro-1, spīrātus

< *speis - WH II, 575 - with R

and DR.

second Type - with the first two syllables short "by nature."

dōcūmentum

Deverbal from dōceo-2 < dēcet-2.

The -u- is analogous to

mōnūmentum - WH I, 330-331.

mōnīmentum (mōnūmentum)

Formation from mōneo-2 < *mōnejo,mōnuī, mōnitum - WH II, 107.

Rule 3e. A fifth group of quadrisyllables (E-Class) is composed of words whose first and second syllables are both short and whose penult is long by position or "by nature." Since most of these words are Greek loans, they do not show in their Latin forms a common structural pattern. All instances are given here.

First Type - with the penult long by position.

cālīendrum (headdress)

Perhaps a formation from the Greek:

κάλανδρος - "lark" -

WH I, 137.

cōriāndrum (a plant)

Formation from the Greek:

κορίαννον - L&S.

Rule 3e

First Type (continued)

cýp̃arissus

Either a Greek loan:

Κυπάρισσος by Etruscan

mediation; or an aboriginal

Mediterranean or Asia Minor word -

WH I, 313.

sāl̃iunca (Celtic nard)

A Ligurian loanword - WH II, 469.

tērẽbinthus

Greek loan: τερέβινθος -

WH II, 669.

(n.b.) tīb̃icīna

Denominative from tīb̃icen < tīb̃iā
(see above) and cāno-3 -

WH II, 680.

(n.b.) vōlūtābrum

Deverbal from vōlūto-1, vōlūtātum
< volvo-3, vōlūtum - WH II, 832.

Second Type - with penult long "by nature."

cích̃ōreūm

Greek loan: Κιχόρια, Κιχώριον
- L&S.

croc̃ōd̃ilus

Greek loan: Κροκόδιλος -
WH I, 293.

Rule 3e

Second Type (continued)

pānācēa

Greek loan: παν-ἀκεια - L&S.

philōmēla

Greek loan: φιλομήλη - L&S.

mēdicīna (ars)

Denominative from mēdicus

< mēdeor-2 - "cure" - WH II, 54.

Rule 3f. Nouns of the first and second declension of five syllables (quinesyllables) are few since their very length diminishes their musical potential and metrical adaptability. Such as there are, however, show the following pattern (with some exceptions): the first two syllables are short; the antepenult is long (by position or "by nature"); the penult is short. All instances are listed here.

A-Class - with the first two syllables short.

cōlōcāsia

Greek loan: κολοκαρία - L&S.

quērīmōnia

Deverbal from quēror-3, with
nominal suffix -mōni- WH II, 403.

rēdīmīcūlum

Deverbal from rēdīmio-4, rēdīmītum

< *rēd-īmio - WH II, 425.

rētīnacūlum

Deverbal from rētīneo-2 < rē-tēneo

- WH II, 664-665.

sāpientia

Denominative from sāpiens < sāpio-3

- WH II, 477.

Rule 3f

A-Class (continued)

vigilantia

Deverbal from vigilans < vigilo-1
 < vigil - WH II, 788.

B-Class - with the first syllable long by position.

contubernium

Compounded of con- and
 (reductively) taberna < *traberna
 < trabs - WH II, 639 under
taberna. Note dissimilation by
 dropping -r-.

contumelia

From *contumelis < *-tumeo-2 -
 WH I, 267-268 - with suffix -el-is.

patrimonium

Formation from pater and nominal
 suffix -moni - WH II, 262-263.

N.B. Typeless are:

diligentia

Deverbal from diligens < *dis +
lego-3 - WH I, 351-352.

ministerium

Denominative from minister
 < *minus + *teros - WH II, 91.

CHAPTER FOUR

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

In contrast to the nouns of the first and second declension which are all parisyllabic (except for the genitive plurals and the unique example of vir, virī), most of the third declension nouns are imparisyllabic. This chapter gathers dissyllabic and trisyllabic parisyllables under Rules 5 and 6, and the imparisyllables under Rules 4, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The great variety of imparisyllables does not, however, destroy the stem-vowel quantitative patterns observed earlier. Here again parisyllables (of two syllables) generally show the stem-vowel long: trisyllables (whether parisyllabic or impari-syllabic) rather consistently have a short stem-vowel, whether the penult be long by position or "by nature" or short. There is an evolving pattern of similarity between the third declension parisyllables and those of the first and second declensions:

Declensions - First			Second		Third	
Example	a	bāca	fīcus	līnum	bīlis	rēte
	b	cāpella	cāballus	cānistrum	pālumbes	
	c	cāmēna	cōlōnus	pālātum	cānālis	
	d	cāmēra	cālāmus	bācūlum	sūbōles	
	e	cāvēa	clīpēus	lōlīum	(rēgio)	

Moreover, the imparisyllables, both dissyllabic and trisyllabic, show a large number of nouns like those in examples b, c, d, and e (above).

This chapter also studies monosyllabic imparisyllables, (i.e., whose genitive is dissyllabic) with a variety of stem-vowel quantitative patterns. These are grouped under Rule 4. A few quadrisyllabic imparisyllables are analyzed under Rule 10.

When the further illustrations to the rule are numerous, they are relegated to the Appendix, as in the preceding chapters; otherwise they are all given immediately under the several Rules. It is interesting to note that Rule 7 contains no exceptions.

Rule 4. Monosyllabic imparisyllables of the third declension generally show the stem-vowel long in the nominative case; but in the genitive case they show the following varied patterns:

A-Pattern: Nouns whose nominative singular ends in simple -s retain in the genitive case the long ("by nature") stem-vowel of the nominative. In many instances, increment is accompanied by rhotacism.

Examples are: cōs (cōtis), crūs (crūris),
dōs (dōtis).

Exceptions occur in the quantity of the stem-vowel either in the nominative or the genitive case or both:

Rule 4 - A-Pattern Exceptions

bōs, bŏvis

Perhaps borrowed from the Sabines
in this form, since the genuine
Latin form should be: vōs.

Compare the Greek βούς, βο(φ)ός

< *gwous, *gwow-) - WH I, 112

and Buck, op. cit., p. 203.

grūs, grŭis

< *gru- WH I, 624 - with stem-
vowel shortening in the genitive.

Compare *κράνος*; NE crane.

mās, māris

Origin is uncertain - WH II, 46.

pēs, pēdis

Compare πῶς, Attic ποός,
ποδός - WH II, 293-294.

rhūs, rhŏis

A Greek loanword: ῥούς < *róos
- L&S.

sūs, sŭis

Compare ρūs, ρυός < *sū-s with
stem-vowel shortening as in grūs
above - WH II, 635-636.

Rule 4 - A-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

vās, vadīs

Cognate with Anglo-Saxon wedd and English wed. WH (II, 735-736) does not account for the short-vowel nominative form.

prae-sēs, prae-sīdis

< *prai + sēd- < sēdeo-2 -

WH, 355-356 and 507-508.

B-Pattern: Nouns whose nominative singular ends in -x show the stem-vowel short in the genitive case.

Examples are: crux (crūcis), dux (dūcis),
fax (facis).

Exceptions are:

frux, frūgis

< *frūguor, the root frūg- being long in all forms of the word -
WH I, 552-553.

lex, lēgis

< lēgo-3 - "pick, choose" - with long-vowel grade - WH I, 789.

lux, lūcis

< *louk-s; compare λευκός -
WH I, 823-824.

Rule 4 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

pax, pācis

⟨ pāc-iscor-3 ⟨ pāco-3; with long-vowel grade as in ⟨ IE *pāk - "make fast" - WH II, 231-232.

rex, rēgis

⟨ rēgo-3, with long-vowel grade like lēx above - WH II, 432.

vox, vōcis

Related to vōco-1, seemingly with long-vowel grade as in lēx, but WH (II, 824-925) do not give this explanation. See also Buck, op. cit., p. 130.

C-Pattern: Nouns whose nominative singular ends in -l or -r retain in the genitive the long stem-vowel of the nominative. The only examples are: fār (farris), fūr (furis), sōl (solis), vēr (veris).

Exceptions occur in stem-vowel variety caused by the doubling of final stem-consonants in the genitive or by stem-vowel shortening in the genitive case:

cōr, cordis

⟨ *cord ⟨ *corr ⟨ *cors; compare *Kapdīa* and IE *kerd-; but without CL in the nominative singular which WH (I, 271-272) do not explain.

Rule 4 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

fě́l, fellis

< IE *ghōl-n, compare *χόλος* .

Fellis was original nominative from
*fel-n-; but the form fě́l was
analogized from mě́l (mellis) -
WH I, 473-474.

mě́l, mellis

< IE *mel-i-t, *mel-n-es; compare
μέλι, μέλιτος. The Latin
genitive -ll- assimilating the n
or analogizing from fě́l, fellis -
WH II, 61-62.

sā́l, sā́lis

Probably from *sall < *sals like
σᾶλς - with spelling simplified.
Cfr. Buck, op. cit., p. 158.

(lā́c, lactis)

< *lac < *lacc < *glact; compare
γάλα, γαλακτος < *flaktos;
nominative resolution without CL -
WH I, 741. Cfr. Buck, op. cit.,
p. 158 and 185.

Rule 4 (continued)

p-Pattern: Monosyllabic imparisyllables of the third declension whose nominative ends in -bs or -ps show variations in stem-vowel quantities in the genitive case. All examples are given here:

daps, dāp̄is

< *dā-p- < *dā-(i) - "divide".

Compare δαΐς - "portioning" -

WH I, 323.

gryps, grȳphis

Noel gives gryphis; L & S givegryphis; Virgil uses grypes inEcl. 8, 27 (Hintzel, op. cit.)

plebs, plēbis

< *plē- "fill"; compare plēnus,

πλήθος - WH II, 320-321.

trabs, trābis

Compare τέρابνα (*terabno-)

"house" - WH II, 696-697.

Rule 5. Dissyllabic parisyllables of the third declension have the stem-vowel long.

Examples are: bilis, buris, ciris.

Exceptions are:

cānis

< *sun-ba-ka. Compare κύων,

κυνός and Russian sobaka. Theorigin of the Latin a is not

clear - WH I, 152-153.

Rule 5
Exceptions (continued)

cāro

⟨*(s)qēr- "cut"; compare κείρω,
καρῆναι - WH I, 170.

cūtis

⟨*(s) qeut-, compare κύτος -
"hide"; but the shortened stem-
vowel is unexplained in WH I, 320.

fāmes

Origin is uncertain. Perhaps from
*dham- "melt" - WH I, 451.

fīdes, -is (-ium)

⟨*(s)phīd- ⟨*(s)ph(e)l-,
*spi-d- "stretch." Compare
σφίδες, σπιδίος - "cord"
which, however, are not sources
of the Latin word - WH I, 493.

fōris, fōres

Related to θύρα ⟨*dhurā -
WH I, 529.

māre

Related to Anglo-Saxon mere.
WH (II, 38-29) give no IE root nor
certain Greek cognate.

Rule 5

Exceptions (continued)

p^ǔater

Jup-p^ǔiter confirms the short-vowel stem; compare π^ǎτ^ήρ . IE source is *p^ǔatēr < p^ǎ(pa) - WH II, 263-264.

r^ǔates

< *r^ēt. But the shortening is not explained by WH II, 420.

scr^ǔōbis (ditch)

< IE *sq^ǔērē-bh- < *sc^ǔēr - "cut" - WH II, 500.

s^ǔenex

< *s^ǔēni-k-s < IE *s^ǔēnos - "old".
Compare ἑ^ίvos, -η, -οῦ "old" - WH II, 513-514.

s^ǔitis

Probably related to φθ^ίσις
< *q^ǔthei - "disappear" - WH II, 548

s^ǔudis (spit)

Source of s^ǔdo-l - "fix, fasten."
Further derivation is not indicated by WH (II, 623).

Rule 5
Exceptions (continued)

trūdis

Deverbal from trūdo-3. Compare

τρῦω. This word is of

Virgilian coinage, the short vowel probably not representing an

aboriginal weak grade of the root -

WH II, 710.

Rule 6. Trisyllabic parisyllables of the third declension have the stem-vowel (antepenult) short whether the penult be long by position or "by nature" or short.

A-Pattern: with the penult long by position.

The only example is: palumbes.

There are no exceptions.

B-Pattern: with the penult long "by nature."

The only examples are: cānālis, cūbīle, mōnīle,
pēnātes, sēcūris, sēdīle,
sōdālis, tāpēte.

An exception is:

fōcāle (neck band)

Denominative from faux, faucis -

WH I, 469-470 - with diphthongal resolution.

Rule 6 (continued)

C-Pattern: with the penult short.

The only examples are: stēropēs, striqilis, suboles.

There are no exceptions.

Rule 7. Dissyllabic imparisyllables whose nominative singular suffixes -men have the stem-vowel long.

Examples are: crīmen, flāmen, flūmen.

There are no exceptions.

Rule 8. Dissyllabic imparisyllables have the stem-vowel short whether (in the genitive singular) the penult be long by position or "by nature" or short.

A-Pattern: with the penult (of the genitive singular) long by position.

All examples are given here: gigas (gigantis),

pārens, phālanx,

rūdens, trīdens.

An exception is:

mājestas

Denominative from māior, māius

< *majj - WH II, 14. See also

Rule 1a above.

Rule 8 (continued)

B-Pattern: with the penult (of the genitive singular) long "by nature."

First Type - with the long suffix -ōr as penult. These are mostly deverbals.

Examples are: cālor (cālōris), cōlor, dātor.

Exceptions are:

clāmor

Deverbal from clāmo-1. The latter, related to cālo-1, uses the long stem-vowel of clārus. Compare $\kappa\iota - \kappa\lambda\eta' - \sigma\kappa\omega$ - WH I, 227.

nīdor

< *cnidos, with R; compare $\kappa\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta$ < *κνιδ-σ-α - "steam, odor" - WH II, 166-167.

plōsor

A variant (L&S) of plausor, itself deverbal from plaudo-3. Plōdo-3, plōsus is a dialectical form (WH II, 319), since Latin au > u normally. See Buck, op. cit., p. 102.

Rule 8 - B-Pattern - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

pōtor

Deverbal from pōto-1, related to bībo-3 from IE aorist root-stem *pō(1). Compare *πίνω, πῶμα* - WH II, 103-104.

rūmor

Related to rāvus - "hoarse"
 < onomatopoeic root *rāu-, *rēu-.
 Compare *ὤ-ρῶμα* - "howl" - WH II, 450-451.

squālor

Formation from 2. squālus
 < *squā-los; Compare squāleo, squāma - WH II, 482.

strīdor

Deverbal from strīdeo, strīdo-3
 < IE* strei-d - WH II, 603 - with DR.

sūdor

Deverbal from sūdo-1, the original noun form being *suoidos - WH II, 623 - with DR and R.

Rule 8 - B-Pattern - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

sūtor

Deverbal from sūtum < suo-3

< *suuo- < IE *seu-. Compare NE

sew - WH II, 631-632.

second Type - with the long suffix -ōn as penult.

Examples are: drāco (drācōnis), dōlo, lātro.

Exceptions are:

cālo (groom)

Perhaps related to cāla -

"kindling wood" - WH I, 141.

lēno

Secondary development to lēna,

itself a Greek loan from λῆναι

WH I, 782.

mūcro

The Vowel -u- is doubtfully long

"by nature." From *muk-ros,

related to ἀμυκαλαί, ἀμύττω

"tear" - WH II, 117-118.

mūto

Perhaps of Etruscan origin; Horace

writes mutto - WH II, 138.

Rule 8 - B-Pattern - Second Type
 Exceptions (continued)

pāvo

Loan-word (with *ταῦς* - "peacock")

from some eastern source -

WH II, 267.

pēro (leather bag)

Etymology is uncertain; perhaps

related to *πῆρα* Latin pēra -

WH II, 290.

tēmo (wagon-tree)

Derivation is uncertain, but

related to OHG dihsala - "wagon

pole" < *tenksla - WH II, 658

under 1. temo.

tīro

Probably a loan-word from

* *τεῖρων* - WH II, 685.

Third Type - with a variety of long suffixes as penult.

All examples are given here: lēbes (lēbētis),

nēpos (nēpōtis),

pālus (pālūdis),

sālus (sālūtis),

tōral (tōrālis).

Rule 8 - B-Pattern - Third Type (continued)

Exceptions are:

crāter (crātēris)

A Greek loanwork: κρατήρ,
κρητήρ - L&S.

nūtrix (nūtrīcis)

Development from an old feminine

*noutri < *sneu- WH II, 190-191.

rādix (rādīcis)

From IE *urd-; English root;

compare ρίζα - WH II, 415.

spādix (spādīcis)

Greek loanword: σπᾶδιξ - "torn

branch" < σπάω - "pull, tear" -
WH II, 565.

thōrax (thōrācis)

Greek loanword: θώραξ - L&S.

tūtrix (tūtrīcis)

Formation from tueor-2, tuor, the

stem-vowel of the verb being

shortened; but tūtus, tūtātus.

Etymology, however, is uncertain -

WH II, 713-714.

Rule 8 (continued)

C-Pattern: with the penult (of the genitive singular) short.

First Type - with the short suffix -ĕr as penult.

Examples are: cĕres (cĕrĕris), cĭcer, cĭnis.

Exceptions are:

fūnus

Etymology is uncertain -

WH I, 568-569.

mūnus

Archaic moenus < *mei- "exchange"

with DR - WH II, 128 and

WH I, 254-255 under communis.

sīdus

Probably from some root like

*suei- or *sueid- WH II, 534 -

with DR.

sīler

WH (II, 536) indicate a short

stem-vowel, relating it to

Lucanian Silarus. Compare also

the loanword silanus < σῖλαός.

Noel and L&S indicate a long stem-

vowel. Vergil makes it long in

Georgics 2, 12.

Rule 8 - C-Pattern - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

sūber

Probably a Greek loanword: *σῦφαρ*
- "wrinkled hide" - WH II, 617.

tūber (knot, bulb)

Probably from some root: *tubh-,
parallel to *tū-m- > tūmeo-2 -
WH II, 712-713.

vōmis (plough)
vōmer

Probably from some form like:
*voguhsmis. Compare *ὄννυ*,
ὄνις, *ὄννις* - "ploughshare"
< *utsnis and OHG waganso -
WH II, 835.

Second Type - with the short suffix -ör as penult.

Examples are: dēcus (dēcōris), lēpus, nēmus.

Exceptions are:

frīgus

From *srigos; compare *ρίγος* -
WH I, 547-548.

lītus

Etymology is uncertain; perhaps
from *lei- "flow" - WH I, 815.

Rule 8 - C-Pattern - Second Type
Exceptions (continued)

rōbur

L&S give rōbus as an older form;
the latter WH (II, 439) relate to
rūber, rōbīgo, stating that the
-o- of rōbur is a dialectical form,
as is also the -o- of rōbīgo and
rōbus (II, 438).

rhētor

A Greek loanwork: *ῥήτωρ* - L&S.

Third Type - with the short suffix -ic as penult.

Examples are: cālix (cālicis), cārex, cīlix.

Exceptions are:

cīnex

Probably from the root: < *kī-mo -
"dark brown" - WH I, 216.

mūrex

Probably from *mūsak-s (compare
μύαξ) and related to mūs,
mūsculus - WH II, 129 with medial
R.

pūmex

Related to spūma - WH II, 388-389.

Rule 3 - C-Pattern (continued)

Fourth Type - with the short suffix -it as penult.

Examples are: cāpūt (cāpītis), cōmes, pēdes.

Exceptions are:

fōmes

Deverbal from fōveo-2 through
*fōve-m - WH I, 466 under fāvilla.

Note CL following S.

līmes

Denominative from līmus "aslant"
and *l-t "going" Genitive
līmit-is - WH I, 803-804. Related
to līmen - Ibid. 803.

mīles

Etymology is uncertain; perhaps
related to μίλος - WH II, 87.

stīpes (log)

Formation (through stīpo-1) from
*stiā-, *steiā-. Compare
στρίβω - "tread",
and stīria "drop" - WH II, 593.

trāmes

Compounded of trans and *mi-t
< meo-1. Compare sē-mīt-a -
WH II, 699.

Rule 8 - C-Pattern (continued)

Fifth Type - with a variety of short suffixes as penult.

Examples are: lāpis (lāpīdis), mērops (mēropīs),
pēcus (pēcūdis).

Exceptions are:

glūten (glūtīnis)

From *gloit < *glei- "cleave,
smear" - WH I, 611-612.

nēmo (nēmīnis)

From *nē-hēmo (OL hēmo for hōmo -
WH I, 654 under hōmo. Note vowel-
lengthening following contraction.

rēmex (rēmīgīs)

Formation from rēmus from an older
rē-smos; related to ῥῆμα -
"oar" - WH II, 428 under rēmus.

Rule 9. Trisyllabic imparisyllables of the third declension have the stem-vowel (antepenult) short whether the penult of the nominative singular be long by position or "by nature" or short.

A-Pattern: with the penult long by position.

Examples are: cicatrix, nōmisma, pōtestas.

Rule 9 - A-Pattern (continued)

Exceptions are:

lībertas

An abstract formation from līber
(OL loeber < IE *leudheros, Italic
*louferos. Compare $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$
- WH I, 791-792.

vēnātrix

Formation from vēnor-1, perhaps
from *vē(i)-na- WH II, 749-750.

B-Pattern: with the penult long "by nature."

First Type - with a long -ā as penult vowel.

Examples are: cādāver, fōrāmen, lēvāmen.

