

10

Fourth Conjugation and -iō Verbs of the Third

This chapter introduces the last of the regular conjugations, in the active voice, the fourth conjugation (illustrated here by **audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum, to hear**) and **-iō** verbs of the third (illustrated by **capiō, capere, cēpī, captum, to take, seize**). Like the first two conjugations, the fourth is characterized by a long stem vowel; as seen in the paradigm below, the **-ī-** is retained through all the present system tenses (present, future, imperfect), although it is shortened before vowels as well as before final **-t**. Certain third conjugation verbs are formed in the same way in the present system, except that the **-i-** is everywhere short and **e** appears as the stem vowel in the singular imperative (**cape**) and the present active infinitive (**capere**). **Agō** is presented alongside these new paradigms for comparison and review (see Ch. 8).

PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. ágō	aúdi-ō	cápi-ō	(I hear, take)
Sg.	2. ágis	aúdi-s	cápi-s	(you hear, take)
	3. ágit	aúdi-t	cápi-t	(he, she, it hears, takes)
	1. ágimus	audīmus	cápimus	(we hear, take)
Pl.	2. ágitis	audītis	cápitis	(you hear, take)
	3. águnt	aúdiunt	cápiunt	(they hear, take)

FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. ágam	aúdi-am	cápi-am	(I shall hear, take)
Sg.	2. ágēs	aúdi-ēs	cápi-ēs	(you will hear, take)
	3. áget	aúdi-et	cápi-et	(he, she, it will hear, take)
	1. agēmus	audiēmus	capiēmus	(we shall hear, take)
Pl.	2. agētis	audiētis	capiētis	(you will hear, take)
	3. ágent	aúdient	cápi-ent	(they will hear, take)

IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

	1. agēbam	audi-ēbam	capi-ēbam	(I was hearing, taking)
Sg.	2. agēbās	audi-ēbās	capi-ēbās	(you were hearing, taking)
	3. agēbat	audi-ēbat	capi-ēbat	(he, she, it was hearing, taking)
	1. agēbāmus	audiēbāmus	capiēbāmus	(we were hearing, taking)
Pl.	2. agēbātis	audiēbātis	capiēbātis	(you were hearing, taking)
	3. agēbant	audiēbant	capiēbant	(they were hearing, taking)

PRESENT IMPERATIVE ACTIVE

Sg.	2. áge	aúdī	cápe	(hear, take)
Pl.	2. ágite	audī-te	cápi-te	(hear, take)

CONJUGATION OF *Audiō*

The *-īre* distinguishes the infinitive of the fourth conjugation from the infinitives of the other conjugations (*laud-āre*, *mon-ēre*, *ág-ere*, *aud-īre*, *cá-pere*).

As in the case of the first two conjugations, the rule for the formation of the present indicative is to add the personal endings to the present stem (*audī-*). In the third person plural this rule would give us **audi-nt* but the actual form is *audi-unt*, an ending reminiscent of *águnt*.

For the future of *audiō* a good rule of thumb is this: shorten the *ī* of the present stem, *audi-*, and add the future endings of *agō*: *-am*, *-ēs*, *-et*, *-ēmus*, *-ētis*, *-ent*. Once again, as in the third conjugation, *-ē-* is the characteristic vowel of the future.

The imperfect is formed with *-iē-*, instead of simply the stem vowel *-ī-*, before the *-bā-* tense sign, so that the forms are *audiēbam*, *audiēbās*, etc. (rather than **audībam*, etc., as might be expected).

The imperatives, however, follow exactly the pattern of the first and second conjugations, i.e., the singular is the same as the present stem (*audī*) and the plural merely adds *-te* (*audīte*).

CONJUGATION OF *Capiō*

The infinitive **capere** is clearly an infinitive of the third conjugation, not of the fourth. The imperative forms also show that this is a verb of the third conjugation.

The present, future, and imperfect indicative of **capiō** follow the pattern of **audiō**, except that **capiō**, like **agō**, has a short **-i-** in **cápis**, **cápmus**, **cápitis**.

Note again very carefully the rule that the **-i-** appears in all present system active indicative forms for both fourth and third **-iō** verbs, and remember that two vowels, **-iē-**, appear before the **-bā-** in the imperfect.

