

CHAPTER 9

As third declension nouns are both the most common and perhaps the most difficult of nouns, so are third conjugation verbs the most common and the most difficult of verbs. The difficulties that third conjugation verbs present are not introduced in this chapter; they are confined to the future and the perfect tenses. Nonetheless, you will notice that, unlike the first two conjugations, especially the first, there is no set pattern for third conjugation principal parts; third conjugation verbs will usually undergo a significant stem change between the second and third principal parts, a change which must be memorized as part of learning your vocabulary. The first and second person pronouns are also introduced.

Terms to Know

third conjugation
pronoun
personal pronoun

42. Third Conjugation

1. In which vowel does the third conjugation stem end?
2. What are the two forms in the present tense where third *-iō* verbs differ from regular third conjugation verbs?

- With the introduction of third and third *-iō* verbs, three types of verbs will use *-ere* as the present active infinitive ending; it becomes imperative then to be able to distinguish among these three types of verbs (less so between third and third *-iō* but more so between third and second).
 - While the second conjugation *-ēre* uses a long *-ē-* and the third conjugation *-ere* uses a short *-e-*, not every text will include these long marks; you will need another way to tell them apart.
 - When the present active infinitive does not conclusively determine conjugation (and the *-ere* is the only ending that will introduce such ambiguity), the first principal part will make the final determination of conjugation; use the chart below as a guide.

-eō, -ēre = *second conjugation, e.g. sedeō, sedēre*

-ō, -ere = *third conjugation, e.g. agō, agere*

-iō, -ere = *third conjugation -io, e.g. capiō, capere*

Flōrea rūra cōlis, herbōsō caespite gaudēs,
 frondibus arboreīs pignera parva fovēs.
 Cantibus ecce tuīs recrepant arbusta canōris,
 consonat ipsa suīs frondea silva comīs. 10

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1. In the above passage, identify the one third conjugation infinitive.
 2. In the above passage, identify the four third conjugation present indicative forms.
Note: *cōlis* in line 7 is a third conjugation verb, but because of the *-s* ending and its overlap with noun endings, it is difficult to identify; it is not counted as one of the four.
 3. In the above passage, identify the four first conjugation verbs.
 4. In lines 7-8, identify the two second conjugation verbs.

Third Conjugation Present Imperative Text

Plautus, *Menaechmi* 1162. This is the final line in Plautus' play. Messenio, the slave of Sosicles, who has just (re)introduced the twin brothers to each other and in the process has won his freedom, now closes the play.

nunc, spectātōrēs, valēte et nōbīs clārē plaudite.

Vocabulary

spectātōr, -ōris (*m.*). spectator; audience (*in pl.*)

plaudō, -ere. to applaud, to cheer, to make noise

1. What are the two imperatives?
2. What are their conjugations?
3. Using the vocabulary above, translate the line.
4. What case is *spectātōrēs*?

Third Conjugation Present Imperative Text

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 1.1-4. Ovid's *Metamorphoses* states its theme in its title: change. In his prologue, excerpted here, Ovid describes what he envisions both for the theme and content of the poem, and its long-term literary significance.

In nova fert animus mūtātās dīcere formās
corpora; dī, coeptīs (nam vōs mūtāstis et illa)
aspīrāte meīs prīmāque ab orīgine mundi
ad mea perpetuum dēdūcite tempora carmen.

1. In the above passage, identify the one present active infinitive.
2. In the above passage, identify the one present indicative verb. (*Mūtāstis* in the second line is a present indicative verb, but is a poetic form that has not been learned yet; there is another, more obvious, verb to be identified.)
3. In the above passage, identify the two present imperatives. What conjugation does each belong to?

Third Conjugation Present Imperative Text

Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus* 1394-5. Palaestrio, the crafty slave, and Periplectomenus, the kindly old man, have conspired to trap Pyrgopolynices, the Miles Gloriosus. They lure him into the house of Periplectomenus, where a woman playing the part of Periplectomenus' wife throws herself at him. Periplectomenus of course discovers them and, in this excerpt, is dragging Pyrgopolynices out of the house to have him flogged and killed. Those threats are all part of the plan.

Periplectomenus. Dūcite istum; sī nōn sequitur, rapite
sublīmen forās; facite inter terram atque caelum ut siet;
discindite.

1. In the above passage, identify the four imperatives.
2. What do the endings tell you about the audience for these commands?

The form *siet* in line 1395 is an archaic form of the present subjunctive of *sum*.