Exceptions are mostly deverbals:

dīlātor

Compounded of dī < dīs becoming
dī before -l - WH I, 354; and
-lātor < lātus < *tlātos. Compare
 $\tau\lambda\eta\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ - WH I, 483 under fero-3.

lībāmen

Deverbal from lībo-1 < *loibajo
< *loiba, with DR. Compare
 $\lambda\omicron\iota\beta\eta'$ - WH I, 794-795.

Rule 9 - B-Pattern - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

- stīpātor (attendant) Deverbal from stīpo-1 - "compress"
 < *steia-; compare στρίβω -
 "tread" - WH II, 593.
- sōlāmen Deverbal from sōlātus < sōlor-1
 < perhaps, *sēlē- "do good to."
 Compare ἱλῆμι - "am gracious"
 < *σι-σλη-μι and OHG salig =
 NHG selig - WH II, 556.
- tūtāmen Deverbal from tūtātus < tueor-2,
 tūtus. The etymology of the verb
 is not clear - WH II, 713-714.
- vēlāmen Formation from vēlum (through
 denominative vēlo-1). Etymology
 is uncertain. Perhaps from *vēg-
 "weave" - WH II, 745-746.
- vēnātor Deverbal from vēnātus < vēnor-1,
 perhaps from *vē(i)-na-
 WH II, 749-750.

Rule 9 - B-Pattern (continued)

second Type - with a long -ī as penult vowel.

All examples are given here: cūpīdo, libīdo,
pētītor.

Exceptions are:

cālīgo

Related to 2. callidus (better cālīdus) - "pale, white-spotted."

Compare *κηλίσ* - "spot."

Ultimate root of both is *qāl-
"spot" - WH I, 138 and especially
139 under (2.) callidus.

crēpīdo (base)

Greek loanword: *κρηπίς*, -ίδος
- WH I, 290.

fūlīgo (soot)

< *fūlī- < IE *dhū-lī- related
to *dhū-mos. Compare fūmus,

θύμος - "smoke" - WH I, 560.

lēnīmen

Formation from 2. lēnis < *led-nis

< *lē(i)- "relax" -

WH I, 782-783.

Rule 9 - B-Pattern - Second Type
Exceptions (continued)

mūnīmen

Formation from moenia (through

munio-4) < *moi-nī, as mūrus

< *moi-ros, with DR -

WH II, 100-101.

rōbīgo

Related to rūber, the -ō- being

dialectical - WH II, 438-439.

Third Type - with a long ū as penult vowel.

Examples are: bītūmen, cācūmen, lācūnar.

One exception is:

lānūgo

Denominative from lāna < *ulana;

compare λῆνος, λᾶνος "wool" -

WH I, 756, 757.

Fourth Type - with a variety of long-vowel penults.

All examples are given here: lāgōis, pēlōris,

pōēma, tōreuma.

An exception is:

tībīcen

Formation from tibia < *tuibhia- +

cāno-3 - WH II, 680 - with DR in

stem and CL in the penult.

Rule 9 (continued)

C-Pattern: with the penult short.

First Type - with the nominative penult showing a variety of short vowels.

Examples are: bălătro, cĭnĭflo, cōlūmen.

Exceptions are:

pŷrāmis

A Greek loanword: πŷρᾱμίς -
L&S.

vīnĭtor

Denominative from vīnum; compare
(F) οἶνος : both from some
Mediterranean or Pontic language -
WH II, 794-795.

Second Type - with the nominative penult ending in -ĭ̄.

Examples are: dicĭo (ditio), legĭo, natiō.

Exceptions are:

mōtio

Deverbal from mōtum < *mōvĭtum,
< mōveo-2 - with CL after S -
WH II, 116.

mūlio (muleteer)

Formation from mūlus < *mugh-los
with CL. Compare μυχλός - "ass"
- WH II, 125-126.

Rule 9 - C-Pattern - Second Type
Exceptions (continued)

nātio

Deverbal from nātus < nāscor-3 -
WH I, 597-600 under gigno.

stēlio

Also stellio. Related to stella
< *ster-la; compare ἀστὴρ -
WH II, 588 and 587 under stella.

Rule 10. A few quadrisyllabic imparisyllables of the third declension show the first two syllables short and the (nominative singular) penult long "by nature."

The only examples are: dīādēma, gēnērāmen, gēnērātor,
glādiātor, pōpūlātor.

Exceptions show quantitative variations in the first three positions:

nēcessītas

Formation from nēcesse
< *nē-cezd-tis, < *nē-ced-tis-
"no yielding" - WH II, 152-153.

vālētūdo

Deverbal from vāleo-2 -
WH II, 727-728.

vītīsātor

Denominative from vītis < vīeo-2 -
"twist" - (WH II, 804) and sātor
< sātum < sēro-3 - "sow."

Rule 10

Exceptions (continued)

sēdŭlitas

Formation from sēdŭlo < sē(d) and
 -dŏlō (sine dolo) - through
sēdŭlus - WH II, 509.

sēmihōmo

Compounded of prefix sēmī-
 (compare proclitic: ḡmī-) and
hōmo - WH II, 512.

CHAPTER FIVE

NOUNS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS

Nouns of the fourth and fifth declensions are comparatively few in number (within the scope of this study) and for this reason their analyses are grouped under Rules 11 and 12 (fourth declension nouns) and Rules 13 and 14 (fifth declension nouns) in this Chapter. A short appendix lists illustrations only of Rule 11, since these alone are sufficiently numerous to warrant special listing. For the other rules, all examples are listed in the body of the text. Concerning the rules enunciated and illustrated in this chapter, the following observations may be helpful.

Rule 11 states the first important variation from a pattern that has proved quite constant in earlier chapters; namely that dissyllabic parisyllables show the stem-vowel (penult) long. Indeed, the exceptions to Rule 11 are quite numerous. Yet the fact that these exceptions are, in most instances, deverbals, seems to support the conclusion that the original and characteristic stem-vowel quantity of dissyllabic fourth declension nouns must have been short.

Rule 14, treating of quadrisyllabic imparisyllables of the fifth declension, is here appended to Rule 13 (which analyzes trisyllabic imparisyllables of the same declension)

just as the quadrisyllables of the first and second declensions were subjoined to the trisyllables of those declensions (See Rule 3a sqq. above) and for the same reason: the quantitative patterns of căvēa, clīpēus, folium are discernible in dēlīciāe and dīlūvium, inasmuch as in both types the antepenult and penult are short, the quadrisyllables having the first syllable long. In the same way the quantitative patterns of fāciēs, glāciēs, and māciēs are discoverable in cānitiēs, dīlūviēs and māteriēs wherein the antepenults and penults are short, the quadrisyllable here again showing the first syllable long.

Rule 11. Dissyllabic parisyllables of the fourth declension show the stem-vowel short.

Examples are: dōmus, gēlu, gēnu.

Exceptions are, for the most part, nouns derived from the fourth principal part of verbs:

cāsus

Deverbal from cāsūrus < cādo-3 -

WH I, 128.

fētus

< *dhē(1) - "suckle" found in

fēlix, fēcundus, fīlius, fēnus -

WH I, 490 and 474-475 under felix.

Rule 11
Exceptions (continued)

flātus

Deverbal from flātum < flo-1
< *bhlē- "blow". Compare flābrum,
flamen - WH I, 517.

flētus

Deverbal from fletum < fleo-2
< *bhlējo - WH I, 515-516.

lūsus

Deverbal from lūsum < lūdo-3
< lūdus < OL loidos; compare
λοιδος - WH I, 829-830.

mōtus

Deverbal from motum < *mōvītum-
< mōveo-2 - WH II, 116 - with CL
after S.

nātus

Deverbal from nātus < nāscor-3.
Compare nātio - WH I, 597-600
under gigno.

nīsus

Deverbal from nīs(s)-us < nītor-3
< *nivitor < *kneiguhetor -
WH II, 171.

Rule 11
Exceptions (continued)

nūtus

Deverbal from nūtum < nuo-3
< *neuō, < *nouo - WH II, 189-190.

pīnus

Origin is uncertain. Perhaps from
*pit(s)nos; compare *πίτνος*.
Related to ōpīmus, pītūita -
WH II, 308.

pōtus

Deverbal from pōtum < pōto-1,
related to bībo-3 < *pī-bo or
perhaps *pī-pō. Compare *πίνω*,
πῖμα - WH I, 103-104 under bībo.

rīsus

Deverbal from rīsum < rīdeo-2
< *urīzd - WH II, 433-434 - with
CL.

rītus

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps
related to *ῥιθμός* -
WH II, 437.

vīsus

Deverbal from vīsum < vīdeo-2 -
WH II, 784-785.

Rule 12. Trisyllabic parisyllables of the fourth declension are, for the most part, nouns formed from the fourth principal part of verbs. The vowel quantities of the antepenult and penult are thus carried over from the parent-verbs. The following two quantitative patterns can be distinguished:

A-Pattern: with the stem-vowel (antepenult) and the penult long "by nature."

All examples are studied here:

bālātus

Deverbal from bālātum < bālo-1 -
WH I, 95.

cōnātus

Deverbal from cōnātus < cōnor-1.
Probably related to *Kovēw* -
"cause to move". Both from *ken-
"bestir" - WH I, 262.

mūgītus

Deverbal from mūgītum < mūgio-4
< *mū-g- < *mū- "moo". Compare
μύζω < *μυζω; μυζμός
"groan" - WH II, 119-120.

vēnātus

Deverbal from vēnātus < venor-1.
Source is disputed. WH II, 749-750.

Rule 12 (continued)

B-Pattern: with the stem-vowel (antepenult) and the penult short.

All examples are studied here:

crēpītus

Deverbal from crēpītum < crēpo-1
 < *kr-eb- < *kēr (compare cornix)
 "sound, rustling" - WH I, 290 under
crepo-1.

cūbītus

Deverbal from cūbītum < cūbo-1
 < *qub- "lie" - WH I, 298.

frēmītus

Deverbal from frēmītum < frēmo-3
 < *bhremō < *bhrem- or *bherem-
 < *bher- "sound" - *φόρμιξ*
 "lyre" is perhaps cognate.
 WH I, 544.

gēmītus

Deverbal from gēmītum < gēmo-3.
 Compare *γεῖν* - "be full" and
φοῖος - "load" - WH I, 588-589.

mōnītus

Deverbal from mōnītum < mōneo-2
 < *mōnejo, the causative of
mēmīni - WH II, 107.

Rule 12 - B-Pattern
Examples (continued)

reditus

Deverbal from reditum red-eo-4,
the supine short i in -itum being
shortened from *ei-
WH II, 406-409 under eo.

sonitus

Deverbal from sonitum sono-1 & 3
*suen- "sound". Compare NE
swan - WH II, 559-560.

strepitus

Deverbal from strepitum strepo-1
& 3 - WH II, 602.

tonitrus

Deverbal from tonitum tono-1
related to
"groan" - WH II, 690-691.

Exceptions to Patterns A and B are:

petitus

Deverbal from petitum peto-3,
related to - "fly" -
WH II, 297-298.

spiritus

Deverbal from spiro-1 *speis-
"blow" - with DR and R -
WH II, 575.

Rule 12 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

(tūmultus)

Deverbal from tūneo-2; compare

tumor - WH II, 716.

Nouns of the fifth declension are few in number. Only two monosyllabic imparisyllables have emerged in this study; their quantitative patterns and etymology are as follows:

rēs, rēī, rē; rērum, rēbus

spēs, spēī, spē

rēs < IE *rēi- "treasure, possession" - WH II, 430-431.

spēs < *spē(i)- "strive" - related to spātium - WH II, 573-574.

Likewise there is only one relevant dissyllabic imparisyllable included in this study; its quantitative pattern and etymology are as follows:

fīdes, fīdēī, fīdē

fīdes Formation from fīdo-3 < *bheidho > πισθόμα; ἐπισθόμην and πισπιθῆν however, show also the short stem-vowel - WH I, 493-495.

Rule 13. Trisyllabic imparisyllables of the fifth declension show the stem-vowel (antepenult) short. Compare cavēa, clīpēus, rēgiō.

All examples are listed here:

fācīes
glācīes
mācīes

rābīes
rēquīes
sānīes

scābīes
sērīes
spēcīes

Rule 13 (continued)

Here also belong the third declension mūliēr < *mūliēs with R and adverbs like tōtiēs.

Rule 14. Quadrisyllabic imparisyllables of the fifth declension are usually prefixed compounds. They show the first syllable long "by nature" and the antepenult and penult short (like the trisyllables preceding).

All examples are studied here:

cānītiēs

Denominative from cānus < *cas-nos
- WH I, 156 - with CL.

dīlūviēs

Compounded of dī < *dis + -lūviēs
< *lou-ies - WH I, 773-775 under
lāvo -/.

māteriēs

With māteriā, formation from
māter - "mother part of a tree" or
< *māter - "tree", the latter
source being doubtful -
WH II, 50-51.

Rule 14

Examples (continued)

nequities

With nequitia, formation fromnequiter nequius, nequusnequam: ne - "not" + quam -

"how" = "not in any way useful" -

WH II, 163-164, under nequam.

pauperies

With pauperia, denominative frompauper *pauo- + pars, related topau-c-os and pario-3 -

WH II, 267-268.

planities

Denominative from planus, perhaps

related to the Gallo-Latin

"Medio-Lanum".

a flat

*.

"sacrificial cake" represents a

different vowel-grade of the same

root - WH II, 318.

progenies

A familiar compound with pro +genies genius gigno-3, genui.

Compare

-

WH I, 597-600 under gigno.

Rule 14
Examples (continued)

prōlŭvies

Compounded of prō + lŭvies, the latter's derivation being given above under dīlŭvies.

An exception is:

mēridiēs

A nominative formation from the locative mēridiē, dissimilated (-r- < -d-) and with DR from *mēdeidiē, itself from *mēdiei-die with dissimilation by loss of -i-
WH II, 77.

CHAPTER SIX

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

This chapter organizes adjectives of the first and second declensions into patterns, classes and types almost identical with those discovered in the nouns of the same declensions. Even the treatment of the quadrisyllabic and quinesyllabic adjectives mirrors that of the nouns in these categories listed under Rules 3a-f in Chapter Three.

As in the preceding chapters, the body of the text includes a few illustrative examples of the several rules and their subdivisions (patterns and types), the remaining illustrations being relegated to an appendix in corresponding sequence. Only in three instances (where the total number of illustrations is small) are all examples cited in the body of the text; namely, the B-Class quadrisyllables (Rule 16b) under the first and third types and the adjectives of five-syllables (Rule 16f).

It is interesting to note that the dissyllabic adjectives (Rules 15 and 15a) are, for the most part, non-derivative; whereas the great majority of adjectives of three and more syllables are either denominative or deverbal. The latter patterns therefore generally retain the stem-vowel quantity of the derivands. Even a cursory glance will show that

many of the exceptions to the rules are "caused" by their derivatory character: an alert student who remembers that monosyllabic nouns of the third declension regularly present a long stem-vowel will quickly understand why the first vowels in the adjectives flōridus and tūreus are (exceptionally) long.

Rule 15. Dissyllabic adjectives of the first and second declension (like the nouns) have the penult (stem-vowel) long.

Examples are: bīmus, bīni, brūtus.

Exceptions are:

bōnus

< OL duōnos, duenos - WH I, 111.

cītus

From cīeo-2, cīvi, cītum -

WH I, 213-214. See Rules 27 and 28, B-Pattern.

cātus

Sabine loanword = "acutus" -
WH I, 183.

cāvus

< *cōuos. Compare *Κυέω*, *Κύω*, *Κύος* - "fetus." All from
*kēu(e)-, *kēua-, *kū- "swell,
arch" - WH I, 191-192 do not explain the substitution of -ā-
for -ō-.

Rule 15
Exceptions (continued)

fěrus

< *ghuěros. Compare Greek: *θύρ*
with long-grade vowel -
WH I, 487-488.

mālus

Derivation is uncertain; perhaps
cognate of Gothic: *smals*
"small" - WH II, 19-20.

měrus

< *mēr- "sparkle." Compare
μαρμαίρω - WH II, 78.

nōvus

< *něuos. Compare Greek *νεῖ(φ)ος*
- WH II, 181.

prōcus

Perhaps from prōco (in rěcīprōcus
< *rēcō-prōco) which occurs also
in prōcul - WH II, 367 under
prōcēres and WH II, 424 under
rēcīprōcus.

pūtus

Deverbal from pūto-1: "purify" -
WH II, 393-394.

Rule 15
Exceptions (continued)

quōtus

Formation from *quot1 < quot -

WH 412-413.

vāgus

Related to *uag- "bend." Compare

ἀγρυνι, ἑᾶφα - "bend, break"

- WH II, 726, 727.

Rule 15a. Like the nouns of the same structure (Rule 2a in Chapter Three) dissyllabic adjectives (parisyllabic and imparisyllabic) of the first and second declension whose nominative singular masculine ends in -ēr have the stem-vowel short.

Examples are: bifer, macer, miser.

Exceptions are:

crēber

< *kre-dhro-s- "thickly growing."

Related to crēsko-3 - WH I, 286.

līber

The history of the root runs thus:

< *lōüb- < *loib- < *leib- < IE

*leudheros. Compare ἑλεύθερος

- WH I, 791.

Rule 16. Trisyllabic adjectives of the first and second declensions (like the nouns) have the antepenult (stem-vowel) short, whether the penult be long (by position or "by nature") or short.

A-Pattern - with the penult long by position.

Examples are: bénignus, còlumnus, còruscus.

Exceptions are:

dīlectus

⟨ *dīs ⟩ dī + lectus ⟨ lēgo-3 -
WH I, 351-352.

fācundus

Formation on root: fā-rī ⟨ *bhā -
WH I, 437 and 444.

fēcundus

⟨ *dhē(i) - WH I, 473 and 475
under fēlix.

frāternus

Denominative from frāter ⟨ IE
*bhrāter. Compare φρῆτης -
WH I, 541-542.

māternus

Denominative from māter ⟨ IE
*mātēr ⟨ *mā. Compare μητήρ -
WH II, 49-50.

Rule 16 - A-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

rōbustus

Formation on root of rōbus, -ōris-
"oak" - WH II, 439.

B-Pattern - with the penult long "by nature."

Examples are: cānōrus, cōmātus, cādūcus.

Exceptions are:

clīvōsus

Denominative from clīvus - "hill,
slope," probably from *kloi-uos
with DR. Cognate is clīno-l.
Compare *κλίω*, NE (h)lean -
WH I, 236 under clīvus and 234
under clīno-l.

crīnītus

Formation from crīnis < *cris-ni-s
with CL - WH I, 292.

dēlīrus

Deverbal from dēlīro-l, itself com-
pounded of prefix dē- + līra -
"furrow" < *leisa < IE *lois-a with
R and DR. The phrase "dē līrā(ire)"
was verbalized. WH I, 338 under
dēlīro-l and 812-813 under līra.

Rule 16 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

dēvōtus

Adjective from p.p. dēvōtus

⟨ prefix dē + -vōtum ⟨ *vōvētom

with S and CL ⟨ vōveo-2 ⟨ *voguhejo

- "vow, pray" - WH II, 837 under

vōveo-2.

dīlūtus

Adjective from p.p. dīlūtus

⟨ prefix dīs- ⟩ dī + -lutus

⟨ luo-3 ⟨ *lūuo or *lūjo. Compare

λύω - WH I, 834 under 2. luo-3.

divīnus

Denominative from deus: ⟨ OL

deivos, deivinus ⟨ IE *deivos,

deieu(o), with DR - WH I, 359 and

(under deus) 345-346.

dūmōsus

Denominative from dūmus ⟨ OL

dusmus, with CL - WH I, 381.

fāmōsus

Denominative from fāma ⟨ *for,

fāri - WH I, 450-451.

Rule 16 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

fūmōsus

Formation from fūmus < *dheu-,
dheuē-. Compare *θῦμος*, *θύω*
WH I, 561-562.

gāvīsus

Perfect participle of gaudeo-2
< *gaudeo; so gāvīsus by ana-
logical formation from video-vīsus
- WH I, 584.

līmōsus

Denominative from l. līmus - "mud"
< *loimos < IE *leimo - "stuff"
with DR - WH I, 804-805.

lōrātus

Denominative from lōrum < *ulorum;
related to *εὐληρα* - "rein" -
WH I, 822.

mātūrus

< *mā-tū- "seasonable time."
Compare Mātūta, mane -
WH II, 53-54.

Rule 16 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

nāsūtus

Denominative from nāsus < *nāsos -
WH II, 145-146.

nōdōsus

Denominative from nōdus < *nōd-os -
WH II, 172-173.

pīlātus

Formation from (1) pīla- "column"
< *pei-la with DR - WH II, 302.

plēbēius

Formation from plēbēs, plēbs, re-
lated to *plē- (plēnus) - WH II, 321.

plērīque

Formation from plērus < *plē-ros.
Compare *πλήρης* - WH II, 323.

prīmaevus

Compound formation from (1) prīmus
< *prismo < *pri-is-mo- with
vowel lengthening (WH II, 362) and
(2) aevus < IE *āiu-, āiuo-.
Compare *αἰεῖ*, *αἰών* -
WH I, 21.