VOCABULARY

amīcītia, -ae, f., *friendship* (cp. **amō**, **amīca**, **amīcus**)

cupīditās, **cupīditātis**, f., *desire, longing, passion; cupidity, avarice* (cp. **cupīō**, Ch. 17)

hōra, -ae, f., *hour, time*

nātūra, -ae, f., *nature* (natural, preternatural, supernatural; cp. **nāscor**, Ch. 34)

senectūs, **senectūtis**, f., *old age* (cp. **senex**, Ch. 16)

tīmor, **tīmōris**, m., *fear* (timorous; cp. **timeō**, Ch. 15)

vērītās, **vērītātis**, f., *truth* (verify, veritable, verity; cp. **vērus**, **vērō**, Ch. 29)

via, -ae, f., *way, road, street* (via, viaduct, deviate, devious, obvious, pervious, impervious, previous, trivial, voyage, envoy)

volūptās, **volūptātis**, f., *pleasure* (voluptuary, voluptuous)

beātus, -a, -um, *happy, fortunate, blessed* (beatific, beatify, beatitude, Beatrice)

quóniam, conj., *since, inasmuch as*

cum, prep. + abl., *with*. As a prefix **cum** may appear as **com-**, **con-**, **cor-**, **col-**, **co-**, and means *with, together, completely*, or simply has an intensive force (complete, connect, corroborate, collaborate)

aúdiō, **audīre**, **audīvī**, **audītum**, *to hear, listen to* (audible, audience, audit, audition, auditory; cp. **audītor**, Ch. 16)

cápiō, **cápere**, **cépī**, **cáptum**, *to take, capture, seize, get*. In compounds the **-a-** becomes **-i-**, **-cipiō**: **ac-cipiō**, **ex-cipiō**, **in-cipiō**, **re-cipiō**, etc. (capable, capacious, capsule, captious, captive, captor)

dīcō, **dīcere**, **dīxī**, **díctum**, *to say, tell, speak; name, call* (dictate, dictum, diction, dictionary, dight, ditto, contradict, indict, edict, verdict)

fáciō, **fácere**, **fēcī**, **fáctum**, *to make, do, accomplish*. In compounds the **-a-** becomes **-i-**, **-ficiō**: **cōn-ficiō**, **per-ficiō**, etc. (facile, fact, faction, factotum, facsimile, faculty, fashion, feasible, feat)

fúgiō, **fúgere**, **fúgī**, **fúgitūrum**, *to flee, hurry away; escape; go into exile; avoid, shun* (fugitive, fugue, centrifugal, refuge, subterfuge)

veníō, venīre, vēnī, vēntum, *to come* (advent, adventure, avenue, convene, contravene, covenant, event, inconvenient, intervene, parvenu, prevent, provenience)

invenīō, invenīre, -vēnī, -vēntum, *to come upon, find* (invent, inventory)

vívō, vívere, víxī, víctum, *to live* (convivial, revive, survive, vivacity, vivid, vivify, viviparous, vivisection, victual, vittle; cp. **vīta**)

PRACTICE AND REVIEW

1. Quid discipulae hodiē discere dēbent?
2. Frātrēs nihil cum ratiōne herī gerēbant.
3. Ille magnam virtūtem labōris et studiī docēre saepe audet.
4. Hic dē senectūte scrībēbat; ille, dē amōre; et alius, dē libertāte.
5. Ex librīs ūnūs virī nātūrā hārum īnsidiārum dēmōnstrābimus.
6. Istī sōlī victōriam nimis amant; neuter dē pāce cōgitat.
7. Ubi cīvitas ūllōs virōs magnae sapientiae audiet?
8. Ex illīs terrīs in hunc locum cum amīcīs vestrīs venīte.
9. Post paucās hōrās sorōrem illīus invenīre poterāmus.
10. Cōpia vestrae utrum virum ibi numquam capient.
11. Alter Graecus remedium huius morbi inveniet.
12. Carmina illīus scrīptōris sunt plēna nōn solum vēritātis sed etiam virtūtis.
13. We shall then come to your land without any friends.
14. While he was living, nevertheless, we were able to have no peace.
15. The whole state now shuns and will always shun these vices.
16. He will, therefore, thank the queen and the whole people.