1. What are the four third conjugation imperatives in the excerpt?
2. Although it ends in an *-e*, why is *effluere* in line 451 not an imperative? Give two reasons for your answer, one grammatical and one contextual.
3. What is the tense and conjugation of *iacēs* in line 448?

Third Conjugation Present Imperative Text

Ave maris stella 9-12. Mary's power to change for the better people's lives is described.

Solve vincla reīs,
prōfer lūmen caecīs,
mala nostra pelle,
bona cuncta posce.

Vocabulary

solvō, -ere. to loosen, to break	malum, -ī. evil
vinclum, -ī. chain	pellō, -ere. to banish, to eliminate
reus, -ī. prisoner	bonum, -ī. good
prōferō, prōferre. to offer	cunctus, -a, -um. all
lūmen, lūminis. light	poscō, -ere. to demand
caecus, -ī. blind person	

1. In the above passage, identify the four imperatives.
2. Translate the passage.

Third Conjugation Present Imperative Text

Plautus, *Menaechmi* 1009-1019. The father of Menaechmus' wife has returned with men to punish Menaechmus for the shame he has dealt to her. Messenio, Sosicles' slave, sees these men roughing up Menaechmus and, thinking Menaechmus is his master Sosicles, intervenes. Menaechmus, grateful for the assistance, thinks a stranger has come to help. In this excerpt, Menaechmus and Messenio collaborate to fend off the men. Once they are successful, they will have a confusing exchange in which Menaechmus professes never to have seen Messenio (which he hasn't) and Messenio wonders why his master refuses to recognize him. This exchange will lead to the recognition scene between the two brothers.

Messenio. Immō et operam dabō et dēfendam et subvenībō sēdulō.
 Numquam tē patiar perīre, mē perīrest aequius. 1010
Ēripe oculum istīc, ab umero quī tenet, ere, tē obsecrō.
 Hīsce ego iam sēmentem in ōre faciam pugnōsque obseram.
 Maximō hercle hodiē malō vostrō istunc fertis. Mittite.
Menaechmus. Teneō ego huic oculum. **Messenio.** Face ut oculi
 locus in capite appāreat.
 Vōs scelestī, vōs rapācēs, vōs praedōnēs. **Lorarii.** Periimus. 1015
Obsecrō hercle. **Messenio.** Mittite ergō. **Menaechmus.** Quid mē
 vōbīs tactiōst?
Pecte pugnīs. **Messenio.** Agite, abīte, fugite hinc in malam crucem.
 Em tibi etiam: quia postrēmus cēdis, hoc praemī ferēs.
 Nimis bene ōra commētāvī atque ex meā sententiā.

1. Complete the table below with the requested information about the underlined verbs in the above excerpt.

Some forms that have not yet been learned have been done for you. Those that are partially done have left blank that information which you should still be able to determine.

Line #	Verb Form	Prin. Parts	Conj.	Mood	Tense	Subj.
1009	dābō	dō, dare				
1009	subvenībō	subveniō, -īre	4	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Future</i>	
1010	patiar	patior, patī	3	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>I</i>
1011	ēripe	eripiō, -ere				
1011	tenet	teneō, -ēre				
1011	obsecrō	obsecrō, -āre				
1012	faciam	faciō, -ere				
1012	obseram	obserō, -ere	3	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>I</i>
1013	fertis	ferō, ferre	Irreg.	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>You (pl.)</i>
1013	mittite	mittō, -ere				
1014	teneō	teneō, -ēre				
1014	face	faciō, -ere				
1014	appāreat	appareō, -ēre	2	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Present</i>	
1015	periimus	pereō, -īre	Irreg.	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	
1016	obsecrō	obsecrō, -āre				
1016	mittite	mittō, -ere				
1017	pecte	pectō, -ere				
1017	agite	agō, -ere				
1017	abīte	abeō, -īre	Irreg.			

Line #	Verb Form	Prin. Parts	Conj.	Mood	Tense	Subj.
1017	fugite	fugiō, -ere				
1018	cēdis	cedō, -ere				
1018	ferēs	ferō, ferre	<i>Irreg.</i>	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>Future</i>	
1019	commētāvī	commētō, -āre, -āvī				

The form *face* in line 1014 is an archaic form, but should still be recognizable given the rules for forming the imperative.

Third Conjugation Present Imperative Text

Plautus, *Menaechmi* 143-159. Peniculus, the mooch, has just run into Menaechmus, who promises good news for Peniculus. First, however, Peniculus must pay the price: Peniculus flatters Menaechmus, which he is happy to do if it will lead to a free meal.