Rule 16 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

prōgnātus

Compounded of prō and nāscor-3,
nātus < *gēnātus with S and CL -
WH I, 597-598 under gigno.

prōlūtus

An obvious compound from prō +
lūtus < luo-3, although it is not
listed by WH I, 834 under 2. luo-3.

rīmōsus

An obvious denominative from rīma
< *rei-ma with DR (WH II, 435)
although WH does not list this
particular adjectival form.

rūgōsus

Denominative from rūga < IE *rug-
< *uerg - "shrunken" -
WH II, 448-449.

scūtātus

Formation from scūtum < *sqeutom
with DR - WH II, 503.

sēcūrus

Compounded of sē(d) and cūra < OL
coir- with DR - WH II, 506 and
I, 314.

Rule 16 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

sēmēsus

Compounded of sēm(i)- and -ēsus

⟨ ēōo-3, ēdi, ēs(s)um: which last, with ēs ⟨ *edsī, 2nd person sing., present indicative, has-ē-long by CL - WH II, 511-513 and WH I, 392.

squāmōsus

Formation from squāma, cognate of 2. squālus ⟨ *squālos - WH II, 583 and 592.

vīcīnus

Formation from vīcus ⟨ *uoikos, with DR. Compare (f) *oīkos* - WH II, 782-783.

vēsānus

Compounded of vē- and sānus ⟨ perhaps *sā- "calm" - WH II, 740 under 2. vē and 476 under sānus.

vōtīvus

Denominative from vōtum ⟨ *vōvētom - WH II, 837 under vōveo. See above dēvōtus.

Rule 16 (continued)

c-pattern - with short penult.

Examples are: bijūgus, bībūlus, cūpīdus.

Exceptions are:

cētēri

Plural of cētērus < compounded of
 *cē- demonstrative (hi-ce) and
 *ētēro- (ἐτέρος) - WH I, 208-209
 under cēterus and 192 under -cē.

cīvīcus

Denominative from cīvis (OL ceivis
 < *kei-, with DR - WH I, 224.

cōmīcus

A Greek loanword: κωμικός - L&S.

cōnīfer

Compounded of cōnus, a Greek loan-
 word: κῶνος and fēro - L&S.

crēdūlus

Deverbal from crēdo-3 < *kredzo
 < IE *kred-dhe- with CL -
 WH I, 286-287.

fāginus

Denominative from fāgus < IE
 *bhāgos. Compare φῆγος -
 WH I, 445.

Rule 16 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

flōrīdus

Denominative from flōs, flōris

⟨ *bhlō- *bhlē- "blossom" -

WH I, 518.

frīgīdus

Deverbal from frīgeo-2 ⟨ *srīgos.

Compare *ρίγος* - WH I, 547.

fūmīdus

Denominative from fūmus ⟨ *dheu,

*dheue, Greek: *θῦμός* -

WH I, 561.

fūmīfer

Denominative from fūmus. See preceding analysis.

līvīdus

Formation from līveo-2 - "be blue"

⟨ *(s)līuejo ⟨ IE *sloi-quo -

with DR - WH I, 816.

lūbrīcus

⟨ *slubros. Compare NE slip -

WH I, 822-823.

lūcīdus

Deverbal from lūceo-2 ⟨ *louqejo -

with DR. Compare *λευκός* -

WH I, 823-824.

Rule 16 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

lūdicrus

Denominative from lūdus <OL

loidos - WH I, 829.

lūrīdus

Denominative from some <*lūros>

*lureo-2 - "be pale" - WH I, 837.

mālīfer

Formation from l. mālus -

"appletree", a Doric loan: μαῖλον,
itself of Mediterranean origin.

IE "apple" is retained in Abella-

"apple(place)." WH II, 18.

plūrīmus

Denominative formation from plūs,

plūris <OL plous, plourume

<*plo-is-e-mos, with DR -

WH II, 327.

pōmīfer

Formation from pōmus <*pō + ēmom

<ēmo-3 - "plucked," with vowel

lengthening after contraction -

WH II, 334-335.

Rule 16 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

prōdīgus

Deverbal from prōdīgo-3

⟨prōd + āgo-3 - "drive forward" -

WH II, 368.

prōnūba

Formation from nūbo-3, nūpsi,

nūptum ⟨*sneubho) with prefix

prō- "on behalf of." So cōnūbium

⟨*co-sn. The short stem-vowel

in the three forms is not accounted

for - WH II, 370 and 183-184 under

nūbo.

prōvīdus

Deverbal from prōvīdeo-2

⟨prō + vīdeo-2 ⟨*uīd-. Compare

ἰδοῦ - WH II, 784-785 under

vīdeo.

pūblicus

OL poupublicum with DR. Etymology is

disputed; probably of Etruscan

derivation - WH II, 338-339 under

poplicus.

Rule 16 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

pūtīdus

Deverbal from pūteo-2 < *pūtos; of same source as pūs, pūris < *puuos or peuos; Greek: πύος -

WH II, 391-392.

rōrīdus

Denominative from rōs, rōris

< *eres- "flow, wetness," related to

erro-1 < *ersā-jo "move" - with

assimilation of -s- WH II, 442

under rōs and I, 416 under erro-1.

sēmīfer

Compounded of sēmi- and fērus -

WH II, 512-513.

sēdūlus

Formation from sēdūlo < sē(d)

< *sue, *sē- "without" + dōlo

< dōlus. Compare δόλος -

WH II, 509 and 507 under sēd, sē

and I, 366 under dōlus.

sībīlus

Deverbal from sībīlo-1 < *sui,

Greek σίζω < *suizdo? -

WH II, 531.

Rule 16 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

squālīdus

Denominative from squālus

< *squā-los, cognate with squāma

- WH II, 582.

strīdūlus

Deverbal from strīdeo-, strīdo-3

< IE *strei-d- with DR -

WH II, 603.

tābīdus

Denominative from tābum, < tābes,

a -bh- development from *tā(u)-.

Greek *τῆ'κω* is a -k- development

from the same root - WH II, 639-640.

tūrifer

Compounded of tūs, tūris < *tuuos,

the latter borrowed from *θύος*,

+ fēro-3 - WH II, 720-721.

vīlicus

Denominative from villa (cognate

vīcus) < *vic-sla, one l being

lost between -ī- and -ī̇- -

WH II, 790 and 789 under vīlis.

Rule 16 - C-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

vīvīdus

Deverbal from vīvo-3, the latter being denominative from *guīuos - WH II, 808-810. Compare vīvus.

p-pattern - with short penult.

Examples are: bīvīus, crōcēus, dūbīus.

Exceptions are:

cēreus

Denominative from cēra < *qar-, Greek: *κηρός* - WH I, 202.

dēvius

Compounded of dē + vīa - WH I, 325 under dē and II, 778 under vīa.

flōreus

Denominative from flōs, flōris < *bhlō - WH I, 518.

fūmeus

Denominative from fūmus < *dheu - WH I, 561.

lāneus

Denominative from lāna < *uelāna - WH I, 756.

Rule 16 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

līneus

Denominative from līnum, which like

λίνον is of non-IE origin -

WH I, 310.

lūteus

Denominative from lūtum < *loutom,

perhaps - WH I, 841 - with DR.

mīlia

Simplified spelling of millia,

plural of mille < *smī-gzhlī-

"one thousand" - < *smī- (compare

μία, sēm-el) and χιλιοι,

χελιοι, χιλιοι < *gheslio-

with loss of several medial con-

sonants - WH II, 88-89.

mūtuus

Development from *moitus, cognate

of mūto-l - "change" - WH II, 140

and 137 under mūto-l.

pīneus

Formation from pīnus, perhaps from

*pit(s)nos; cognate with ōpīmus,

pītūīta - WH II, 308.

Rule 16 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

rēgius

Denominative from rēx, rēgis with
lengthened root-vowel of rēgo-3 -
WH II, 432.

scrūpeus

Denominative from scrūpus < *sqer-,
*sqreu- "cut" - WH II, 501 and
498 under scrautum.

sērius

Related to OHG swar "schwer" -
WH II, 521.

sōbrius

Although surely related to ēbrius,
the etymology is not clear.

Perhaps from: *sō(d) < sē(d) and
*ōmriios < *emriios, < *emro- -
WH II, 550 and I, 387-388 under
ēbrius.

spīceus

Denominative from spīca < *(s)pī^u-
*(s)pēi - WH II, 574 and 306-307
under pinna.

Rule 16 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

spūmeus

Formation from spūma - L&S.

WH (II, 580) do not list this adjectival form. Related to pūmex and NE foam.

squāmeus

Denominative from squāma, which is related to adjective 2. squālus
 < *squā-los - WH II, 583 and 582 under 2. squālus.

strēnuus

< *stere- "energetic." Related to stērilis and στρηνύς - "sharp, raw" - WH II, 601-602.

tūreus

Denominative from tūs, tūris syncopated and lengthened from *tuuos, itself borrowed from the Greek: θύος - WH II, 720-721.

vīneus

Denominative from vīnum which, like the Greek (F) οἶνος, is a loan from a Mediterranean or Pontic language - WH II, 794-795.

Rule 16 - D-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

vīteus

Denominative from vītis < vīeo-2 -
"twist" - WH II, 804.

Rule 16a. As with the nouns of the first and second declensions, a large group of quadrisyllabic adjectives (A-Class) resemble the trisyllables under Rule 16, D-Pattern (preceding), in that they have the antepenult and the penult short with the first syllable long whether it be a prepositional or adverbial prefix or be derived from a noun, adjective or verb stem.

Examples are: adsīdūus, ambīguus, contīguus.

Exceptions occur, especially in the (long) quantity of the antepenult:

contrārius

Formation from contra-, the
ablative singular masculine from
*com--tro - WH I, 251.

cētārius

Denominative from cētus, plural
cētē, a Greek loanword: *κητή* -
L&S.

giganteus

Denominative from gigas, gigantis,
a Greek loanword: *γίγας* - L&S.

idōneus

Derivation is uncertain. Perhaps
from *id-dō - "there-to-ish" -
WH I, 671-672.

Rule 16a.

Exceptions (continued)

nēfārius

Negative rhotacized denominative
from fās (nēfās), related to fāri,
fabula - WH I, 458.

pōmārius

Denominative from pōmum < *pō-ēmom
- WH II, 334-335.

rōsārius

Denominative from rōsa, itself
borrowed or developed from ῥόδον,
ῥοδιά. But the word is a
vagrant - WH II, 443.

vīcārius

Denominative from vīcis, vīcem,
vīce. Root etymology is not
supplied by WH II, 781-782.

vīnārius

Formation from vīnum, already
frequently cited above - WH II, 794.

Rule 16b. A second group of quadrisyllabic adjectives (B-Class), many of them compounded of two stems, resembles the quadrisyllabic nouns (B-Class, First, Second and Third types) gathered under Rule 3b (see Chapter Three), in that they all have the penult short. Very few of these adjectives, however, have the suffix -ulus.

First Type - with the first syllable long "by nature" and the antepenult long by position or "by nature."

All examples are given here:

detririmus, fanaticus, tricesimus, vepallidus.

second Type - with the first syllables long by position or "by nature" and the antepenult short.

Examples are: egelidus, fatidicus, frigidulus.

An exception is:

incredulus

Negative deverbial from credo-3

*kredzo IE *kred-dhe -

WH I, 286-287.

Third Type - with the first syllable short, the antepenult long by position or "by nature."

All examples are listed here:

olivifer, poeticus, sagittifer, salutifer, soporifer.

An exception is:

sementifer

Formation from semen, sementis

*se- in sero-3 - "sow" and

fero-3 - WH II, 512.

Rule 16e. There are no quadrisyllabic adjectives patterned after the stylized quadrisyllabic nouns of the C and D Classes gathered under Rules 3c and 3d. However, there are some adjectival forms resembling the nouns in the E-Class: the first and second syllables are short and the penult is long by position or "by nature."

First Type - with the penult long by position.

Examples are: fūrībundus, lūtūlentus, mōrībundus.

Exceptions show quantitative variations in the first two syllables:

īrācundus

Deverbal from īrāscor-1 < īra (eira),

< *eisa with R and DR -

WH I, 717-718.

lūcūlentus

Formation from lūx, lūcis and

lūceo-2 < *louk-s, *louqejo with

DR - WH I, 827; and 823 under

lūceo-2.

sēmiustus

Compounded of sēmi- and ustum

< ūro-3, which is related to the

Greek: εὖω, εὖσαι < *eus-o,

with DR and R - WH II, 512 under

sēmi- and 841 under ūro-3.

Rule 16e - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

vērēcundus

Deverbal from vēreor, vēreri -

WH II, 757.

second Type - with the penult long "by nature."

Examples are: duōdēni, fūriātus, gēnerōsus.

Exceptions show quantitative variations in the first two syllables:

crīmīnōsus

Denominative from crimen

< *kri-men, krig-(s)men- with CL

< *(s)qrei-. Compare NE scream -

WH I, 291.

dēlibūtus

Formation from p.p. of dēlibuo-3

< prefix dē- and weakened form of

libo-1 < *loiba - WH I, 336.

dēlicātus

Formation from p.p. of dēlicāre,

OL dēlicēre; intensive form was

dēlectō < prefix dē; but the

verbal root is unexplained -

WH I, 336-337.

fābulōsus

Denominative from fābula

< *bhā-dhla. Compare fāri -

WH I, 437.

Rule 16e - Second Type
Exceptions (continued)

hāren̄osus

Denominative from hāren̄a OL
hāsēna with R. No IE cognates are
discoverable - WH I, 634.

impūdicus

Negative deverbal formation from
pudet-2, analogous to āmīcus in the
penult - WH II, 381.

insitivus

Prefixed formation from satum
〈 1. sero-3, "sow" - WH II, 522
and L&S.

mātūtīnus

Formation from Mātūta (Mater)
which, with mātūrus, derives from
*mā-tū- "seasonable" -
WH II, 53-54 under mātūrus.

obsōletus

P.P. of ob-sōlesco-3, 〈 prefix ob-
and inchoative form of soleo-2.
The latter is perhaps related to
sōdalis 〈 *sōdeo with the Sabine
-d- for -l-. Compare ε'005 -
"custom" - WH II, 555.

Rule 16e - Second Type
Exceptions (continued)

obstīnātus

P.P. of obstīno-1 < prefix ob- and
*-stānare < stō-1) - WH I, 343-344
under destīno-1.

ōlōrīnus

Denominative from ōlor, ōlōris -
"swan" < *elor: < *el- "cry" -
WH II, 207-208.

sālīvōsus

Denominative from sālīva, related
to sāl, sālīs - WH II, 468-469.

sūpīnātus

Participial formation from sūpīnus
< sūpīno-1, the root being
related to sūb, sūper - WH II, 633.

vīpērīnus

Denominative from vīpēra
< *vīvī-pēra < vīvus and pārio-3 -
WH II, 796 and 255-256 under
pārio-3.

Rule 16f. Adjectives of the first and second declension of five syllables (quinquesyllables) are so very few that it is necessary to include them only for fullness of treatment. Their syllabic structure (sometimes initial, sometimes terminal) warrants some comparison with the trisyllabic and quadrisyllabic adjective patterns and exceptions previously listed. All instances are given here.

cālīgīnōsus

Compare crīmīnōsus. An obvious denominative from cālīgo, -īnis.

But WH I, 138, list only

cālīgīno-l.

hārundīnēus

Compare grāmīnēus. Denominative of hārundo, -īnis, whose etymology is unsure - WH I, 634-635.

pēcūārius

Compare rōsārius. Denominative from pēcū, with vowel shortening before the suffix - WH II, 270-271.

Rule 16f.

Examples (continued)

tābŭlārius

Denominative from tābella,
diminutive of tābŭla, which pro-
duced also tābellārius. Root was
*tlafla, *tlaḏhla - "board" - with
dissimilation of the first -l-.
Compare *τῆλιά*. Both from IE
*telā- "an even, flat board."
WH II, 640-641 under tābŭla.

triētēricus

Greek loanword: *τριετηρικός*
- "a three-year period" - L&S.

sēmī-pŭtātus

Compare cōmātus. Compounded of
sēmī- (compare *ἡμί* - "half")
and p.p. of pŭto-l - "prune" -
WH II, 512 under sēmī- and 393
under pŭto-l.

CHAPTER SEVEN

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

This chapter organizes Latin adjectives of the third declension under eight rules, some with subdivisions. As in the preceding chapters, treatment begins with monosyllabic nominative forms and continues in order through the multisyllabic forms, parisyllables preceding imparisyllables.

The total number of these adjectives is suprisingly small. The largest listings occur under Rules 18, 19, 20, 22 and 24 which regularize respectively the dissyllabic parisyllables, dissyllabic imparisyllables (under Patterns A, B and C), the trisyllabic (also under Patterns A, B and C), quadrisyllabic and quinesyllabic parisyllables. The number of exceptions is not great and they are usually accounted for by familiar etymological reasons.

Rule 20a seems at first sight to reverse Rule 20, in that the latter assigns a short stem-vowel to trisyllabic parisyllables, whereas the former assigns a long stem-vowel to adjectives suffixing -ēlis, -ālis and -āris. Observation will show, however, that the adjectives under Rule 20a are mostly derivatives from dissyllabic nouns of the first, second and third declensions whose stem-vowel patterns have been found to be long in earlier chapters.

Rules 21 and 23 are included for completeness of treatment. Their adjective listings are very few.

Without anticipating the conclusions of the final chapter, it is interesting to note that the common quantitative stem-vowel patterns found in the nouns of the third declension (Chapter Four) are likewise present in the adjectives of the same declension. A short appendix is added to this chapter.

Rule 17. Monosyllabic imparisyllables (i.e., whose nominative singular is monosyllabic) show the stem-vowel short, even though occasionally it is long by position in the nominative case. Most of these are prefixed compounds whose nominative ends in -s or -x.

All examples are listed here:

(prae) <u>ceps</u>	- <u>cĭpis</u>	(prae) <u>pĕs</u>	- <u>pĕtis</u>
(rĕ) <u>dux</u>	- <u>dŭcis</u>	(com) <u>pŏs</u>	- <u>pŏtis</u>
(con) <u>jux</u>	- <u>jŭgis</u>	(rĕ) <u>sĕs</u>	- <u>sĭdis</u>
(in) <u>ops</u>	- <u>ŏpis</u>	<u>trux</u>	<u>trŭcis</u>

Rule 17 (continued)

Exceptions are:

dīs, dītis

The genitive is syncopated from dīvītis, itself the regular genitive of dīves < divus < OL deivos < IE *deiuos. The nominative dīs is a back-formation from dītis - WH I, 358-359 under dīves and 345-356 under deus.

pernix, -nīcis

Denominative from perna - "ham, thigh" with suffix -īc - WH II, 290.

pār, pārīs

The nominative pār is probably reduced from *pars, CL thus accounting for the long-grade vowel. Compare sāl, salis against ᾰλς, ᾰλός - WH II, 250-251.

plūs, plūris

OL had plous and plourume (> plūrīmus), a rhotacized formation from *plo-is-emos. But the ultimate root-form is much disputed. WH II, 327-328.

Rule 18. Dissyllabic parisyllables (like the nouns of the third declension) show the stem-vowel long. Many are prefixed compounds.

Examples are: ācer, (ad)clīvis, cōmis.

Exceptions are the very common adjectives:

brēvis

From *bre(X)ui *mregħ-u-i,

related to IE *mrghus. Compare

βῆραχός - WH I, 115.

(bī) fōris

A denominative (although omitted by WH I, 529-530) from fōris (fores) -

"door." Compare θύρα < *dhura,

θυρίς - "window." Fōris is the

old form of the nominative plural:

< *dhuor-es - WH I, 529-530; and

I, 105, under bīfōris, WH cite

δι'-θυρος.

grāvis

From *gura-u-is, related to

*guer(ā)-, *gu(e)rā(u)- "heavy."

Compare βαρύς < *βαρῆ(F);

perhaps also related is βῆτι-θύς,

but with long-grade vowel-stem -

WH I, 620-621.

Rule 18

Exceptions (continued)

(b^ǔi)j^ǔgis

Formed from the same (but non-nasalized) root as j^ǔngo-3, like (con)jux, -j^ǔgis, j^ǔgum. But a long-vowel identical root is testified to by j^ūnxī, j^ūntum, j^ūgis (see Further Illustrations) and *ζεύνομαι* as against *ὑπο-ζύγιον*. The IE source *ieu-g is a development from IE *ieu- "bind" - WH I, 730-731 under j^ǔngo-3.

lēvis (light)

From *lēguis, *leXuīs. Compare *ἐλαχύς*, *ἐλαφρός* - WH I, 788-789 under 1. lēvis.

pōtis
pōte

Related to *πότνια* - "mistress" and *δεσ-πότης* "master of the house." The stem pōti- means basically "able, mighty" - WH II, 350-351.

Rule 18

Exceptions (continued)

rudis

The basic meaning is "unploughed, wild." The root-source is not clear - WH II, 447 under 1. rudis.

Rule 19. Dissyllabic imparisyllables show the stem-vowel short whether the penult (in the genitive singular) is long by position or "by nature" or short.

A-Pattern - with the penult (genitive singular) long by position.

Examples are, in several instances, participial forms of short stem-vowel verbs: dēcens, frēquens, (bi) pātens.

Exceptions are occasionally caused by syncopation and CL:

clēmens

Perhaps formed by syncopation and

CL from the participial form:

*kle' emen(os), < *kle' (i)emenos

< *kléiomenos - "inclined (to)" -

with change of declension (from second to third) after syncope -

WH I, 231-232.

