

**Caput VIII – 3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation Verbs****Review “Present System”:****3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation Verbs:**

**ex:** agō, agere, ēgī, actum

**Thematic Vowel:** \_\_\_\_\_ (How will you distinguish this from the 2<sup>nd</sup> conjugation?)

**Present Tense of 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj. Verbs:**

- Combine the stem with the standard **PIE thematic vowels** (o/e/e/e/e/o) as the tense marker (like we did with the future of *sum*), in the **Basic (e) grade**.
- Add the present system personal endings, the usual vowels undergo weakening
- Helpful mnemonic: “**I-O-U a Present**”

**agō, agere – present active indicative**

	<b>sing.</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>		
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>		
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>		

**Imperfect Tense of 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj. Verbs:**

- Combine the stem and “**ēbā**” as the imperfect tense marker (like we have done for all the conjugations); (**eē** > **ē**, an expected contraction)
- Add the present system personal endings, the usual vowels undergo shortening
- Helpful mnemonic for all Impfs.: “*Every imperfect has a “bā”, they’re educated!*”

**agō, agere – imperfect active indicative**

	<b>sing.</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>		
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>		
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>		

**Future Tense of 3<sup>rd</sup> Conj. Verbs:**

- Recall that the future in Latin was originally developed from the PIE Subjunctive, which was “increase one vowel grade” (like we saw with *sum*, which went from Zero to **Basic (e) grade** for the future).
- So, since the 3<sup>rd</sup> conjugation is already **Basic (e) grade**, it will form the future by lengthening the vowel grade by one, to “**Lengthened ē grade.**”
- The only difficulty is the 1<sup>st</sup> person singular, which might have just been “-ō,” but due to the fact that this would have been homophonous with the present, it instead uses an “ā” as a tense marker. This “ā” is of undetermined origin.
- Add the present system personal endings, the usual vowels undergo shortening
- Helpful mnemonic: “The “A” + 5 “E”s Rule”

**agō, agere – future active indicative**

	<b>sing.</b>	<b>plural</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>		
<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>		
<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>		

**Present Active Imperative:**

- As usual, the present active singular imperative is **simply the verb stem** (with thematic vowel)
- To form the plural imperative, add the usual personal ending “-te”, which results in the usual weakening of the thematic vowel
- There were, however, 4 exceptions to this rule in the singular imperative only: *dīcō*, *dūcō*, *faciō*, and *ferre*, whose singular imperatives dropped the thematic vowel entirely and resulted in a **monosyllabic imperative**: *dīc!*, *dūc!*, *fac!*, and *fer!*

**Give the present active IMPERATIVE of the following verbs:**

**agō, agere:**    **sing.** \_\_\_\_\_                      **plur.** \_\_\_\_\_

**dīcō, dīcere:**    **sing.** \_\_\_\_\_                      **plur.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Key Terms:**

Present System  
PIE Theme Vowels

Basic (e) grade  
Lengthened (ē) grade

3<sup>rd</sup> Conjugation Verbs  
Monosyllabic imperatives

To help you review the Present System of Verbs, choose a verb and then fill in each of the following paradigms:

Verb: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Pers.	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
<b>Singular</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup>			
2 <sup>nd</sup>			
3 <sup>rd</sup>			
<b>Plural</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup>			
2 <sup>nd</sup>			
3 <sup>rd</sup>			

Verb: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Pers.	PRESENT	FUTURE	IMPERFECT
<b>Singular</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup>			
2 <sup>nd</sup>			
3 <sup>rd</sup>			
<b>Plural</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup>			
2 <sup>nd</sup>			
3 <sup>rd</sup>			