- Menaechmus.** Dīc mī, ēnumquam tū vīdistī tabulam pictam in *pariete*, ubi aquila Catameitum raperet aut ubi Venus Adōneum?
- Peniculus.** *Saepe.* sed quid istae pictūrae ad mē attinent?
- Menaechmus.** Age mē aspice. 145
- ecquid adsimulō *similiter*? **Peniculus.** Quī istīc ornātus tuos?
- Menaechmus.** Dīc hominem lepidissimum *esse* mē. **Peniculus.** Ubi essurī sumus?
- Menaechmus.** Dīc modo hoc quod ego tē iubeō. **Peniculus.** Dīcō: homō *lepidissime*.
- Menaechmus.** Ecquid audēs dē tuō istuc addere? **Peniculus.** Atque *hilarissime*.
- Menaechmus.** Perge porrō. **Peniculus.** Nōn pergō *hercle*, nisi sciō quā gratiā. 150
- lītigium tibist cum uxōre, eō mī abs tē caveō cautius.
- Menaechmus.** Clam uxōremst ubi pulchrē habeāmus, hunc combūrāmus diem. 152-153
- Peniculus.** Age sānē igitur, quandō aequom ōrās, quam mox incendō rogom?
- diēs quidem iam ad umbilīcumst dīmidiātus mortuos.
- Menaechmus.** Tē morāre, mihi quom obloquere. **Peniculus.** Oculum ecfoditō per solum 156
- mihi, Menaechme, sī ullum verbum faxō, nisi quod iusseris.
- Menaechmus.** Concēde hūc ā foribus. **Peniculus.** Fiat. **Menaechmus.** Etiam concēde hūc. **Peniculus.** Licet.
- Menaechmus.** Etiam nunc concēde audacter ab leōnīnō cavō.

1. How many times is the imperative of *dicō, -ere* used in the above excerpt? Identify each use by line number.
2. Complete the table below with the requested information about the underlined imperative forms. Some of the underlined forms are imperatives that you have not yet learned. They are not included in the table and will be explained below the table.

Line #	Imperative	Conjugation	First 2 Principal Parts
145, 154	<u>age</u>		
145	<u>aspice</u>		
150	<u>perge</u>		
158, 159	<u>concēde</u>		

morāre, obloquere (156): passive imperatives, whose endings you have not yet learned

efoditō (156): future imperative, a rare form often used in verse.

3. The italicized forms are words that might look imperative but are not. Explain what aspects of the words themselves or their context might indicate that they are not imperative.

43. The Pronoun

1. What is a noun?
2. What is a pronoun?

 - A pronoun can also be defined as a word that takes the place of a noun.

3. How are Latin pronouns similar to Latin nouns? How are they different?
4. What does Latin use instead of a third person personal pronoun?
5. For what three purposes is the nominative of the Latin personal pronoun generally used?

Pronoun Text

Catullus 63.63-73. Attis has castrated himself out of devotion to the goddess Cybele and spent the night in pain-inspired ecstasy before he fell asleep. He has now awakened and, understanding what he has done, reflects on what he had and what he no longer will have.

Ego mulier, ego adulescens, ego ephēbus, ego puer,
ego gymnasi fūi flōs, ego eram decus oleī:
mihi ianuae frequentēs, mihi limina tepida, 65
mihi flōridīs corollīs redimīta domus erat,
linquendum ubi esset ortō mihi Sōle cubiculum.
Ego nunc deum ministra et Cybelēs famula ferar?
Ego Maenās, ego mei pars, ego vir sterilis erō?
Ego viridis algida Īdae nive amicta loca cōlam? 70
Ego vītā agam sub altīs Phrygiae columinibus,
ubi cerva silvicultrix, ubi aper nemorivagus?
Iam iam dolet quod egī, iam iamque paenitet.’

1. In the above excerpt, how many times does the nominative of the first person singular pronoun appear?
2. Two other cases of the first person singular pronoun appear. What are they? How many times does each appear? What are the forms and line numbers of each?

Pronoun Text

Catullus 68.20-24. Catullus responds to the request of a certain Manius for Catullus’ poetry. Catullus explains, however, that by not honoring Manius’ request he does not mean to be insulting but rather has lost his joy for writing because of the death of his brother (the poignant subject of Catullus’ Poem 101). In this excerpt, Catullus address his brother directly as he describes the effect of his brother’s death on his life.