Rule 19 - A-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

pālans

Present participle of pālor-1 -
"wander," probably related to
pāndo-3 and denominative from
*palos < *pand-slo-s. πλανάω
is not cognate - WH II, 241.

prūdens

Contraction of prō-videns, with
consequent vowel-change and
lengthening - WH II, 378.

pūbens

Present participle of pūbesco,
denominative of pūbes (is) and
whose origin is much disputed.
Probably related to puer -
WH II, 380 under pūbes.

vēcors

Compounded of separative prefix
vē- (probably related to au-
"away, apart") and -cor(s), cordis.
The prefix is very common in
Russian, as ū- "apart" -
WH II, 740-741 under 2. vē-.

Rule 19 - A-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

vēmens

Contraction of vēhēmens, related to vēho-3, which is derived from a participial form *vēhēmenos, but with change of declension. Compare clēmens above - WH II, 741-742 under vēhēmens.

B-Pattern - with the penult (genitive singular) long "by nature."

Examples are mostly deverbals: ātrox, (bī)cōlor,
dīcax.

Exceptions are:

fēlix

Like fēcundus, fētus, < *dhē(i) - "suckle" - WH I, 474-475.

māior
māius

< *majj-; hence, the stem-vowel is here long by position. Compare magis, māgnus. Major properly is a development from *mag-jos - WH II, 14 - with R.

Rule 19 - B-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

pējor
pējus

< *pejj-; hence, the stem-vowel is long by position. Pējor < *ped-jos - WH II, 275 - with R.

vēlox

Related to vēles, -ītis - "light-armed skirmish," both probably built on *ueg-slo-s - "leading from." Compare vēho-3. Syncope and CL thus account for the long stem-vowel - WH II, 744.

vērax

Formation from vērus, whose root appears likewise in NHG wahr - WH II, 768.

vīvax

Deverbal, with vīvus, from vīvo-3, the latter a denominative from *guiuos - "alive" - WH II, 808-810.

C-Pattern - with the penult (genitive singular) short.

Examples are: bīlix -bīlīcis
 bīpes -bīpēdis
 cēler -cēlēris

Rule 19 - C-Pattern (continued)

Exceptions are:

dīvesDenominative from dīvus, OL deivos

(with DR) < IE *deiuos -

WH I, 345-346 under deus.ūberLike the noun ūber, related toοὐθαρ, - ἄτος "udder." The

adjective may be a back-formation

from ūbertas. - WH II, 738-739.

Rule 20. Trisyllabic parisyllables show the stem-vowel short, whether the penult is long by position or "by nature" or short.

A-Pattern - with the penult long by position.

Examples are: fōrensis, pāluster, pēdester.

Exceptions are:

fūnebrisDenominative from fūnus (-ēris) -

"burial rite" by way of *funes-ris

(-s- > -b-). Etymology of the

root-word is uncertain. Perhaps

from *dheu(e)-nos - "burial

service" < *dheu - "die" -

WH I, 568.

Rule 20 - A-Pattern
Exceptions (continued)

lūgūbris

Deverbal from lūgeo-2, by way of
*lugos-ris. The medial change:
-sr- > -br- is common in Latin
(*sosrinus > sōbrinus - "sister's
child"), appearing also above in
fūnēbris. Lūgeo < *lougejo, with
DR, accounts for the long stem-
vowel in the adjective and other
derivatives - WH I, 830-831.

prātensis

Denominative from prātum - "meadow"
- but properly meaning "rising
ground or upturned ridge" from
root *prā- "turn" up, "bend." The
latter appears in prāvus - "twisted,
bad" < *prā-uos, as prātum
< *prā-tom - WH II, 358 under
prātum and 358-359 under prāvus.

Rule 20 (continued)

B-Pattern - with the penult long "by nature." These suffix -īlis to a noun-stem; hence they are all denominative.

Examples are: ānīlis, (h)ērīlis, fābrīlis.

An exception is:

cīvīlis

Denominative from civis < OL ceivis

with DR, < *kei-uos - "household-
ish, beloved." Root *kei- "lie,
lair." Compare *κειμαί* -

WH I, 224-225.

C-Pattern - with the penult short.

First Type - suffixing -īlis or -bīlis to a present tense verb-stem; hence (mostly) deverbial.

Examples are: āgilis, dōcilis, fācilis.

Exceptions suffix -īlis, -bīlis (mostly) to supine (long) stems:

dēbīlis

Compounded of negative prefix: *dē

and -*bēl- "strong." Compare

βελτίων < *βελτίων
βέλτιστος < *βέλτιστος -
"better, best." WH I, 326-327.

Rule 20 - C-Pattern - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

(ad) fābīlis

WH does not list this form under fābūla < bhā-dhla (I, 437) or under for-1 < *fājor (I, 525-526); but like them it is clearly from the root *bhā- "speak." Compare

Φῆμι, φᾶμι.

flēbīlis

Deverbal from fleo, flēre, flētum, whose long stem-vowel derives from *bhlē-jo, very likely related to *bhlē- "bleat" - WH I, 515-516.

fūtīlis

Related to fūndo-3, fūsum

< *ghu-n-d-o < *gheu-d- "gush, pour" (Compare *Χέω, Κεχῶκα*),

the immediate source of fūtīlis is fūtis (-is) = "water vessel"

< *gheu- "pour," which is a source also of (ef) fūtio-4.

WH (I, 563-564 under fūndo-3) give an alternate spelling futtīlis.

Rule 20 - C-Pattern - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

mōbīlis

Syncopated form with CL of

*mōvi-bilis < mōveo-2 < *mouejo -

"set in motion" - WH II, 116. The

suffix -bilis here and in nōbīlis

(next word) must derive from *bēl -

"strong, able" as above in dēbīlis.

nōbīlis

For OL gnōbīlis, a deverbal from

(g)nōsco-3, gnōtum, a common IE

verb. Compare *γινώσκω* -

WH II, 176-177 under nōsco.

nūbīlis

Deverbal from nūbo-3 < *sneubho

with later loss of initial s- and

DR. (Compare cōnūbium < *co-sn-

with long -ō- as CL). But a short-

vowel stem also exists: nūptus,

prō-nūbus - WH II, 183-184.

rāsīlis

Deverbal from rāsum < rādo-3 -

WH II, 415.

Rule 20 - C-Pattern - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

sūtilis

Deverbal from sūtum < suo-3 < *suuo
< IE *seua-, which by DR perhaps
accounts for the long stem-vowel
of the supine. Compare *κατ-ῥῶ*
(Attic *κατ-τ* < *κατ-σ- -
"darn, mend" - WH II, 631-632.

ūtīlis

Deverbal from ūtor-3 (OL oit-ier
and oitile with DR. Source and IE
cognates are much disputed -
WH II, 847-849.

Second Type - with a variety of penultimate syllables, all short.

Examples are: ālācer, cēlēber, (in) cōlūmis.

There are no exceptions.

Rule 20a. An important number of denominative adjectives suffix
-ēlis, -ālis, -āris to noun-stems whose vowels are
long "by nature." This is a reversal of the Rule 20.

Examples are: crīnālis, crūdēlis, dōtālis.

Rule 20a (continued)

Exceptions simply retain the short stem-vowel of their noun sources:

fīdēlis

With (Dius) Fīdius - "god of oaths,"
a denominative from short-vowel
stem of fīdes (-ei) which is
related to the long-vowel stems
fīdo-3, foedus < *bheidho,
*bhoidhos, with DR. Compare
πείθομαι, πέποιθα and
(with short-stem) *ἐπιθόμην* -
WH I, 493-495 under fīdo-3.

mōlāris

Deverbal from mōlo-3 < *mēlo; mōla
is another deverbal from the same
source. Compare also *μύλη* -
"mill." - WH II, 104-106 under
mōlo-3.

nīvalis

Denominative from nix, nīvis
< *sniguh-s. Compare nīvem and
νίφα - WH II, 169-170.

Rule 20a

Exceptions (continued)

sōdālis

Derivation from *suedhālis, whose root appears in $\acute{\epsilon}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ - "custom" $\langle *σφε\theta\omicron\varsigma, \acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\omega\theta\alpha$ and (with long-grade vowel) $\acute{\eta}\theta\omicron\varsigma$. The IE source is *s(u) \acute{e} -dh $\langle *s(u)e$ - "self" + *dhē- "place, do." - WH II, 552-553.

trābālis

Denominative from trabs, trabis.

Related are $\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\mu\upsilon\alpha$

$\langle *terabno;$ and $\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\upsilon\alpha$ -

"dwelling" and NHG Dorf, NE thorp -

WH II, 696-697.

Rule 21. Trisyllabic imparisyllables have the first two syllables short, but the penult (genitive singular), long by position or "by nature."

The only examples are: lōcūples

lōcūplētis

mēlior

mēliōris

(im)pātiens

-pātiēntis

virīdāns

virīdāntis

Rule 21 (continued)

Exceptions show quantitative variations in the several syllables:

sonipes
sonipēdis

Compounded of sōnus (-i), a

deverbal from sōno-1 (or 3)

< *suen- "sound," probably
appearing in NHG Schwan and NE
swan - WH II, 559-560.

sūperstes
superstitis

Compound from *sūper-stā-t- "he
who stands outside of other
parties" or "survivor." The pre-
position sūper- and the verb stō-1
are clear sources - WH II, 632-633.

Rule 22. Quadrisyllabic parisyllables have the first two
syllables short, but the penult long "by nature."

Examples are: cēreālis, capitalis, flūvialis.

Rule 22 (continued)

Exceptions show the first syllable long (by position or "by nature"):

consŭlāris

Denominative of consul, which with consŭlo-3 is related to consilium.

All point to the root *sel- "take, seize"; compare $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ and $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\rho\iota\omicron\nu$ - "booty" and NE sell.

The prefix con is best understood in consŭlo-3 = "assemble the Senate." - WH I, 264-265.

mīlītāris

Denominative from miles, mīlītis, whose etymology is uncertain.

Perhaps related to $\acute{\omicron}\mu\iota\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\acute{\omicron}\mu\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ - WH II, 87.

Rule 22

Exceptions (continued)

sēmītalīs

A clear denominative (not listed by WH) from sēmīta - "footpath"

< *sē-mīta - "going for itself"

< sē(d) + *mīta < meo-l < *mejā or

*me(j)a - "go". For the -mīta

form, compare tra(ns)-mēs, -mītis

on the same verb-root - WH II, 513

under sēmīta; 73 under meo-l; and

699 under trāmes.

Rule 23. Quadrisyllabic parisyllables suffixing -bīlīs show the first two syllables long.

Examples are: mīrābīlīs, mūtābīlīs, placābīlīs.

Exceptions show quantitative variations in the first two syllables:

āmābīlīs

Denominative (not listed by WH)

from āmo-l < *ama- "a child's

caressing expression" seen also in

āmīta and āmīcus - WH I, 40 under

āmo-l; and 39 under āmīcus, āmīta.

Rule 23

Exceptions (continued)

crēdībilis

Deverbal from crēdo-3 < *krezdō

< IE *kred-dhē- "believe," with

CL after consonantal loss -

WH I, 286-287.

vōlūbilis

Deverbal from vōlūtum < volvo-3 -"roll." The root vōl- is relatedto $\xi\lambda\acute{o}\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\acute{o}\omega$ < *Fελ-υ-εω; $\xi\lambda\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omega$ and to many words in

other IE-derivative languages -

WH II, 832-834.

Add:

vōlātīlis

Deverbal from vōlātum < vōlo-1 -"fly." - WH II, 828 under 1. vōlo.

Rule 24. Parisyllables of five syllables suffixing -bilis show the first two syllables short and the penult long "by nature."

Examples are: hābitābilis, lācrimābilis, mēmōrābilis.

Rule 24 (continued)

An exception is:

lāmentābīlis

Denominative from lāmentum

< *lā-men-tom, related to lātro-1
 - "bark" and to λαΐειν,
 λαΐμεναι - "sound off" and
 probably ληρέω - "chat" -
 WH I, 754-755.

Unclassified is:

nōvendīālis

Formation from nōvem for < *nōven
 < IE *neun + suffixed adjectival
 form -dī-ālīs < *dīus - "day." -
 WH II, 179-180 under nōvem; but
 they do not discuss the suffixed
 form explicitly. See WH I, 349-351
 under dies for dīus.

CHAPTER EIGHT

PART ONE:

(THE PRESENT-TENSE STEMS OF THE VERBS)

Chapter Eight studies the stem-vowel quantities of the verbs of the four conjugations (together with the so-called -io verbs). It is divided into two parts: Part One examines the stem-vowel quantities of these verbs in the present-tense stems; part Two, the stem-vowel quantities in the perfect-tense, supine and past participle stems. A separate discussion will introduce part Two of this chapter. The paragraphs immediately following introduce Part One, which comprises Rules 25 and 26.

At first sight, the number of exceptions listed, especially under Rule 25 (treating monosyllabic present-tense verb-stems), may seem to belie the Rule or at least weaken its validity or usefulness. Closer scrutiny, however, should show that the exceptions are formations derived, for the most part, from nouns and adjectives whose (usually long) stem-vowel quantities they retain.

If it is assumed, as the evidence seems to warrant, that the original stem-vowel quantity of true (non-derived) monosyllabic verb-stems was generally short, then it is less difficult to account for the exceptions to this pattern by showing their derivatory character. As a matter of fact, only a few third conjugation verbs (suffixing -s in their perfect stems)

have a long-grade stem-vowel in the present-tense stem.

Rule 26 classifies dissyllabic verb-stems according to the three patterns (A, B, C) followed in the preceding chapters in the study of nouns and adjectives. The conclusion, stated in the Rule, finds the stem-vowel short here also. The few exceptions occurring under these classifications are likewise attributable to the derivatory character of the verbs involved.

A few trisyllabic stems are analyzed and subjoined at the end, under Rule 26a; and under Rule 26b, there is a brief study of the stem-vowel quantitative variations of monosyllabic vowel-stem verbs in their primary-tense conjugations.

Rule 25. In the present tenses (indicative and subjunctive) monosyllabic verb stems of the four conjugations have the stem-vowel short.

First Conjugation

First Type - with the first person singular active indicative ending in simple -o.

Examples are: cāvo, cālo, crěmo.

Exceptions are, in great part, derived from nouns and adjectives:

bālo

Imitative of the sheep's "ba-a-a!"

Compare βῆ and βληκαόμαι, βληχῆ

< *ble- WH I, 95.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

cēlo

A lengthened-grade vowel-stem

related to oc-cūlo-3 < *kel-

"conceal, cover." Compare

καλύπτω < *kelu-. Cēlo may be

a denominative from cella < *cēla -

"concealment" - WH I, 196-197.

cēno

Denominative from cēna < *qert-s-nā,

related to < *qert - "cut"; compare

κείρω - WH I, 198.

clāmo

Related to 3. cālo-1 - "call," but

using the root-grade of clā-rus;

compare *καλέω* and *κί-κλή-στω*

< *klē- WH I, 227.

clāro

Formation from clārus, itself

related to 3. cālo-1 as in the pre-

ceding. The -ro- element as in

gnā-rus. WH I, 228 lists only

clāreo and clāresco.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

(in) cūso

WH strangely do not list this form.

L&S assure the stem-vowel quantity.

It must be a deverbial from

(in) cūsum cūdo-3 - "strike."

Compare caudex (probably for caudo)

< *qau-. Compare NHG hauen, NE

hew. WH I, 300-301 under 1. cūdo.

(de) clīno

A development from IE *klī-nā-mi

< *klei- "lean." Compare

κλίνω with future, κλινέω -

WH I, 262.

cōnor

An iterative-intensive form (thus

with lengthened stem-vowel) related

to Κονέω - "strive" < *ken-

WH I, 262.

cūro

Denominative from cūra. An OL form

coiraveront reveals the origin of

the -ū- by DR - WH I, 314.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

dīto

A syncopated deverbal from dīvīto-1

< dīves, dīvītis - "rich," itself
 from dīvus - "God": "he is rich
 (happy) whom God protects."

Compare the idea of εὖ-δαίμων
 - WH I, 358-359 under dīves.

dōno

Denominative from dōnum < IE

< *dō-nom, as δῶρον < IE *dō-rom.

Source is 1. dō-1 (δίδωμι)

< *dī-dō-mi - WH I, 371-372 under
dōnum and 360-361 under 1. dō.

dōto

Denominative from dōs, dōtis, whose
 source is as in the preceding -
 WH I, 361.

dūro

Formation from dūrus, probably dis-
 similated from *drū-ros < *dreu-ros
 or *drou-ros < *dereu(o) "oak."

Compare δόρυ - WH I, 384-386.

Russian shows derevo - "tree."

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

frēno

Denominative from frēnum

⟨ *frē-nom, related to frē-tus,
firmus - WH I, 546. Russian shows
 der-zhit' - "hold."

fūmo

Denominative from fūmus ⟨ *dheu-,
 *dheue. Compare *θῆμιάω* - "I
 smoke" - WH I, 561-562.

(con) jūro

Denominative from l. jūs, jūris -
 "law" ⟨ OL jous probably from
 *jouos ⟨ *joueses - WH I, 733-734
 under l. jūs.

lātro

Related to lāmentum, formed on a
 sound-root *lā- which also yielded
 *lātrom, our source here. Compare
λαΐειν and *λῆρος, ληρέω* :
 perhaps from an early *lā or λη-
 WH I, 754-755.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

lēgo

Denominative from lēx, lēcis,
 related to lēgo-3 - "choose," but
 with long-grade vowel. Compare
rēx: rēgo-3 - WH I, 779-780 under
 1. lēgo and 789-790 under lēx.

líbo

From *loibajo, itself denominative
 from *loiba, with DR; compare
 λείβομαι, λοιβή -
 WH I, 794-795.

límo

Denominative from líma- "file"
 < *(s)lei-ma or (s)lī-ma < *slei-,
 visible in lēvis- "smooth"
 < *lei-uo- "smooth") and λείω
 - WH I, 801-802 under líma.

māno

Origin is uncertain. Perhaps a
 denominative from some *mā-no-
 "wet" - WH II, 30-31.

mēto
mētor

Denominative from mēta - "turn-mark"
 < *mē(i)tā < IE *mē(i)-t- < *mei -
 WH II, 80-81.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

mīror

Denominative from mīrus

< *smei-ros, with DR. Compare
μεῖδος, φιλο-μεμευδής :
< -σμε- - assimilated; and NE

smile - WH II, 94-95.

mōto

Intensive verb form from mōtum

syncopated with CL from *mōvītum

< mōveo-2, - WH II, 116.

mūtō

< *moitājo, derived from some

*moitos - "exchange," with DR.

Compare the Sicilian: *μοῖτος*

"a thank-gift." The ultimate root
is *meit(h) - "change" -

WH II, 137-138.

nōto

WH II, 176-177 omit this form,

giving only nōtesco-3 < (g) nōsco-3,

nōtum, with which compare

γίγνσκω. But the true

source can only be nōtum.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

nūdo

Formation from nūdus < *nou(e) dos
 < IE *nogu-edhos - WH II, 185.

Note CL after S.

nūgor

Denominative from nūgae, the
 latter's origin being obscure -
 WH II, 185-186.

nūto

Deverbal from nūtum < nuo-3,
 < *neuō, *-nouō. Compare *νεύω*
 < *(s)neuso < *(s)neu- "twitch" -
 WH II, 189-190.

pāco

Denominative from pāx, pācis
 < IE *pāk- "make fast." Compare
πῆξναι - WH II, 231-232 under
pācisco and 245-246 under pāngo.

pālor

Probably formed on some adjective
 *pālos, with CL, < *pānd-slo-s,
 itself a deverbal from pāndo -
 "open wide." - WH II, 241.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

pīpo

With pīpilo-1, pīpio and pīpito-1, related to $\pi\hat{\iota}\pi\omicron\varsigma$ - "a young bird" and $\pi\iota\pi\acute{\omega}$ - "bird." No further derivation is known. - WH II, 309.

plāco

Denominative from some form *plākos- "plain," related to plāceo-2 (whose basic meaning is "even, flat") but with lengthened stem-vowel - WH II, 313-314.

plōro

< *plōr-o, a "scund root" like vā-pulō - WH II, 323-324.

pōto

< IE Aorist root *pō(i)-, *pī- whence $\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\omicron}\tau\omicron\varsigma$ - WH I, 103-104 under bībo.

rīmor

Denominative from rīma - "crack," probably from *rei-ma or *rī-ma - WH II, 435.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

rōro

Denominative from rōs, rōris

< *e-res- "flow, wet" with

lengthened vowel. Compare

κατ-εράω - "gush" -

WH II, 442-443.

(cor) rūgo

Denominative from rūga < IE *rug-

*rug < *uerg-, *uerq- "dry,

shrink" - WH II, 448-449.

scītor

Deverbal from scītum < scio-4,

related to σχάω - "slit", σκάζω

- "limp-because-injured." Basic

meaning seems to be "to cut, to

disturb." WH II, 495-496.

scrūtor

Denominative from scrautum -

"quiver" or "case" with DR. (Cf.

scrōtum < IE *sqreu-d(h)-

< *sq(e)reu < *sqer- "cut." -

WH II, 498.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

sēdo

Deverbal (with causative vowel-lengthening) from sēdeo-2, with which compare $\xi\acute{\zeta}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\xi\acute{\delta}\omicron\varsigma$ as against sēdes, is -
 WH II, 507-509.

sōlor

As meaning "I make whole or comfortable," sōlor is related to $\epsilon\lambda\eta\mu\iota$ < *σι-σλη-μι "I am gracious" and $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma$ < *si-slēuos, *si-sla-ous - "gracious," as well as to NHG selig, NE silly - WH II, 556-557.

spūmo

Denominative from spūma, itself related to pūmex. No further derivation is given by
 WH (II, 580).

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

spēro

Denominative from spēs (plural: spērēs); as meaning "swollen with hope," probably related to spātium and derived from *spē(1)- "stretch" - WH II, 573-574 under spēs and 568 under spātium.

spīro

< *speis - "blow" with DR and R.
 Compare IE *speus > pustula -
 "blowpipe" and IE *spēs- >
 σπείος, σπήλαιον = "whistling
 or blowing places" - WH II, 575.

stīpo

< *stia(i)-, *steia- "thicken."
 Compare στία, στιόν -
 "pebble" and Latin stiria - "drop";
 more proximately Greek has
 στειίβω, στιβαρός, στιπτός
 - WH II, 593.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

sūdo

Denominative from sūdor < *suoidos,
 with DR. Compare Ionic: ἰδός ;
 Attic: ἰδρῶς, ἰδρῶν, NE sweat
 - WH II, 623-624.

trāno

Contracted from trans-nō-1 prefix
trans + nō-1, nāvi, the verb from
 *sna-jo. Compare νῆχω < *snā-ghō.
 The IE *snā "flow" - yields:
 *sne-t- > νότος - "Southwind";
 *sne-p- > Neptūnus; *sneu- > ναῖω
 "flow" whence ναῖᾶς, Νηρεῦς ;
 *sneu- > νέω - "I swim" -
 WH II, 172.

tūtor

Formation from tūtus < tueor-2,
tuitus and tūtatus whose etymology
 is uncertain - WH II, 713-714.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

vēlo

Denominative from vēlum whose etymology is disputed. The form vexillum probably points to *uexlom as source from vēho-3; but this suggestion also presents difficulties - WH II, 745-746.

vēnor

Perhaps denominative from some *uē(1)-na or *uē(1)-ena. The source is unclear - WH II, 749-750.

vīto

Perhaps from *vi-itō- "go along the way," with contraction lengthening - WH II, 805.

First Conjugation

Second Type - with the first person singular indicating active ending in -io.

Examples are: (con)cīlio, crūcio, fūrio.

Rule 25 - First Conjugation - Second Type (continued)

Exceptions are:

fērior

Denominative from fēriae (OL fesiae) (note R). With festus, the latter is related to fānum \langle *fas-nom, the common ultimate root being: *dhēs- "a sacred object or custom" - WH I, 481 under fēriae and 453-454 under fānum.

glōrior

Denominative from glōria, whose etymology is uncertain. Perhaps from *gnō-ria \langle *gnō-rus (Compare *γνώριμος*) like gnārus from gnō-sco - WH I, 609-610. Here -l- substitutes for original -n-.

Second Conjugation - with the first person singular active indicative ending in -eo.

Examples are: cāleo, cāreo, cāveo.

Rule 25 - Second Conjugation (continued)

Exceptions are, in some instances, derived from nouns and adjectives:

cāneo

Denominative from cānus (L&S)< *cas-nos; compare cascus -

"old." WH strangely do not list

cāneo-2 under cānus, I, 156.

dēbeo

Contracted compound of dē + habeo.Compare dēgo < dē-āgo - WH I, 326.

dēleo

A present back-formation from

dē-lēvi < *-leiuaī, with DR,
originally a perfect of dēlīno.Compare ob-līv-iscor and lēvis -

"smooth" - WH I, 335-336.

flāveo

Denominative from flāvus

< *bhlā-uos, *bhlē-uos), NHG

blau, NE blue - WH I, 513-514.

frīgeo

Denominative from frīgus < *srigos;compare *ῥίγος, ῥίγῆς* -

WH I, 547.

Rule 25 - Second Conjugation
Exceptions (continued)

flōreo

Denominative from flōs, flōris,
related to *bhlō- "bloom", < *bhlē
- "swell" - WH I, 518-519.

lūgeo

< *lougejo with DR. Compare
λευγαλέος, λυγρός - "sad" -
WH I, 830-831.

lūreo

Denominative from some *lūros,
which yielded also lūridus -
WH I, 837-838 under lūridus.

(rē)nīdeo

Probably formed by the confusion
of rē-nītor "strive" with rīdeo -
"laugh" - WH II, 429 and 171 under
nītor.

pāreo

Related to an old second Aorist:
πεπάρειν - "show" and
πεπαρευτιμόν - "well-
pointed-out" - WH II, 252-253.

Rule 25 - Second Conjugation
Exceptions (continued)

pūteo

Denominative from some *pūtos -

"stink", related to pūs, pūris

(πύος) < *puuos or *peuos.

Compare πύθω, πύον, πύη -

WH II, 391-392 under pūs.

rīdeo

< *urizd- "be ashamed, blush" -

WH II, 433-434 - with CL.

squāleo

Denominative from 2. squālus

< *squā-los; related to squā-ma -

"fish scale" - WH II, 582 under

2. squālus.

strīd(e)o

From an IE "sound-root" *streī-d-,

with DR: itself related to IE

*streī-g- > τρίζω, τέτριφα

"shrill, squeak" - WH II, 603.

suādeo

Formation, with suāvis, on an old

adjective *suadvu-. Compare

ἡδύς (Doric: ἄδύς), ἡδονή

< *σφαδονā - WH II, 611-612.

Rule 25 - Second Conjugation
Exceptions (continued)

tābeo

Denominative (with tābesco-3, alone cited by WH) from tābes, -is, and tābum < *ta(u) - "melt": + suffix -b(h); + suffix -k > τῆ'κω, τῆκεδών - "melting)" - WH II, 639-640 under tābes.

Third Conjugation

First Type - with the first person singular active indicative ending in simple -o.

Examples are: bībo, cādo, cāno.

Exceptions are:

cēdo

Probably from *ce-zdo - "walk in" < particle cē - "hither" + *sēd - "go" with S and CL. With the latter, compare ὁδός - "road, way" - WH I, 193-194 under 2. cēdo.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

(con)clūdo

The verb element is clau-3 with
DR, < *qlāui- + -d- (present-tense
formative). Compare clāvis

< *qlau-; Attic: κλεις, κλειδος;

Old Attic: κλης

< *κλην < *κλαφιν -

WH I, 229-230.

cōgo

Contracted lengthening from
prefixed compound cō + āgo -

WH I, 242. So also cōgulo-1

< *cō-āgulo, a denominative from

cōagulum - "clabber" - WH I, 240

under coagmentum.

cōmo

A contracted compound of prefix

cō- + ēmo-3 with lengthening

following contraction -

WH I, 400-402 under ēmo-3.

crēdo

< *krezdo < IE *kred-dhe, with CL

- WH I, 286-287.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

(1n) cūdo

Probably from *caudo with diphthongal resolution: < *qau- + present tense verbal suffix -d-
 WH I, 300-301 under 1. cūdo.

dēdo

WH (I, 362 under duim) locates dēdo (with ē-do-3, prōdo-3, etc.) under 1. dō- "give." (Prefix dē- means "hence, from here" - WH I, 325).
 See also WH I, 360-363 under 1. dō.

dēgo

Although strangely not listed by WH (who do mention ābigo-3, ambigo-3), this is clearly contracted and lengthened from dē + āgo-3 like cōgo-3 above. See WH I, 23-24 under 1. āgo-3.

dēmo

Like the preceding, a contracted compound of dē + ēmo-3 -
 WH I, 400-402 under ēmo-3.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

dīco

⟨ OL deico, deixi ⟩, but dictum;
compare δείκνυμι ⟨ IE *deik-
"show, point" - WH I, 348-349.
N.B. dīcax, indīco-1, ibid.

dīdo

⟨ dis(> dī + d-) + dō-3. Compare
dēdo above - WH I, 360-363.

dūco
(tra) dūco

⟨ OL ab-douc-, a-doux-, ⟨ IE
*deuk-; but ductum, dux, ducis:
tra ⟨ trans + dūco - WH I, 377-378.

fīdo

⟨ *bheidho with DR. Compare
πείθομαι. With foedus
⟨ *bhoidhos, compare πέποιθα.
Shortened stem-vowel yields fides,
fidēlis and ἐπιθόμην -
WH I, 493-495.

fīgo

⟨ OL fīvo ⟨ *dhīg-o ⟨ *dhīgu-o-
or, perhaps better, ⟨ *dheig-
*dheigu, with DR - WH I, 495-496.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

fīo
(dēfīo)

(fīeri < OL fiere) < IE *bhu-iio >
*fīo >. fīo by analogy from fīs
< *bhu-i-si and fit < *bhu-i-itī.
Compare φύω, Lesbian φούω -
"produce." Dēfīo < dē-prefix +
fīo; but note suffīo, infit, and
dēfit - WH I, 504-505.

(ad) flīgo

< *bhlāxig-, *bhlīg-. Compare
Aeolian-Ionic: φλίβω - "switch"
and θλίβω by crossing θλάω -
"switch" and φλάω - "hurt" -
WH I, 517.

frīgo (parch)

Related to φρύγω - "roast,"
φρυκτός. Both from
*bher(e)g-, *bhrīg- *bhrūg-
< *bher- "cook" - WH I, 548-549
under 3. frīgo.

lābor

Related, with lābo-l, to *lāb-,
*lēb- "sleep" "hang down" -
WH I, 379.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

(in) līdo

With DR, from laedo-3 - WH I, 749.

līquor

< *uleiqu- with DR. Compare
liqueo-2, liquo-1 < *uliqu-. The
root-meaning is "wetness, fluidity"
- WH I, 812.

lūdo

Denominative from lūdus < OL
loidos, with DR, related to
λοιδωπος - WH I, 829-830.

mālo

< *mā-vōlo < *macs-volo
< *māgis-vōlo by syncopation and
CL - WH II, 17 and 829.

nītor

< *nīvitor < *kneighetor with DR
or *nīvitor < *knighetor with CL
after S. Cognate is cōnīveo -
"blink, squint." Compare NHG
(h)neigen, nicken. - WH II, 171;
and WH I, 261 under cōnīveo.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

nōlo

< *novolo < *ne-vōlo with S and CL; *ne vis, *ne volt. nōlim, nōlle by analogy with nōlo, nōlens, nōlui. The base vōlo < IE *ueł - "wish." Compare $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda-\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}-\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\delta\omega\rho$ - "wish" and, with volup-tas, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ - WH II, 828-830.

nūbo

< *sneubho - "marry" with DR. Note nūptum, nūptiae, but nūpsi, nūbilis - WH II, 183-184.

pēdo

From *pezdo with CL. Compare $\beta\delta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\beta\delta\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$: $\beta\delta-$ < *bzd < IE *bezđ - WH II, 273-274 under 1. pēdo.

(ex)plōdo

Diphthongal resolution of plauđo-3, a dialectical development - WH II, 319.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
 Exceptions (continued)

pōno

< *pozno - "put aside"

< *pō-s(i)no < prefix pō- + sino

with S and CL. The OL perfect

pōsivi (Catullus: #34 deposivit)

< *posseivei contracted to pos(s)i

then posi > standard classical

form: pōsui - WH II, 335-336.

(prō) dō

Compounded of prō + 1. dō, as in

dēdō above - WH I, 360-363.

prōmo

Compounded of prō + ēmo-3 with

vowel contraction and lengthening

as in dēmo-3 above - WH I, 400-402

under ēmo.

(con) quīro

With DR, from quaero-3. See L&S.

WH (II, 396-397) strangely do

not discuss this change or list

this form under quaero.

rādo

WH II, 415 give no etymology.

Rastrum < *rad-trom is a deverbal
 from the same root.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

rēpo

< IE *rep- "crawl." ῥέπω -

"incline" is not related, according to WH II, 430.

rōdo

Related to rādo-3 above, the -ō- being unexplained - WH II, 439-440.

scribo

< IE *sqeribh- "scratch, tear";

related to σκαριφάομαι

("scratch") and σκάριφος -

"sketch" - WH II, 499-500.

sīdo

Related to sēdo-2. Compare

ἵζω < *si-zdo- "set", ἵδρῶν

< *sedrujo. Compare NE "sit"

(middle voice) and "set" (active transitive) - WH II 509.

Distinguish (sub)sīdo-3 and

(dis)sīdeo-2.

sūmo

Prefix *subs + ēmo-3 through the

process < *suzmo < *sus-e-mo with

CL - WH II 630-631.

Rule 25 - Third Conjugation - First Type
Exceptions (continued)

trādo

Prefix trans- > trā- + do; as in dēdo above. - WH II 630-631.

trūdo

< *tr-eu-d- with DR. Related to *ter- "bore." Compare *τρῦν* - WH II, 710.

vādo

Related to vādum; Anglo-Saxon wadan; NE wade - WH II, 723-724.

vīso

Related to video-2, vīsum; but properly from *ueid-so (-so as in quae-so) - WH II, 784-785 under video.

vīvo

Properly denominative from *guīuos (vīvus) > *guīuo- WH II, 808-810.

Third Conjugation

Second Type - with the first person singular active indicative ending in -uo, with the -u vocalized.

Examples are: (con)suo, (dī)luo, fūtuo, metuo, minuo.

There are no exceptions.

Rule 25 (continued)

Fourth Conjugation - with the first person singular active indicative ending in -io.

Examples are: (a) pĕrio, fĕrio, pŏlio.

Exceptions are:

fīnio

Denominative from fīnis, itself probably related to fīgo-3 by way of *fig-snis - "stake, marking a boundary" - WH I, 502-504.

lēnio

Denominative from lēnis < *le-nos
< *lē(i) - "relax" -
WH I, 782-783 under 2. lēnis.

mētior

Denominative from < *mē-tis-
"rule(r)"; compare $\mu\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$ -
"plan", $\mu\eta\tau\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega$ - "decide" -
all from < *mē- "measure" -
WH II, 81-82.

Rule 25 - Fourth Conjugation
Exceptions (continued)

mōlior

Denominative from mōles perhaps by way of < *mōlis. Compare $\mu\hat{\omega}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ - "effort" and, with short vowel, $\mu\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ - "scarcely," the latter perhaps with the short vowel of mōlestus which may be formed by analogy with mōdestus -

WH II, 101-102.

mūgio

< *mū-g- *mū- "sound root."
Compare $\mu\acute{o}\zeta\omega$ < * $\mu\omicron\zeta\omega$,
 $\mu\omicron\zeta\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$ - "sigh" and
 $\mu\bar{o}\chi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ - "growl" -

WH II, 119-120.

mūnio

Denominative from moene < (moenia)

< *moi-ni < *mei- "strengthen."

Related are mūrus, pōmērīum

< *pos-moirion, mēta, all with DR

- WH II, 100-101.

Rule 25 - Fourth Conjugation
Exceptions (continued)

nūtrio

< OL noutrio, with DR. With nūtrix, a development from *noutri, related to a verb *nūo - "drip." The verb may be a denominative of nūtor or of *(s)nutri, *(s)neutri- "cause milk to flow" - WH II, 190-191.

sōpio

A long-stem causative verb-stem related to IE *suep - "sleep." Compare (short-stem) sōpor - WH II, 561 under 1. sōpio.

vēneo

Denominative from (vēnus) vēnum - "sale," related to ὠνέσμαι (ὠνός) - "sell" < IE *uesno-, *uosno- "stock" for sale - with CL - WH II, 753-754 under vēnus do not suggest a compounded vēn(um) + eo, ire.

Rule 25 (continued)

The so-called -io verbs. These borrow their personal endings from both the third and fourth conjugations.

Examples are: cāpio, cūpio, (calē) fācio.

There are no exceptions.

Rule 26. In the present tense (indicative and subjunctive), dissyllabic verb-stems of the first, second and third conjugations have the stem-vowel (the antepenult of the first personal singular present) short, whether the penult is long by position or "by nature" or short.

A-Pattern - with the penult long by position.

First Conjugation

Examples are: cōrusco, frēquento, ministro.

Exceptions are:

dēlecto

Compounded of the prefix dē +

lēcto-1 (with vowel weakening)

< lācto-1, the latter an intensive form from lācio-3 < *laqu-1ō.

Related to the last are lācesso-3,

lāqueus- "snare" - WH I, 744-745 under lācio-3.

Rule 26 - A-Pattern - First Conjugation
Exceptions (continued)

lāmentor

Denominative from lāmentum

< *lā-men-tom, related to a
"sound root-word" < *lā- >

λαΐειν, λαΐμεναί, ληφρέω

- "chatter" - WH I, 754-755.

tītillo

Probably a pure "sound word"; not
cognate with τίλλω - "twitch" -
WH II, 685.

Second Conjugation - there are no relevant examples or
exceptions.

Third Conjugation - these are intensives in -esso and
inchoatives in -esco.

Examples are: cāpesso, cāpesco, (con)ticesco.

Exceptions are, for the most part, derived from nouns and
adjectives:

clāresco

Like clāro-l, denominative from

clārus < cālo-l, but with long-
grade vowel. Compare καλέω,

κλ- κλη'-τκω < *klē -

WH I, 228 under clārus and 227
under clāmo.

Rule 26 - A-Pattern - Third Conjugation
 Exceptions (continued)

dītesco

Apparently deverbally from dīto-1, syncopated from dīvīto < dīves, dīvītis - "rich," itself from dīvus: "he is rich whom God protects." Dītesco, however, is not listed by WH I, 358-359 under dīves.

(ē) vānesco

Denominative from vānus. Related to vāco-1, vācuus and NE want - "lack." WH II, 731-732.

flāvesco

Like flāveo-2, denominative from flāvus < *bhlā-uos, < *bhlē-uos - WH I, 513-514.

līvesco

Deverbally from līveo-2

< *(s)līuejō, the latter from an adjective *(s)lī-uos - "blue-ish." Compare līvidus - "blue-black" - WH I, 816.

Rule 26 - A-Pattern - Third Conjugation
 Exceptions (continued)

mītesco

Like mītigo-1, denominative from
mītis < *mei-tiso- < IE *mēi-
 < *mī- "soft" - WH II, 96-97.

nōtesco

Immediately from adjective nōtus
 (compare *γνωτός*), itself built
 on the long-grade vowel stem of
nōsco-3, nōtum - WH II, 176-177
 under nōsco.

pūbesco

Denominative from pūbes, pūbis,
 itself of doubtful and much-
 disputed origin. Probably related
 to puer < *pouero-s or *pouaro-s.
 This root contracts to -pūr- "boy,
 slave" in Marcipor - "slave of
 Marcus" - WH II, 380 under pūbes
 and 382 under puer.

Rule 26 - A-Pattern - Third Conjugation
 Exceptions (continued)

pūtesco

Like pūteo-2, denominative from
 some *pūtos, related to pūs, pūris
 ($\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$) < *puuos or *peuos.
 Compare $\pi\acute{o}\theta\omega$ - WH II, 391-392
 under pūs.

rāresco

Denominative from rārus, perhaps
 < IE *erē. Compare $\epsilon\rho\eta\mu\omicron\varsigma$ and
rēte- "net" - WH II, 418-419
 under rārus.

tābesco

Denominative, with tābeo-2 (not
 listed by WH), from tābes, tābis
 and tābum < *tā(u)- "melt" +
 suffix -bh = *tā(u)bh-. Compare
 $\tau\eta'-\kappa-\omega$ - WH II, 639-640 under
tabes.

B-Pattern - with the penult long "by nature."

First Conjugation

Examples are: cōrōno, dēcōro, fātīgo.

Rule 26 - B-Pattern - First Conjugation (continued)

Exceptions are:

(dē)sōlor

WH (II, 556-557 under sōlor-l)

list consōlor, but not dēsōlor,
clearly compounded of privative
prefix dē + solor-l. Cognates
are: ἰλημι, ἰλάσκειμαι
 < *sēlē-.

dīlāto

Compound formation of dīs- > dī-
and adjective lātus - "wide"

< *stlā-tos. The weak grade
occurs in lātus, lātēris < *stelā
- with loss of s-initial -
WH I, 772 under 1. lātus.

dīvīno

Denominative from dīvīnus OL
deivinus < IE *deivos, *deieu(o) -
WH I, 359 and (under deus) 345-346.

mātūro

Denominative from mātūrus
 < *mā-tū - WH II, 53-54.

Rule 26 - B-Pattern (continued)

Second Conjugation - there are no relevant examples or exceptions.

Third Conjugation

The only examples are prefixed compounds like:

rěsīdo, rěquīro, rěsēdo.

There are no exceptions.

C-Pattern - with the penult short.

First Conjugation

Examples are: blătěro, cělěbro, cělěro.

Exceptions are, for the most part, derived from nouns and adjectives:

(dis)crīmīno

Denominative (though not listed by

WH) of dis-crīmen < prefix dīs -

"apart, separate" + crīmen from

cerno-3 < *crī-no < *(s)qerei

< *(s)qer - "cut." Compare

κρίνω < *κρίνω and

κρίμα < *κρίμα with long-

grade vowel - WH I, 205-206.

Rule 26 - C-Pattern - First Conjugation
 Exceptions (continued)

destīno

Compounded of prefix dē + stānare
 from IE *stā-nā, with shortened
 grade of stō-1. Meaning is "make
 fast." Compare ἵστανω
 < ἵστημι - WH I, 343-344.

dissīpo

Compounded of prefix dis - "apart"
 and -sīpo-1 (or sūpo-1) < *sup-,
 < *suep-, < *seup - "throw,
 shake" - WH I, 356-357.

flāgīto

Related to flāgītium - "criminal
 act." Flāgīto-1 is an intensive-
 iterative form of *flāgo-3
 (compare āgo: agīto), itself
 related to flāgrum - "whip,
 scourge." Meaning is (1) "scourge"
 then (2) "demand" - WH I, 508-510
 under flāgītium.