Ō miserō frāter adempte mihi, 20
tu mea tu moriens fregistī commoda, frāter,
tēcum ūnā tōta est nostra sepulta domus,
omnia tēcum ūnā periērunt gaudia nostra,
quae tuus in vītā dulcis alēbat amor.

Pronoun Text

Catullus 92. Catullus, as he does elsewhere (e.g. poem 83), reveals the often contradictory nature of his relationship with Lesbia. On the one hand, he says that he needs Lesbia's love to survive. On the other hand, he says that he needs to love Lesbia to survive. Such an emotional quandary in many ways epitomizes the poetic position of the elegiac poet.

Lesbia mī dicit semper malē nec tacet umquam
 dē mē: Lesbia mē dispeream nisi amat.
 Quō signō? Quia sunt totidem mea: dēprecor illam
 assiduē, vērum dispeream nisi amō.

Vocabulary

Lesbia, -ae. [<i>name</i>]	umquam. ever
mī = mihi	[<i>with nec</i> = "never"]
malē. badly	dispeream = "May I perish"
nec. and...not [<i>a conjunction that negates the verb</i>]	nisi. if...not
taceō, -ēre. to be quiet	[<i>the negative form of si, "if"</i>]

1. What is the clue that the two appearances of *mē* in line 2 are different cases?
2. Using the vocabulary above, translate lines 1-2. (The second part of line 2 has been rewritten below in a more understandable word order.)

Dispeream nisi Lesbia mē amat.

Pronoun Text

Martial 1.5. Martial criticizes the writings of a certain Marcus.

Dō tibi naumachiam, tū dās epigrammata nōbīs
 vīs, putō, cum librō, Marce, natāre tuō.

Vocabulary

naumachia, -ae. sea-battle [staged in a stadium];	epigramma, -atos (epigrammata = <i>acc. sing.</i>). epigram, short poem
naumachia [<i>perhaps best to simply use the Latin term since there really is no good English equivalent</i>]	vīs = "you want"
	puto, -are. to think
	Marcus, -ī. [<i>name</i>]
	natō, -āre. to swim

1. Using the vocabulary, translate the couplet.
2. What case is *Marce* in line 2?

Pronoun Text

Plautus, *Menaechmi* 639-648. Menaechmus' mistress gave Sosicles a dress to be tailored that Menaechmus had given to her. Sosicles, of course, not knowing Menaechmus' mistress, gladly accepted what he saw as a free gift. Sosicles had also encountered Peniculus, Menaechmus' mooch, and declined to feed him after Menaechmus had promised him a sumptuous meal (and Peniculus, of course, mistakes Sosicles for Menaechmus). Peniculus, feeling slighted, told Menaechmus' wife about the dress and, in this excerpt, Menaechmus unexpectedly finds himself under attack by both Peniculus and his wife, and tries to defend himself.

Matrona. Quasi tū nesciās:

[palla mi est domō surrepta. **Menaechmus.** Palla surrepta est tibi?] 639b

Matrona. Mē rogās? **Menaechmus.** Pol haud rogem tē, sī sciam.

Peniculus. Ō hominem malum:

ut dissimulat. Nōn potes cēlāre: rem nōvit probē:

omnia hercle ego ēdictāvī. **Menaechmus.** Quid id est? **Matrona.**

Quandō nīl pudet

neque vīs tuā voluntāte ipse profitērī, audī atque ades.

Et quid tristis <sim> et quid hic mihi dīxerit, faxō sciās.

Palla mihist domō surrupta. **Menaechmus.** Palla surruptast mihi? 645

Peniculus. Vidēn ut tē scelestus captat? Huic surruptast, nōn tibi: nam profectō tibi surrupta sī esset, salva non foret.

Menaechmus. Nīl mihi tēcumst.

1. Complete the following translation by translating the form of the personal pronoun in brackets.

My dress has been stolen _____ [*mī* = *mihī*; 639b] from my house.

Menaechmus. Your dress has been stolen _____ [*tibi*; 639b]?

Matrona. You're asking _____ [*mē*; 640]? ... **Matrona.** I will make you understand why I am sad and what this man said _____ [*mihī*; 644].

My dress has been stolen _____ [*mī* = *mihī*; 645].

Menaechmus. Your dress has been stolen _____ [*mihī*; 645]?

Peniculus. Don't you see how that hated man fools _____ [*tē*; 646]?

Your dress has been stolen from this man, not _____ [*tibi*; 646]. For

indeed if it had been stolen _____ [*tibi*; 647] - it would not be right.

Menaechmus. I want nothing to do _____ [*tēcum*; 648].