Rule 26 - C-Pattern - First Conjugation
Exceptions (continued)

lībēro

Denominative from lībēr < *leib-
< *loib < *löüb- < IE *leudheros;
compare *ἐλεύθερος* -

WH I, 791.

mācēro

"I soften, weaken, make thin" is
related to mācēria (mācēries),
whose ground meaning is "a wall
kneaded of clay." Basic root is
unclear. A parallel root *mag -
"knead" yields *μαγεύς, μαγίς*
μαγῆναι - WH II, 3-4 and 2-3
under mācēria.

mītigo

Like pūr(i)go-1 - "make pure"
< pūrus + āgo-3, the latter with
weakened grade -igo-1. This is
compounded of mītis < *mēi-tiso
< IE *mēi-, *mī- "soft" + igo-1
- WH II, 96-97.

Rule 26 - C-Pattern - First Conjugation
 Exceptions (continued)

mīlīto

Denominative from mīles, mīlītis
 whose etymology is uncertain;
 perhaps related to *ὄμιλος* -
 WH II, 87.

mūnēro

Denominative (not listed by WH)
 from mūnus, mūnēris - "gift."
 Archaic form was moenus, with DR
 and R, < *mei - "exchange" -
 WH II, 128 and WH I, 254-255 under
commūnis.

nāvīgo

Compounded of nāvis + āgo-3 on the
 basis of a postulated *nāv-āgos -
 "driving a ship." The -ā- is
 weakened to -i-go-1. Compare
ναυγός - WH II, 148.

rūmīno

Denominative from 2. rūma - "cud-
 chewing mouth or throat" by way of
 *rūmnō-1. Compare rūmo-1, from
rūmīno by S - WH II, 450 under
 2. rūma.

Rule 26 - C-Pattern - First Conjugation
 Exceptions (continued)

rōbōro

Denominative from rōbus, rōbōris -
 "oak", with R, related to rūber,
rōbīgo (compare $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{\iota}-\beta\gamma$
 $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\theta\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$), the -ō- of rōbus
 being dialectical - WH II, 483.

sēmīno

Denominative from sēmen, sēmīnis
 < *sē-. The same root yields
sēro-3 - "sow" < *sē- or better
 *sēi-), rhotacized from *sī-sō -
 WH II, 512 and 522 under 1. sēro.

sībīlo

Denominative from sībīlus < *sui -
 a "sound-word"; Compare $\sigma\iota\gamma\omega$ -
 WH II, 531-532.

Second Conjugation

The only example is: misēreor.

There are no exceptions.

Third Conjugation

The only examples are: nēglego, pērīmo.

Rule 26 - C-Pattern - Third Conjugation (continued)

The only exception is:

dīvīdo

Compare vīduus - "empty"; vīdua -
"widow"; ἡ - ἰθὺς -

"unmarried." Source of all is IE

*uidheuo- "separated." Thus

WH I, 359; and II, 785-786 under

vīduus. The prefix dī- < dīs; dī-

before -c - WH I, 354 under dīs-.

Fourth Conjugation

The only example is: sépēlio.

There are no exceptions.

Rule 26a. Only a few trisyllabic verb-stems occur in the first and third conjugations. These show pattern variations in the quantities of the first three syllables. All examples are analyzed here.

First Conjugation - mostly compounds, with the first syllable long and the antepenult long or short.

dēbīlīto

Denominative from dēbīlītās

< dēbīlīs with weakened vowel

< *dē-bēl-is - "weakened."

Compare βελτίων - "better" and

ἀ - βέλτερος - "not stronger;

simple." - WH I, 326-327.

Rule 26a - First Conjugation
Examples (continued)

dēsīdero

Like consīdēro-1, compounded of prefix dē- and a denominative verbal from sīdus, sīdēris.

WH I, 263-264 suggests that both verbs derive from the mariners' and/or augurs' practice of consulting the stars.

mūnīfīco

Compounded of mūnia - "gift" with DR \langle *mei - "exchange" -

WH I, 254-255 under commūnis; and -fīco-1 \langle -fex, fīcis \langle fācio-3.

In effect, mūnīfīco-1 is a denominative from mūnīfex -

WH I, 440-444 under fācio. This word is treated on page 443.

sollicīto

Formed from the perfect participle solli-cītus - "completely aroused," itself compounded of sollus -

"totus - whole" and the perfect participle -cītus cīeo-2 -WH II, 556 and I, 214 under cīeo.

Rule 26a - First Conjugation
Examples (continued)

sūbrēmīgō

Compounded of the prefix sūb and rēmīgō-1. The latter is itself a denominative from rēmex, rēmīqis < rēmus and -īgō-1 < āgō-3 - WH II, 428 under rēmus.

vōcīfērō

Compounded of vox, vōcis + fērō-1 < fērō-3 - with change, in the latter, of conjugation. As the immediate source-form, WH (II, 824) list the adjective vōcīfer.

Third Conjugation - inchoatives or iteratives, with the first two syllables short.

mīsērēsco

Formation from mīsēr < *mīs-eros, a shortened stem-vowel form related to maerēo-2 (with R) and maestus < *mais-ejo, *maistos - WH II, 8-9 under maerēo.

Rule 26a - Third Conjugation
Examples (continued)

prōfīcīscor

Deverbal from prōficio-3 < prō +
fācio with inchoative suffix
-īscō(r) - WH I, 440-444 under
fācio.

rēmīnīscor

Formation related to mēmīni
< *mē-mōn-ai; compare *μῆνοια* -
"desire." Root is *men - "think."
The prefix rē- and the suffix
-īscō(r) surround the short-grade
vowel-stem: -mīn- < *men -
WH II, 65-67.

stērīlēscō

Denominative from stērīlis, of
which *στειρά* and *στερί-φος*
- "unfruitful" are cognates -
WH II, 589-590.

Rule 26b. In their primary tenses, monosyllabic vowel-stem verbs require special analysis because their stem-vowels coincide with, and/or assume the function and (usually) the quantity of, the regular thematic vowels of the several conjugations. Thoroughness, therefore, seems to demand consideration of the stem-vowel quantity of these verbs where it is pertinent.

In their primary tenses, indicative, subjunctive, infinitive and imperative, monosyllabic vowel-stem verbs show the following patterns in stem-vowel quantities:

(1) the stem-vowel is long "by nature"

a - in the second person singular active: stās,
stēs, stā.

b - in all verb forms, active and passive, of more than one syllable:

stāmus	stēmus	stābam	stāre	stāte
stātis	stētis	stābo	stārem	

Of for, the relevant forms are:

fāris	(fābar)	fāri
fātur	fābor	fāre

(2) the stem-vowel is short in the third person singular active of the indicative and subjunctive and in the first person singular of the present subjunctive:
stāt, stēt, stēm.

Rule 26b (continued)

- (3) the final -o of the first person singular, present indicative, active and passive, is generally considered common: stō, fōr.³²

The following monosyllabic vowel-stem verbs observe the patterns illustrated above, wherever they have the relevant forms. These verbs are listed in their present infinitive forms:

First Conjugation: nāre, flāre.

Second Conjugation: flēre, nēre (sew), (rē)plēre, rēri.

Fourth Conjugation: (ac)cīre, (ne)quīre, scīre.

It is important to remember, however, that the stem-vowel is short in verbs of the second and fourth conjugations whenever it precedes a thematic vowel: e.g. flēam, (ne)quēam, scīam.

Exceptional stem-vowel quantities occur in some forms of two important verbs:

First Conjugation - dāre and its compounds has:

dāmus	dābam	dāre	dāte
dātis	dābo	dārem	dātur

³²Latin Versification, L. T. Butler, S. J. (Allyn and Bacon, New York, 1917), p. 19.

Rule 26b (continued)

Third Conjugation - in the simple tenses of the indicative, subjunctive, infinitive and imperative, the stem-vowel of (con)děre (and its other compounds) coincides with and/or assumes the function and quantity (long or short) of the regular thematic vowel of the third conjugation. Thus

- (1) the stem-vowel is short in the present indicative, imperative, infinitive and in the latter's (derivative) imperfect subjunctive:

(con)dīs	-dīmus	(con)dě	(con)děre
-dīt	-dītis	-dīte	-děrem

- (2) the stem-vowel (i.e., the thematic vowel) is long in the imperfect indicative:

(con)dēbam.

- (3) the stem-vowel is variously long or short in the future indicative and present subjunctive according to the rules of final syllables in the singular forms; and in the first and second persons plural according to the regular conjugational principles of the thematic vowel. Thus

(con)dām			
-dēs	-dēmus	-dās	-dāmus
-dēt	-dētis	-dāt	-dātis

CHAPTER EIGHT

PART TWO

(THE PERFECT-TENSE AND SUPINE/PAST PARTICIPLE STEMS
OF THE VERBS)

Part Two of this Chapter Eight studies the stem-vowel quantity of verbs in their perfect-tense and the supine/past participle forms. Some notice is taken also of the stem-vowel of the future active participles where it promises to be helpful or seems necessary.

Observation of the verbs so far analyzed in this Chapter Eight and in Chapter Two (together with their future illustrations in the respective appendices) indicates that, in the formation of their third and fourth principal parts, they generally retain unchanged the stem-vowel quantity (long or short) of their present-tense stem.³³

For this reason, it seems sufficient for the present purpose to give a detailed presentation here only of those verbs which, in their third and/or fourth principal parts, show stem-vowel quantities either lengthened (in most cases) or shortened (in their reduplicated perfects) from their present tense forms.

Fortunately, the bulk of the evidence points in two definite directions: (1) verbs which in the present tense show

³³The sole exception occurs in the semi-deponent verb gaudeo-2, gāvisus (sum) where in the participial form the vowel -u of the present tense stem becomes a consonantal -y.

the stem-vowel short generally lengthen the stem-vowel in their third and fourth principal parts: this principle is verified both in the vowel-stem and consonant-stem verbs regularized in Rules 27, 28, 29 and 30; (2) reduplicating verbs,³⁴ on the other hand, show the stem-vowel of their third and fourth principal parts short. This is true both of the vowel-stem and consonant-stem verbs, whether their present tense stem-vowel is short or long ("by nature" or by position). These verbs are analyzed under Rule 32.

Rule 31 analyzes third conjugation vowel-stems (-uo in the first person singular present tense indicative). Although these verbs retain a short stem-vowel in the perfect tense, they lengthen the stem-vowel in the fourth principal part.

Rule 32 treats the stem-vowel quantity of the future active participle of a few verbs which lack a supine form.

It is important to note that only those verbs require discussion in this Part Two whose present tense stems are monosyllabic, whether the latter (stems) end in a vowel or a consonant. Moreover, since the number of verbs requiring

³⁴In the perfect tense, the initial reduplicating syllable is, of course, always short, even in those verbs whose (perfect-tense) stem-vowel is long by position, as in mordeo-2, mōmordi, morsum.

analysis in this section are comparatively few, all examples and exceptions are gathered together in the body of the text following. There is no appendix to this Part II.

Rule 27. Present tense vowel-stem verbs which suffix consonantal -v to form the perfect and -t to form the supine/past participle stems show the stem-vowel long in the latter forms. These verbs generally retain the identical stem-vowel in all these forms. All examples are listed here.

First Conjugation

fōr		fātus (sum)
nō	⟨*snā-jo	nāvi

WH II, 172 - with loss of initial s-.

Second Conjugation

(dē)lēo	-lēvi	-lētum
flēo	flēvi	flētum
nēo	nēvi	nētum
(com)pleo	-plēvi	-plētum

Third Conjugation - there are no relevant examples.

Fourth Conjugation

(ac)cīo	-cīvi	-cītum
(cieo	cīvi	cītum)
(nē)quēo	-quīvi	-quītum
scīo	scīvi	scītum

Rule 28. Present tense consonant-stems suffixing consonantal -y (or retaining it from the present stem) to form their perfect stems and -t to form their supine/past participle stems likewise show a lengthened stem-vowel in the latter forms.

A-Pattern - verbs retaining the identical present-tense stem-vowel.

First Type - verbs of the first and second conjugations whose present tense stem-vowel is short and whose stem-ending is (also) consonantal -y:

First Conjugation - only two examples occur:

(ad)jũvo	-jũvi	-jũtum (jũvāturus)
lāvo (1 & 3)	lāvi	lautum > <u>lōtum</u> in vulgar speech - WH I, 773-775. (lāvātum)

Second Conjugation - all examples are listed here:

cāveo	cāvi	(cautum)
fāveo	fāvi	(fautum)
fōveo	fōvi	fōtum ³⁵
mōveo	mōvi	mōtum < *mōuitum - with CL after S - WH II, 116.

³⁵Fōtum, although not explicitly analyzed by WH (in I, 466-467, under fāvilla), nevertheless seems to derive by contraction with CL from *fōvētom like vōtum < *vōvētum. Jūtum is not mentioned at all under juvo (WH I, 736-737). The development seems to be this: jūtum < *jūvtum with CL.

Rule 28 - A-Pattern - First Type - Second Conjugation
Examples (continued)

pāveo	pāvi	
vōveo	vōvi	vōtum < *vōvētum - with CL after S - WH II, 837.

Second Type - Third Conjugation verbs whose present tense stem-vowel is (also) long (by position and/or "by nature").

crēsko	crēvi	crētum
(dē) cerno < *crīno - WH I, 205-206	-crēvi	-crētum
nāscor	-----	nātus (sum)
nōsco	nōvi	nōtum
pāasco	pāvi	(pāstum)
(ad) scīasco	-scīvi	-scītum
spērno	sprēvi	sprētus

Here also belongs one dissyllabic present-tense stem:

(ob) līviscor < probably	----	(ob) lītus
* (ob) līveo < <u>lēvis-</u>		< * (ob) līvītus
"smooth"		with S.

Rule 28 (continued)

B-Pattern - verbs varying the stem-vowel in the perfect-tense and/or supine/past participle stems.

There are no examples in the first and second conjugations.

Third Conjugation - with the perfect-tense stem-vowel long and the supine/past participle stem-vowel generally short.

(cog) nōsco	-nōvi	-nītum
līno	lēvi līvi- WH I, 807-808 (līnui)	lītum
sēro	sēvi (sērui)	sātum
(con) sēro	(-sēvi)	-sītum
sīno	sīvi	sītum
(pōno <*pozno <*pō + sīno	pōsūi with S and CL pōsīvi	pōsītum) WH II, 335-336
stērno Compare στέρνωμι - WH II, 590-591. > στρωτός	strāvi	strātus
tēro	trīvi <probably *trēi, *trī-	trītum WH II, 672-673.

Fourth Conjugation - only one example occurs:

(dē) līnio	-lēvi	-lītum
	-līvi	

Rule 29. Some present-tense consonantal-stems form their perfect tense stems without suffix, but simply by lengthening the stem-vowel. Some of these, however, suffix -s or -t (with consonantal assimilation or loss) in the supine/past participle forms.

A-Class - with the identical stem-vowel throughout.

First Conjugation - there are no examples.

Second Conjugation

sēdeo	sēdi	(sessum)
(dis)sēdeo	-sēdi	(sessum)
vīdeo	vīdi	vīsum

Third Conjugation

ēdo	ēdi	ēsum
ēmo	ēmi	(emptum)
(rēd)īmo	-ēmi	(-emptum)
lēgo	lēgi	(lectum)
(col)līgo	-lēgi	(-lectum)
(ōdium)	ōdi	(per)ōsus
scābo	scābi	

Two exceptions suffix -s (with consonantal loss) in the perfect and supine/past participle:

(dī)vīdo	-vīsi	-vīsum
mitto	mīsi	(missus)

Rule 29 - A-Class (continued)

Fourth Conjugation - there is only one example:

vēnio	vēni	(ventum)
-------	------	----------

B-Class - with or without vowel variation in the several forms.

Only the third conjugation and the -io verbs provide examples, all of which are here listed:

Third Conjugation

āgo	ēgi	(actum)
-----	-----	---------

One exception shows the present tense stem-vowel long:

cōgo	< *cō-āgo with CL	cō-ēgi	cō-actum - WH I, 242.
------	-------------------	--------	-----------------------

-io verbs

cāpio	cēpi	(captum)
(dē) cīpio	-cēpi	(-ceptum)
fācio	fēcī	(factum)
(dē) fīcio	-fēcī	(-fectum)
fōdio	fōdī	(fossum)
fūgio	fūgi	(fūgītūrus)
jācio	jēcī	(jactum)
(ād) īcio	-jēcī	(-jectum)

Rule 30. A few nasalized consonantal present-tense stems have simplified (i.e. non-nasalized) perfect and supine/past participle forms whose stem-vowels are long. The fourth principal part suffixes -s (twice with consonantal loss) or -t. All examples belong to the third conjugation and are listed here:

A-Pattern - with the identical stem-vowel throughout.

frendo		(frēsūm) (frēnsūm)
fundo	fūdi	fūsum
linquo	līqui	(-lictum)
rumpo	rūpi	(ruptum)
vinco	vīci	(victum)

Exceptions show the perfect tense stem-vowel short ("by nature").

(in) cūmbo	(-cūbui)	(-cūbitum)
scīdo	scīdi < earlier *scīcīdi - WH II, 493-494.	
fīdo	fīdi < *fīfīdi - WH I, 500-501	(fissum)

B-Pattern - with stem-vowel variation in the forms.

frāngo	frēgi	(fractum) frāgenda occurs in Georgics II, 400.
pāngo	pēgi (pēpigi) - WH II, 245-246.	(pactum)
(com) pīngo	-pēgi	(pactum)

Rule 31. Third conjugation vowel-stems (ending in -uo in the present indicative first person singular) retain, in the perfect tense, the short stem-vowel of the present, but lengthen it before the supine/past participle suffix -t. All examples are listed here.

l <u>u</u> o	l <u>ui</u> ³⁶	(l <u>ui</u> ^u turus)
(dī)l <u>u</u> o	-l <u>ui</u>	-lūtum
(pol)l <u>u</u> o	-l <u>ui</u>	-lūtum
(ab)n <u>u</u> o	-n <u>ui</u> ³⁶	-nūtum
sp <u>u</u> o	sp <u>ui</u>	spūtum
s <u>u</u> o	s <u>ui</u>	sūtum
(ind)u <u>o</u>	- <u>ui</u>	-ūtum

Here also belong two apparent exceptions:

solvo < *s <u>e</u> + l <u>u</u> o - WH I, 834-835 under 2. <u>luo</u> .	(solvi)	s <u>o</u> lūtum
--	---------	------------------

volvo < originally trisyllabic: *v <u>o</u> l <u>u</u> o - WH II, 832.	(volvi)	v <u>o</u> lūtum
--	---------	------------------

One exception occurs, whose supine stem-vowel is short:

(ob)r <u>u</u> o	-r <u>ui</u>	-rūtum
------------------	--------------	--------

³⁶Quite unexpected (and not used by Horace or Virgil) is WH's quantification of lūi < earlier lūi (I, 834-835 under 2. luo; and nūi - II, 189-190 under nuo. They also quantify as common the stem-vowel of rutum - II, 453 under 1. ruo. (See above).

Rule 32. Monosyllabic vowel-stem and consonant-stem verbs show a short stem-vowel in their reduplicated perfect-tense stems (as well as in their supine and past participle stems where the latter are relevant). All examples are listed here.

A-Pattern - vowel-stem verbs (occurring only in the first, second and third conjugations).

First Conjugation

dō	dēdi	dātum
stō	stēti	stātum (stāturus)

Second Conjugation

reor	-----	rātus (sum)
------	-------	-------------

One exception has an alternate supine/past participial form with long stem-vowel:

tueor	tūitus: < <u>tūtātus</u> with contraction and CL.
-------	---

Third Conjugation - occasionally with vowel variation in the last two forms.

bibo	bibi	(bibīturus)
(ab) do	-dīdi	-dītum
(con) sisto	-stīti	-stītum

Exceptions show the supine stem-vowel long:

cādo	cēcīdi	(cāsurus)
(oc) cido	-cīdi	-cāsum < *cād-sum or *cād-tum. See Buck, <u>op. cit.</u> , p. 94.

Rule 32 (continued)

B-Pattern - consonant-stem verbs (occurring only in the third conjugation).

First Type - nasalized and with the stem-vowel long by position in the present-tense and the supine/past participle stems; but simplified (i.e. non-nasalized) in the perfect tense stems, sometimes with vowel variation.

-----	^u ^u memini	-----
pāngo	pēpigi -pēgi in compounds	(pactum)
pūngo	pūpigi	(punctum)
tāngo	tētigi	(tactum)
(at) tīngo	-tīgi	

One exception shows the stem-vowel long "by nature" in the supine and past participle stem with, and by reason of, consonantal loss:

tūdo	tūtūdi tū(n)si - WH II, <u>716-717</u>	tūsum tū(n)sum
(rē) tūdo	-tūdi	-tūsum

Second Type - with the present tense and supine/past participle stem-vowel long by position and occasionally varied in the three forms.

dīscō	dīdīci	
(per) cello	-cūli	(-culsum)
analogous to	-pūli - WH I, 225-226)	
pello	pēpūli	(pulsum)

Rule 32 - B-Pattern
Second Type (continued)

One exception shows the supine/past participle stem-vowel long "by nature."

tollo	(sus)tŭlī tŭlī (perfect of defective <u>fēro</u>)	(sub)lātum
(OL <u>tŭlo</u>	*tē-tŭlī (abbreviated above - WH II, <u>688-689</u>).	lātus < *t'lātos with CL.

One most unusual exception retains, in the reduplicated perfect-tense and supine stems, the long ("by nature") stem-vowel of the present tense:

pēdo	pēpēdi	pēdītum
<p>< *pezdo with CL. Compare βδέω "stink" < *bzd - with S; βδελῡφός - WH II, 273-274 under 1. <u>pēdo</u>.</p>		

One exception presents two supine forms, of which one is the syncopated form of the other:

ālo	(ālui)	altum
		ālītum - WH I, <u>31-32</u> .
(co)ālesco	(-ālui)	-ālītum

Third Type - with the present-tense stem-vowel short, the supine/past participle stem-vowel long by position, and varied in the perfect tense.

cāno	cēcīni	(cantum)
pārio	pēpēri	(partum)
(rē)pērio	rep(p)ēri	(-pertum)

Rule 33. A few consonant-stem verbs (mostly intransitive and of the second and third conjugations), lacking a supine (and/or past participle), build a future active participle on an assumed (and regularly formed) supine stem. The future participle retains the stem-vowel quantity (long or short) of the present-tense and (assumed) supine forms.

Second Conjugation

cāleo	(cālītum)	cālīturus
cāreo	(cārītum)	cārīturus
dōleo	(dōlītum)	dōlīturus
nōceo	nōcītum (est)	nōcīturus
pāreo (obey)	(pārītum)	pārīturus
(ad)pāreo (appear)	(pārītum)	pārīturus
plāceo	plācītum	plācīturus
tāceo	(tācītum)	tācīturus
vāleo	(vālītum)	vālīturus

Third and Fourth Conjugation and -io Verbs

fūgio	(fūgītum)	fūgīturus
jācio	(jācītum) jactum with S	jācīturus
mōrior	(mōrītum) mortuus (sum) with S	mōrīturus
ōrior	(ōrītum) ortus (sum) with S	ōrīturus
pārio	(pārītum) partum with S	pārīturus

Rule 33 (continued)

Two exceptions in the first conjugation build the future participle not on the given supine, but on an assumed one, "irregularly" formed:

jūvo

(jūvātum)

jūvātūrus

jūtum with CL

jūtūrus

sōno

(sōnātum)

sōnātūrus

sōnītum

CHAPTER NINE

CONCLUSIONS

It is now the task of this last chapter to collate and summarize, as far as possible, the conclusions suggested by the patterns and analyses of the preceding chapters.

Comparison of the preceding thirty-three rules discovers common quantitative patterns recurring among the nouns and adjectives of the five declensions which make it possible to subsume several rules under one or more patterns. When to these are joined Rule One (concerning the quantity of initial-vowel stems) and Rules 25 and 26 (concerning the vowel-quantity of verbs in their present and perfect tense and supine/past participle stems), most of the thirty-three original rules can be reduced to eight general principles which control the great majority of words³⁷ studied in the preceding chapters.

It should be helpful, therefore, to list these general principles or conclusions before subjecting them to further analysis. They are as follows:

³⁷ The eight principles do not include the rules which attempt to regularize quadrisyllabic and quinesyllabic nouns and adjectives. Nor do they include rules (marked a, b, c subjoined to arabic numerals) which treat special types of words.

I - The stem-vowels a, e, i, o and u are short when initial, and even when preceded by the letter h or j.³⁸

This principle is equally valid for nouns, adjectives and verbs (together with their derivatives). Some examples are ăbies, hăbeo-2, îdoneus, ocellus, jûba.

Important exceptions occur in all these classifications, but hardly such as to nullify the value of the principle.

II - Monosyllabic imparisyllables show the stem-vowel long in the nominative case, but sometimes long, sometimes short, in the genitive case.

Because of its ambivalence in the genitive-case forms, this principle is hard to summarize and to illustrate. Except for vīr, vīri; spēs, spēi and rēs, rei, all illustrations are provided by the third declension: cōs, cōtis; sōl, sōlis, as against bōs, bōvis (and daps, dāpis; crux, crūcis).³⁹

Third declension adjectives, however, are exceptional to the principle stated above, showing a short stem-vowel both in the nominative and genitive cases: (prae)pēs, -pētis; (com)pōs, -pōtis; yet dīs, dītis; pār, pārīs; and plūs, plūrīs occur for etymological reasons.⁴⁰

³⁹Rule 4 with its various patterns.

⁴⁰Rule 17.

III - Dissyllabic parisyllables show the stem-vowel long.

This is borne out in nouns of declensions one, two, three, as, for instance, in bāca; clāvus, dōnum;⁴¹ bīlis, rēte.⁴² Moreover, although the nouns native to the fourth declension have a short stem-vowel (as in dōmus, gēlu), yet the vast majority of nouns in this category are supine derivatives with the stem-vowel long, as in cāsus, flātus.⁴³

Adjectives likewise follow this principle, as in bīmus, -a, -um⁴⁴ and (ad)clivis, -e.⁴⁵

Exceptions occur in a few second declension nouns and adjectives whose nominative singular ends in -ēr: cāpēr and macēr.⁴⁶ But the pattern is so regular as to include also a few third declension adjectives with the same termination: cělēr,

⁴¹Rule 2.

⁴²Rule 5.

⁴³Rule 11 together with its exceptions.

⁴⁴Rule 15.

⁴⁵Rule 18.

⁴⁶Rules 15 and 15a, respectively.

(dē)gēnēr.⁴⁷ Besides these, some very common adjectives of the first three declensions violate the principle: bōnus, mālus;⁴⁸ brēvis, grāvis.⁴⁹

⁴⁷Rule 19.

⁴⁸See exceptions under Rule 15.

⁴⁹See exceptions under Rule 18.

IV - Dissyllabic imparisyllables show the stem-vowel short regardless of the form or quantity (long by position or "by nature," or short) of the genitive case penult.

The most numerous examples occur in the nouns and adjectives of the third declension, such as (nouns) gigas (gigantis), calor, ceres and (adjectives) decens, (bi)color, bilix.⁵⁰ Here also belong a few adjectives of the first and second declensions, like bifer, bifera.⁵¹

A significant number of third declension nouns which suffix -men, -minis regularly show the stem-vowel long: for instance, (dis)crimen, -criminis. (Only columen and tegimen (trisyllabic imparisyllables) violate this rule).⁵²

If viewed in their genitive case (singular) form, these imparisyllables show the same patterns as the following (V infra) trisyllabic parisyllables: the stem-vowel is short, regardless of the form or quantity of the genitive case penult.

⁵⁰See Rule 8 in its various patterns and types, and Rule 19 (for adjectives).

⁵¹See Rule 15a.

⁵²Rule 7.

V - Trisyllabic parisyllables show the stem-vowel short.

Among the nouns, this principle finds a very large number of illustrations, especially in the first three declensions: cāmilla, cāmēlus, cīsiūm; ⁵³
pālumbes, cānālis, stērōpes. ⁵⁴

Nouns of the fourth declension also exemplify the principle: crēpītus. But about half, mostly supine deverbals, show the stem-vowel long. Such is bālātus. ⁵⁵

The principle is also prolific in adjectives of the first three declensions: bēnignus, cānōrus,
bībūlus, bīviūs; ⁵⁶ fōrensis, ānīlis, āqīlis,
ālācer. ⁵⁷

Exceptional adjectival types are frequently derived from dissyllabic noun and adjectives stems and regularly suffix -ālis, -ēlis: crīnālis,
crūdēlis. ⁵⁸

⁵³Rule 3 with its various patterns.

⁵⁴Rule 6 with its various patterns.

⁵⁵Rule 12, together with its exceptions.

⁵⁶Rule 16, with its various patterns.

⁵⁷Rule 20, with its various patterns and types.

⁵⁸Rule 20a.

VI - Trisyllabic imparisyllables show the stem-vowel short.

These are third declension nouns, with a few examples in the fourth declension: pōtestas, cadāver, balātro, dicio; ⁵⁹ and facies. ⁶⁰

A few third declension adjectives also illustrate the principle: lōcuples, melior. ⁶¹

If, again, viewed in their nominative case (singular) form, these imparisyllables are likewise reducible in pattern to the preceding trisyllabic parisyllables. There is a particularly noteworthy pattern-resemblance in: cāsia, clipeus, cisium and dicio ⁶² (as well as in the verb forms: mōneō, mōrior-3, cāpio ⁶³).

⁵⁹Rule 9 and its various patterns and types.

⁶⁰Rule 13.

⁶¹Rule 21.

⁶²See under conclusion IV preceding.

⁶³See below, page 255, under conclusion of the verb syntheses.

VII - In their present-tense stems, verbs (both monosyllabic and dissyllabic in stem) show the stem-vowel short.

It is interesting that this principle embraces only two rules in the body of the text; namely, Rules 25 and 26. It receives abundant illustration from the four conjugations and the -io verbs: cávo and (con)cílio; cáleo; bíbo and fútuó; (a)pério; capío - for monosyllabic verb-stems;⁶⁴ córusco, córono, blátero - for dissyllabic verb-stems.⁶⁵

Exceptions are very numerous, but they are in great part derivatives from dissyllabic nouns and adjectives shown (above in Conclusion II) to have long stem-vowels according to their own principles.

⁶⁴Rule 25 with its analyses of the verbs of the four conjugations and the -io verbs.

⁶⁵Rule 26 with its patterns.

VIII - In their perfect tense and supine/past participle stems, verbs show the stem-vowel long.

Illustrations are abundantly supplied from the four conjugations and the -io verbs:⁶⁶

(ad-jūvo)	-jūvi	-jūtum
(fōveo)	fōvi	fōtum
(crēscō)	crēvi	crētum
(ēdo)	ēdi	ēsum
(fūdo)	fūdi	fūsum
(venio)	vēni	(ventum)
(cāpio)	cēpi	(captum)

Some exceptions occur with the perfect-tense stem-vowel short before another vowel:⁶⁷ (lūo-3), lūi, -lūtum, or with supine stem-vowel short: (coq-nōsco), -nōvi, -nītum.

⁶⁶Rules 28, 29 and 30, with their patterns and types in the conjugations.

⁶⁷Rule 31.

More important exceptions occur in reduplicated perfects (and occasionally supines) whose stem-vowel is short:⁶⁸

(do)

dēdi

dātum

(pango)

pēpigi

(pactum)

⁶⁸Rule 32 with its patterns and types.

The preceding reduction of the rules to eight basic patterns is perhaps sufficient evidence that the vocabulary of Virgil and Horace is amenable to classification, at least as regards the stem-vowel quantities of very many of the nouns, adjectives and verbs which they employ.

Indeed, the vast majority of their nouns and adjectives are dissyllabic and trisyllabic; and if the latter term is allowed to assume to itself dissyllabic and trisyllabic imparisyllables, as suggested above, then four of the eight basic patterns are further reducible to two, which state that (1) dissyllables show the stem-vowel long and (2) trisyllables show the stem-vowel (antepenults) short.

Similarly, two basic patterns (corresponding to the two rules stated in Chapter Eight) adequately describe the stem-vowel quantities of verb-stems in their simple and perfect tense and supine/past participial forms: namely, that (1) the simple (present) tense stem-vowel is short and (2) the perfect-tense and supine/past participial stem-vowels are long.

Granted these two reductions (from thirty-three to eight; and six of the eight to the four above-mentioned), there is some warrant to conclude that six principles control the

stem-vowel quantities of the nouns, adjectives and verbs used by two of Rome's most prolific versifiers.

The number of exceptions to these six basic patterns is, of course, formidable. Yet, that even many of these are not beyond rationalization (especially where it is necessary to explain a long stem-vowel when the rule calls for a short), has been shown by the etymological analyses in the preceding chapters.

The most common reasons assigned for the long stem-vowel where a short is expected have been the following:⁶⁹

- (1) diphthongal resolution (archaic moenus > mūnus;
quaero > (rē) quīro.
- (2) compensating lengthening following consonantal loss
(trans + *mī-t- > trāmes, trāmītis; trans + no >
trāno-l.
- (3) compensating lengthening coupled with syncope
(*fōvē-m- > fōmes, fōmītis; *vōvētom > votum.

⁶⁹In a few instances, even the comprehensive scholarship of Walde-Hofmann and their fellow-researchers hesitates with etymological uncertainty (as in fūnus - I, 568-569 - and frīgus, frīgos - I, 547-548.)

- (4) deverbalization with retention of the long stem-

vowel (clāmo [< cālo-l, as in
 κλ- κλη'-σκω] > clāmor).

- (5) denominalization with retention of the long stem-

vowel (lūdus [< OL loidos] > lūdo-3;⁷⁰ cīvis
 [< OL ceivis as in κειναι] > cīvilis).

On the other hand, rationalization or explanation of a short stem-vowel where the rule calls for a long is a more challenging task. Some little help thereto is available from several sources which must, nevertheless, be used with much caution:

⁷⁰Another aid is available in verb-study which is only slightly referred to in Chapter Eight; namely, the principle that verbs suffixing the aorist-s normally have the present-tense stem-vowel long. These examples will suffice for many others: lūceo-luxi; dūco-duxi. An exception is tēgo-texi. Contrariwise, verbs whose perfect tenses suffix -āv-, -ui-, -iv- generally show the present (and perfect) tense stem-vowel short. Examples are cāvo-cāvavi; cāleo-cālui; pēto-pētivi. But the latter principle should subserve Rule 25.

- (1) Greek loanwords: *χορός* - chōrus; *κρητήρ* - crāter.
 (2) Greek cognates: *δόλος* - dōlus; *νέ(φ)ος* - novus;
κυών, κύνός - cānis; *βραχός* - brevis.⁷¹
 (3) deverbals (when derived from, or concurrently built
 on the same root as, the present-tense stems): vāgon
vāgus; fūgio; fūga.
 (4) denominatives: pēs, pēdis; pēdum; fōres; (bī)fōris.

Not included in the preceding reductions are the rules describing (1) monosyllabic imparisyllables (nouns and adjectives of the third declension), (2) quadrisyllabic and quinesyllabic parisyllables (nouns and adjectives of the first, second and third declensions) and imparisyllables (nouns of the third and fifth declensions), and (3) monosyllabic vowel-stem verbs.

Although not amenable to more simple reduction, the cumulative number of these recalcitrant words and patterns does not seem large enough to impair the value of the preceding

⁷¹Caution is necessary here since Greek cognates, like Latin words, may show the same root with a long or a short stem-vowel. The perfect parallel, with shifting vowel sequence is shown in: fido-3, fidus: fides, fidelis and *πείθω*, *πείθος*, -η, -ον: *πείθῶνος*. Compare also gnōsco-3 and nota.

reduced classifications. Moreover, certain etymological principles can be invoked, at times, to help standardize even the irregularities.

(1) In the analysis of monosyllabic imparisyllables,⁷² recourse to the following methods have been of some help:

(a) Greek cognate forms: $\beta\acute{o}\acute{o}s$, $\beta\acute{o}(f)\acute{o}s$: bōs,
bovis.

(b) Classification of deverbal nouns in -x with lengthened stem-vowel as in (lēx) lēgis, (rēx) rēgis, (vōx) vōcis: lēgo, rēgo, vōco.

(c) Nominative-case consonantal loss: cōr(d),
fēl(n-), pār(s), pāris.

(2) Quadrisyllabic and quinesyllabic nouns and/or adjectives of the first, second⁷³ and third declensions⁷⁴ are structurally of two kinds: they are either prefixed compounds (whose second element is rarely found in simple form and the vowel of whose initial syllable therefore becomes the "ad hoc" stem-vowel) or suffixed compounds (whose first element consists

⁷²Rules 4 and 17 with exceptions.

⁷³Rules 3a-f and 16a-f.

⁷⁴Rules 10 (nouns) and 22, 23, 24 (adjectives).

of a stem with vowel-quantity usually discoverable from principles heretofore explained).

These two facts suggest the chief methods available for determining the stem-vowel quantity of words in these categories; namely,

(a) the vowel-quantity of the prefixes (usually long by position or "by nature"): dēliciaē, dīlūdium, contāgium; retināculum, redīmīculum; ēgelidus; sēmipūtātus.

(b) retention (as long or short) of the stem-vowel quantity of the derivative source-word:⁷⁵

(fīdus) > fīdūcus > fīdūcia; vīnum > vīnārius;
canis > cānicūla; cēres, cērēris > cērēālis;
mīror-1 > mīrābilis; gēnēro-1 > gēnērātor;
quēror-3 > quērī-mōnia; (vīgīlo-1) > vīgīlans >
vīgīlantia; cālīco > cālīqīnōsus; (vāleo-2) >
vālētūdo, vālētūdīnis.

⁷⁵With rare exceptions (as when various derivatives build now on an aboriginal long, now on a short, stem-vowel - fides fīdelis: fīdo-3 > fīdus, foedus), this method solves stem-vowel quantity problems of most words of more than three syllables.

(c) Greek loanwords retaining the vowel-quantities

of the Greek: *κωνωπειον* - cōnōpium;

κωμωδία - cōmoedia; *κολοκάσια* -
cōlocasia.

Likewise, in the analysis of quadrisyllabic imparisyllables (nouns of the third and fifth declensions⁷⁶), the methods just suggested are again serviceable; namely,

(d) the vowel-quantity of prefixes (usually long by position or "by nature"): sēmī-hōmo; prō-gēnēs, but mērī-dies.

(e) retention (as long or short) of the stem-vowel quantity of the derivative source-word:

vāleo-vālērē > vālētūdo; cānus > cānītēs.

(3) The problem of analyzing monosyllabic vowel-stem verbs⁷⁷ is perhaps best resolved by reference to:

(a) the quantitative rules for final syllables:

1 - long are final -ās, -ēs: stās, stēs.

2 - long are monosyllabic imperatives, second personal singular: stā, (rē) plē (except in the third conjugation: (con) dē.)

⁷⁶Rules 10 and 14.

⁷⁷Rule 26b.

3 - short are final -ā^ut, -ē^ut, -ēm^u: stāt^u, stēt^u,
stem^u.

4 - common are final -ō^u(r): stō^u, fō^ur.

(b) the principle that dissyllabic forms have the stem-vowel long: stāmus, stābam, stārem.

The two exceptions remaining are dō^u-dare^u and
(con) dō^u-dere^u, whose treatment in the text is
adequate.

In spite of the large number of exceptions discovered and analyzed under the various rules, definite patterns of stem-vowel quantity do seem to emerge from the study of the nouns, adjectives and verbs in the vocabulary of Virgil and Horace. Indeed, given the fact that all of Virgil's work and that of Horace, exclusively of the Odes, was written in the dactylic hexameter, it should have been anteriorly possible to surmise that such would be the case. For versification, especially when quantitatively measured, is impossible unless large numbers of words fall into the same, or similar, patterns.

The purpose of this study, as intimated in the introductory chapter, was practical, rather than theoretical: it

sought to establish (almost visual) norms whereby the stem-vowel quantity of certain words could be immediately determined. But theory was necessarily invoked when the analysis of exceptions required the help of etymology. No doubt, this is only proper: no Latin (or Greek) scholar can be ignorant of, or ignore, the history of his language. Perhaps the present effort will prove to be worthwhile, even if it will have achieved nothing more than to underscore this fact.

Appendix A

Further Illustrations of Rule 1 in Chapter Two

(Stem-vowel is initial letter)

Rule 1. Further illustrations. Nouns, adjectives, and verbs are indiscriminately listed in alphabetical sequence.

ā-, hā-, iā- initial

ābies	adamantinus	alumna
acanthus	aditus	alumnus
acerbo-1	ador	amabilis
acerbus	adoreus	amaracus
acernus, a, um	adulescens	amarantus
acerra	adulter	amaror-1
acervus	adytum	amaror-1
acesco-3	aenus	amarus
acetum	agaso, onis	amator
acidus	agellus	amellus
acies	ager	ames, itis
acinaces, is	agilis	amicio-4
acinum, i	ago-3	amicitia
acinum, i	agito-1	amiculus
acipenser	alabaster	amicus
aconitum	alacer	amo-1
acumen	alienus	amoenus
acuo-3	aliquis	amomum
acus	alo-3	amor
acutus	alius	amurca

ānethum	apis	asellus
anhelitus	apium	asilus
anhelo-1	aqua	asinus
anhelus	aquila	atavus
anicla, ae	aquilo	avaritia
anilis	aquor-1	avarus
anima	aquor-1	avena
animus	aquosus	avens
anus, us	aranea	aveo-2
aper	arator	avidus
aperio-4	aries	avis
apex	arista	avitus
apio-3	aro-1	avus
hābena	habito-1	harundineus
habeo-2	habitus	harundo
habilis	(h)arena	haruspex
habitabilis	(h)arenosus	
jāceo-2	jaculo-1	
jacio-3	jaculum	

ē-, hē-, jē- initial

ēbulum	egeo-2	epulo-1
ebur	egestus	epulor-1
eburnus	elegus	equa
echinus	elementum	eques
edax	elephantus	equinus
edo-3-eat	emo-3 (red) imo-3	equito-1
egenus	epulae	equus
(h) ēbenus	hebes	
hebeo-2	habeto-1	

jēcur

i-, hi- initial

īdoneus	imitor-1	iter
imago	inanis	itero-1
imitabilis	inula	
hibiscus	hirudo	
hilaris	hirundo	

ō-, hō-, jō- initial

ōcellus	olor	opulento-1
oculus	olorinus	opulentus
odium	onager	opus
odor	onero-1	opusculum
odoro-1	onus	orichalcum
odorus	onustus	origo
olea	opacus	orior-4
oleo-2-grow	opella	oryza
oleum	opera	os, ossis
olidus	operio-4	ovile
oliva	opifex	ovilis
olivetum	opimus	ovis
olivifer	ops, opis	ovo-1
olivum	opulencia	
(h) ōlitor	holusculum	
(h) olus	(h) omasus	
jōcur	jocus	(Jovis)

ŭ-, hŭ-, jŭ- initial

ŭlula	ululo-1	uterque
ululatus	uter	uterus
(h) ŭmerus	humo-1	
humilis	humus	
jŭba	jugulum	juvenor-1
jubar	jugum	juventa
jubeo-2	juvenalis	juventas
jugalis	juvenca	juventus
jugo-1	juvencus	juvo-1
jugulo-1	juvenis	

Appendix B

Further Illustrations of Rules 2 and 3 in Chapter Three

(Nouns of the First and Second Declensions)

Rule 2. Further Illustrations.

bāca	fagus	limus	phimus
beta	fama	linum	phoca
bigae	famum	lora	pila
bruma	fatum	lorum	pilum
cena	figus	lucus	plaga (blow)
cepa (caepa)	filum	ludus	pluma
cera	frenus (fraenum)	luna	pomum
cetra (caetra)	fucus (1 & 2)	malus (1 & 2)	pratun
clava	fumus	meta	prelum
clavus	fusus	mica	promus
colum	gleba (glaeba)	mima	prora
conus	(g)nata	morum	pruna
(con)viva	(g)natus	mula	prunus (prunum)
copa (caupa)	gyrus	mulus	
creta	lama	murus	puga (pyga)
cupa	lana	musa	qualus
cura	lena	nasus	ramus
diva	letum	nidus	rana
divus	libum	nodus	remus
donum	libra	nugae	rima
dumus	lima	pagus	ripa

Rule 2 - Further illustrations (continued)

rīvus	spica	sudum	velum
ruga	spina	sura	vena
ruta	spinus	tabum	vicus
sacrum	spira	talus	vinum
scala	spuma	tela	virus
scriba	squama	telum	vita
scutum	stiva	tofus	votum
seta (saeta)	sucus	tophus	zona

Rule 3. Further illustrations. A-Pattern.

bātillum	cothurnus	magister
cabellus	crocotta	magistra
cachinnus	culullus	medulla
camilla	cylindrus	metallum
canistrum	favilla	minister
capella	fenestra	ministra
capillus	feretrum	mitella
capistrum	flagellum	noverca
carectum	gemellus	palaestra
catella	genesta	papilla
caterva	labellum	patella
catillus	lacerna	pharetra
caverna	lacerta	podagra
cerebrum	lacertus	popellus
cheragra	lapillus	pusillus
chiragra	latebra	sagitta
colubra	libellus	sacellum
columba	ligustrum	salictum
columna	lucellus	senecta
corolla	lucerna	sepulcrum
corymbus	macellus	sigillum

Rule 3. Further illustrations.

A-Pattern (continued)

sūbulcus	tabella	tyrannus
suburra	taberna	virectum
susurrus	talentum	viretum

B-Pattern.

cāmēlus	farina	phaselus
camena	figura	poeta
caminus	galerus	popina
carina	grabatus	querela (querella)
catena	lacuna	
cicada	lageos	racemus
cicuta	lagoena	rapina
cinaedus	litura	rosetum
cloaca	loquela	trapetus
colonus	lupinus	tribunus
cometes	marita	tributum
corona	maritus	tropaeum
cuculus	moretum	venenum
culina	myrica	volaema (volema)
cuminum	palatum	
diota	papyrus	

Rule 3. Further illustrations. C-Pattern

băcŭlum	fabula	patera
balanus	famula	patina
barathrum	famulus	pedica
calamus	ferula	pelagus
calathus	fulica	philyra
camera	feminŭ	platanus
capulus	laganum	polypus
casula	lapathus	populus
catulus	lasanus	sagulum
cerasus	loculus	satira
cinara	macula	satura
cithara	manica	satyrus
coluber	medica	scopulus
corylus	medicus	siligua
crotalum	merula	situla
cumera	modulus	speculum
cumulus	monitum	stabulum
cytissus	nebula	stimulus
digitus	numerus	stipula
domina	papula	stomachus
dominus	parochus	strigula (strigulus)

Rule 3 - C-Pattern (continued)

tábŭla	trutina	vitula
thalamus	tunica	vitulus
titulus	trichila	zephyrus
tribulus (tribolus)		

D-Pattern

cásia	lituus	spatium
cavea	lolium	spolium
chorea	minium	statua
cisium	modius	strophium
cuneus	muria	studium
clipeus	palea	tilia
fluvius	platea	tinea
folium	pluvia	tinia
fovea	pluvius	topia
furia	preciae	trabea
galea	pretium	trahea
genius	puteus	trivium
gladius	senium	venia
gremium	socius	vicia
laqueus	solium	vitium

Rule 3a. Further illustrations. Quadrisyllables - A-Class.

con ^u cilium	lanicium	principium
conjugium	lucinium	prodigium
conloquium	notitia	reliquiae
consilium	materia	remigium
dē ^u līciae	militia	servitium
desidia	navigium	solstitium
diluvium	nequitia	subsidium
dimidium	notitia	supercilium
divitiae	perfidia	supplicium
fastidium	primitiae	tugurium
fla ^u sitium	praesidium	

(All instances of the quadrisyllables (Classes B, C, D and E) and of the quinesyllables are given in the body of the text, Chapter Three).

Addenda: Two words of five syllables:

pū^udīcītia

sū^upercīlium

Appendix C

Further Illustrations of Rules 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9

in Chapter Four

(Nouns of the Third Declension)

Rule 4. Further Illustrations.

A-Pattern - with genitive stem-vowel (also) long.

cōs	fas	mos	ros	vas (vasis)
crus	flos	mus	rus	vis (vires)
dos	lis	pus	tus	

B-Pattern - with genitive stem-vowel short.

crux (crūcis)	nex	prex
dux	nux	vix (vicis)
fax	nix	(con jux)
grex	pix	

Rule 5. Further Illustrations.

bīlis	frater	pubes
biris	grates	renes
ciris	labes	rete
civis	manes	rupes
clades	mater	sedes
clavis	moles	strages
crates	naves	vates
crinis	naris	vepres
finis	panis	vitis
funis	proles	

Rule 5 (continued)

Note also:

com-pāges

prae-sēpe

Rule 6. (All examples are listed in the body of the text).

Rule 7. Further Illustrations.

crīmen	limen	semen
(dis)crimen	lumen	(sub)temen
flamen 1 & 2	momen	stramen
gramen	numen	vimen

Rule 8. Further Illustrations.

(All examples of the A-Pattern are given in the body of the text).

B-Pattern

First Type

cālor	labor	sonor
color	liquor	soror
dator	pavor	stupor
decor	pudor	tepor
dolor	rigor	timor
favor	rubor	tremor
fragor	sapor	tenor
fremor	sator	tumor
furor	sopor	vapor

Second Type

drāco	ligo	strabo
dolo	nero	trigo
lātro	rapo	

C-Pattern

First Type

cēres	genus	procer
cicer	latus	siser
cinis	piper	venus

Rule 8 - C-Pattern (continued)

Second Type

dēcus	glomus	pecus
(de) dēcus	lepus	penus
femur	nemus	scelus

Third Type

cālix	filex	podex
carex	filix	rumen
culex	frutex	salix
culix	latex	silex

Fourth Type

cāput	pedes	seges
comes	poples	

Fifth Type

lāpis	pugil	vepres
merops	tripes	vigil
pecus	tripus	

Rule 9. Further Illustrations.

A-Pattern

cicatrix	senectus	voluptas
nomisma	vetustas	sacerdos
potestas	voluntas	supellex
		satelles

B-Pattern

First Type

cadaver	papaver	salutor
foramen	propago	senator
levamen	putator	virago
	sacrator	vorago

Second Type (All examples are given in the body of the text).

Third Type

bitumen	lacunar	tribunal
cacumen	legumen	volumen

Rule 9 (continued)

C-Pattern

First Type

bălătro	feritas	palear
cînîflo	fidicen	paries (-etis)
cōlūmen	genitor	requies (-etis)
cucumis	genitrix	specimen
domitor	laquear	tegimen
domitrix	meretrix	tegumen
facinus	nebulo	

Second Type

dicio	regio	(re)ligio
ditio	satio	(se)ditio
legio	statio	(super)stitio
ratio	(pro)ditio	

Rule 10. (All examples are listed in the body of the text).

Appendix D

Further Illustrations of Rule 11 in Chapter Five

(Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Declensions)

Rule 11. Further Illustrations.

dōmus	lacus	situs
fretus (fretum)	manus	specus
gelu	metus	status
genu	nurus	tribus
gradus	sinus	veru

Rules 12, 13 and 14. (All examples are listed in the body of the text).

Appendix E

Further Illustrations of Rules 15, 15a, 16, 16a, b, e, in

Chapter Six

(Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions)

Rule 15. Further Illustrations.

bīmus	flavus	provus	spretus
bini	gratus	primus	totus
brutus	lotus (lautus)	promus	trimus
crudus	latus	pronus	tutus
canus	mirus	purus	udus
carus	mutus	quinus	unus
denus	natus	rarus	vanus
dirus	nonus	ravus	varus
divus	notus	sanus	verus
durus	nudus	senus	vivus
fetus	planus	serus	
fidus	plenus	solus	

Rule 15a. Further Illustrations.

bīfer	niger	scaber
lacer	piger	tener
macer	ruber	uter
miser	sacer	vafer

Rule 16. Further Illustrations.

A-Pattern

benignus	nefandus	rotundus
colurnus	nefastus	scelestus
coruscus	novellus	salignus
disertus	paternus	secundus
malignus	petulcus	sinister
maniplus	propinquus	superbus
modestus	protervus	supernus
molestus	pusillus	tremendus
		vetustus

B-Pattern

cānōrus	lutosus	quietus
comatus	marinus	remotus
caducus	meracus	serenus
caprinus	napaeus	severus
decorus	novenus	sonorus
dolosus	petitus	soporus
ferinus	peritus	supinus
fragosus	procerus	supremus
fricatus	profanus	togatus
lupatus	pudicus	treceni
	quadrinus	virosus

Rule 16 (continued)

C-Pattern

bĭjŭgus	melicus	solidus
bibulus	modicus	subitus
cupidus	nitidus	superus
calidus	patulus	tepidus
decumus	pavidus	timidus
decimus	placidus	tragicus
gelidus	profugus	tremulus
geminus	properus	trepidus
gravidus	querulus	tumidus
lepidus	rabidus	tumulus
liquidus	rapidus	validus
madidus	rutilus	vegetus
magicus	rigidus	vetulus

D-Pattern

bivĭus	niveus	riguus
capreus	nocuus	roseus
croceus	patrius	rubeus
dubius	patruus	vacuus
medius	piceus	varius
nimius	pluvius	viduus
		vitreus

Rule 16a. Further Illustrations.

Quadrisyllables - A-Class

adsíduus	eximius	perpetuus
ambiguus	femineus	populeus
continguus	funereus	praecipuus
conspiciuus	gramineus	purpureus
continuus	indiguus	sidereus
dividuus	ingenuus	triticeus
egregius	innocuus	vimineus
exiguus	inriguus	vipereus

Rule 16b. Further Illustrations.

Quadrisyllables - B-Class

First Type (All examples are given in the body of the text).

Rule 16b - B-Class (continued)

Second Type

ēgēlīdus	invalidus	quadrupedans
fatīdicus	legitimus	regificus
exanimus	lucifugus	ridiculus
indigenus	luteolus	sacrilegus
indomitus	munificus	tabidulus
inmodicus	navigragus	tergeminus
inpavidus	nubigena	turicremus
inplacidus	praevalidus	unanimus
innumerus	quadrifidus	undecimus
intrepidus	quadrijugus	velivolus

Third Type (All examples are given in the body of the text).

Rule 16e. Further Illustrations.

Quadrisyllables - E-Class

First Type

fūrībundus	manifestus	rubicundus
lutulentus	opulentus	timefactus
moribundus	puḍibundus	tremebundus
		truculentus

Rule 16e - E-Class (continued)

Second Type

duōdēni	lapidosus	recidivus
furiatus	latebrosus	resupinus
generosus	maculosus	salebrosus
genuinus	malesuadus	sinuosus
inimicus	nemorosus	spatiosus
inopinus	ocreatus	tabulatus
lacrimosus	peregrinus	tenebrosus
	pharetratus	vitiosus

Rule 16f. (All examples are given in the body of the text).

Appendix F

Further Illustrations of Rules 18, 19, 20, 20a,
22, 23 and 24 in Chapter Seven
(Adjectives of the Third Declension)

Rule 18. Further Illustrations.

acer	mitis	putris
(ad)clivis	(com)munis	qualis
comis	(im)munis	(bi)remis
(in)famis	(in)plumis	suavis
jugis	(in)plubis	talix
levis - smooth	(e)nodis	vilis
(im)manis	(in)punis	

Rule 19. Further Illustrations.

A-Pattern

decens	potens	(im)pudens
frequens	recens	(in)solens
(bi)patens	repens	

B-Pattern

atrox	fugax	sagax
(bi)color	loquax	salax
dicax	minax	sequax
edax	minor	tenax
(ef)ficax	minus	(per)tinax
ferax	procax	(per)vicax
ferox	rapax	vagax
		vorax

Rule 19 (continued)

C-Pattern

bīlīx	(de) gener	trilīx
bipes	memor	triplex
celer	pugil	vetus
duplex	teres	vigil

Rule 20. Further Illustrations.

A-Pattern

fōrensis	perennīs	sequester
paluster	rebellīs	
pedester	salebris	

B-Pattern

ānīlis	ovīlis	(curulīs)
(h)erīlis	senīlis	(īnanīs)
fabrīlis	virīlis	

C-Pattern

First Type

āgīlis	gracīlis	simīlis
docīlis	habīlis	stabīlis
facīlis	humīlis	sterīlis
fragīlis	parīlis	

Rule 20 - C-Pattern (continued)

Second Type

ālācer	hilaris	viridis
celeber	saluber	volucer
(in) columis	tenuis	

Rule 20a. Further Illustrations.

crīnālis	funalis	regalis
crudelis	letalīs	rivalis
dotalis	muralis	talaris
fatalis	natalis	venalis
feralis	navalis	vitalis

Rule 21. (All examples are given in the body of the text).

Rule 22. Further Illustrations.

cēreālis	genitalis	penetralis
capitalis	glacialis	pluvialis
fluvialis	(ex) itialis	popularis
furialis	muliebris	puerilis
genialis	mediocris	

Rule 23. Further Illustrations.

mīrābilis	(ex) orabilis	(ir) ritabilis
mutabilis	placabilis	spirabilis

Rule 24. Further Illustrations.

hābītābīlis	numerabilis	(dis) sociabilis
lacrimabilis	penetrabilis	(ex) superabilis
memorabilis	revolubilis	tolerabilis
miserabilis	(ex) saturabilis	venerabilis

Appendix G

Further Illustrations of Rules 25 and 26

in Chapter Eight, Part I

(The Present-Tense Stems of Verbs of the

Four Conjugations and the -io verbs)

Rule 25. Further Illustrations.

First Conjugation

First Type

cávo	gravo	nato	roto
calo	(ad) juvo	neco	sacro
(con) cito	labo	nego	(con) secro
cremo	lavo	nigro	seco
cubo	levo	novo	sono
crepo	(ad) ligo	paro	strigo
(de) dico	liquo	peto	tono
dolo	lito	plico	vaco
domo	loco	precor	vagor
flagro	mico	probo	veto
(per) foro	minor	puto	vibro
frico	migro	quadro	voco
fugo	(per) molo	rigo	voló
(per) furo	moror	rogo	vomo
			voro

Rule 25 - First Conjugation (continued)

Second Type

(con) cilio	lanio	sinuo	(con) tinuo
crucio	radio	spatior	vario
furio	remeo	spolior	viduo
glacio	satio	socio	vitio
laqueo	(con) silior	tenuo	

Second Conjugation

cāleo	licet	piget	stupeo
careo	liqueo	placeo	taceo
caveo	madeo	(dis)pliceo	teneo
decet	maneo	pudet	(con) tineo
doceo	medeor	(re)pleo	tepeo
doleo	mereo (r)	rigeo	timeo
fateor	(pro)mineo	rubeo	tumeo
(con) fiteor	moneo	scateo	valeo
faveo	moveo	sedeo	vereor
foveo	niteo	(ad) sideo	video
jaceo	noceo	sileo	vigeo
lateo	pateo	soleo	vireo
libet	paveo	studeo	voveo

Rule 25 (continued)

Third Conjugation

First Type

bībo	furo	premo	sino
cado	geno	(com)primo	(con)sulo
(re)cido	gero	queror	strepo
cano	lavo	rego	tego
(re)cino	lego	(cor)rigo	tero
colo	(col)ligo	rudo	traho
coquo	lino	scabo	tremo
(oc)culo	loquor	sequor	veho
fero	meto	sero (1 & 2)	volo (velle)
fremo	peto	(dis)sido	

Second Type

fūtuo	minuo	(re)stituo
metuo	statuo	tribuo

Fourth Conjugation

(a)p̄rio	nequeo	(red)imio	(trans)silio
ferio	polio	(re)perio	sitio
(de)inio	potior	salio	venio

-io verbs of the Third and Fourth Conjugations

cāpio	(de) ficio	(ab) icio	quatio
(de) cipio	fodio	morior	rapio
cupio	fugio	(co) orior	(de) ripio
(de) cutio	gradior	pario	sapio
<*quatio			
WH II, 399-400 (pro) gredior		patior	(de) sipio
(cale) facio	jacio	(per) petior	(de) spicio

Addenda: prefixed compounds of facio:

lābē-fācio	pătē-fācio	tēpē-fācio
mādē-fācio	stūpē-fācio	trēmē-fācio

Rule 26. Further Illustrations.

A-Pattern

First Conjugation

cōrusco	ministro	rotundo
frequento	propinquo	secundo

Second Conjugation (There are no examples).

Rule 26 - A-Pattern (continued)

Third Conjugation

cāpesso	(de) litesco	patesco	rubesco
capesco	macresco	(per) timesco	senesco
(de) hisco	madesco	(con) ticesco	silesco
facesso	nigresco	(con) tremisco	suesco
fatisco	nitesco	prehendo	tepesco
gravesco	pacisco	quiesco	tremesco
laccessco	paciscor	riguesco	tumesco
			viresco

Fourth Conjugation (There are no examples).

B-Pattern

First Conjugation

cōrōno	recuso	soporo	veneno
decoro	refuto	supino	voluto
fatigo	saluto	trucido	
laboro	sereno	vaporo	

Rule 26 (continued)

C-Pattern

First Conjugation

blātēro	gemino	numero	stabulo
celebro	genero	pavito	stimulo
celero	glomero	penetro	strepito
(prae)cipito	lacero	peragro	simulo
comitor	lacrimo	populor	stomachor
crepito	maculo	propero	supero
cubito	medico (r)	reboo	temero
cumulo	meditor	recito	terebro
dominor	memoro (r)	rogito	titubo
domito	minitor	rutilo	tolero
dubito	miseror	saturor	trepido
duplico	moderor	scelero	tumulo
fabrico	modulor	(ad) similo	veneror
fodico	monito	solido	vigilo
fugito	negito	speculor	volito

Second, Third and Fourth Conjugations (All examples are given in the body of the text).

Rule 26a. (All examples are discussed in the body of the text).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I - Word Sources

1. Hirtzel, F. A. (recog.) P. Vergili Maronis Opera. Oxonii: e typ. Clarend., reprinted 1959.
2. Wickham, E. C. (recog.) et H. W. Garrod (curav.) Q. Horati Flacci Opera. Oxonii: e typ. Clarend., reprinted 1959.
3. Wetmore, M. N. Index Verborum Vergilianus. 3e. Auflage. Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1961.
4. Cooper, L. (ed.) A Concordance of the Works of Horace. Photographically reprinted. New York: Barnes and Noble Inc., 1961.

II - Works of Etymology

5. Walde, A. and Hofmann, J. B. Lateinisches Etymologisches Woerterbuch. Vols. I and II. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitaetsbuchhandlung, 1938.
6. Buck, C. D. Comparative Grammar of Latin and Greek. Eighth impression. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1962.
7. Lewis, C. T. and Short, C. A Latin Dictionary. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1962 impression.
8. Palmer, L. R. The Latin Language. London: Faber and Faber Limited. (There is no publication date).

III - Works on Prosody**

9. Noel, F. Gradus ad Parnassum. Paris: Librairie Le Normant, 1853.
10. Butler, L. T. Exercises in Latin Versification. New York: Allyn and Bacon, 1917.
11. The New Yenni Latin Grammar. New York: Allyn and Bacon, 1920.

**Only works cited in the analytical chapters (Two-Eight) are listed here in the order of importance.

APPROVAL SHEET

The thesis submitted by Emmett M. Bienvenu, S.J. has been read and approved by three members of the Department of Classical Studies.

The final copies have been examined by the director of the thesis and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated, and that the thesis is now given final approval with reference to content, form, and mechanical accuracy.

The thesis is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts.

September 27, 1965
Date

L. Herbert Abel Ph.D.
Signature of Adviser