SENTENTIAE ANTĪQUAE

1. Cupiditātem pecūniae glōriaeque fugite. (Cicero.)
2. Officium meum faciam. (*Terence.)
3. Fāma tua et vīta fīliae tuae in perīculum crās venient. (Terence.)
4. Vīta nōn est vívere sed valēre. (Martial.)
5. Semper magnō cum timōre incipiō dīcere. (Cicero.— **incipiō, -ere**, *to begin*.)
6. Sī mē dūcēs, Mūsa, corōnam magnā cum laude capiam. (Lucretius.—**Mūsa, -ae**, *Muse*.—**corōna, -ae**, *crown*.)
7. Vīve memor mortis; fugit hōra. (Persius.—**memor**, adj. nom. sg. m. or f., *mindful*.—**mors, mortis**, f., *death*.)
8. Rapite, amīcī, occāsiōnem dē hōrā. (Horace.— **rapiō, -ere**, *to snatch, seize*.—**occāsiō, -ōnis**, f., *opportunity*.)
9. Paucī veniunt ad senectūtem. (*Cicero.)
10. Sed fugit, intereā, fugit tempus. (Virgil.—**intereā**, adv., *meanwhile*.—The verb is repeated for emphasis.)
11. Fāta viam invenient. (*Virgil.—**fātum, -ī**, *fate*.)

12. Bonum virum nātūra, nōn ōrdō, facit. (*Publilius Syrus.—ōrdō, -dinis, m., rank.)
 13. Obsequium parit amīcōs; vēritās parit odium. (Cicero.—obsequium, -iī, compliance.—pariō, -ere, to produce.—odium, -iī, hate.)

THE INCOMPARABLE VALUE OF FRIENDSHIP

Nihil cum amīcitiā possum comparāre; dī hominibus nihil melius dant. Pecūniam aliī mālunt; aliī, corpora sāna; aliī, fāmam glōriamque; aliī, voluptātēs—sed hī virī nimium errant, quoniam illa sunt incerta et ex fortūnā veniunt, nōn ex sapientiā. Amīcitiā enim ex sapientiā et amōre et mōribus bonīs et virtūte venit; sine virtūte amīcitiā nōn potest esse. Sī nullōs amīcōs habēs, habēs vītam tyrannī; sī inveniēs amīcum vērum, vīta tua erit beāta.

(Cicero, *Dē Amīcitiā*, excerpts; see L.A. 6.—comparāre.—melius, better.—mālunt, prefer.—incertus, -a, -um, uncertain.)

ETYMOLOGY

Audiō is the ultimate ancestor of these surprising descendants: “obey” through Fr. **obéir** from Lat. **obēdire** (**ob** + **audire**); “obedient” (**ob** + **audiēns**); “oyez, oyez” from Fr. **ouir**, Lat. **audire**.

In the readings

5. incipient, inception. 6. museum, music.—corona, coronation, coronary, coroner, corolla, corollary. 7. memory, memoir, commemorate. 8. rapid, rapture, rapacious. 13. obsequious.—odium, odious. “Friendship”: comparable.—certainty.

LATĪNA EST GAUDIUM—ET ŪTILIS!

Salvēte! Do you remember being introduced to masc. **-or** nouns formed from the fourth principal parts of verbs? (That was back in Ch. 8.) Well, there are lots of others related to the new verbs in this chapter: **audītor**, Eng. *auditor, listener*, is one; can you find others? Look at the section on Etymological Aids in the App., p. 435–42 below, and you’ll learn a great deal more about word families, including another group of third decl. nouns, mostly fem., formed by adding the suffix **-iō** (**-iōnis**, **-iōnī**, etc.) to the same fourth principal part. Such nouns generally indicate the performance or result of an action, e.g., **audītiō**, **audītiōnis**, f., *listening, hearing*, and many have Eng. derivatives in **-ion** (like “audition”). Another example from this chapter’s Vocab. is **dictiō**, (*the act of*) *speaking, public speaking*, which gives us such Eng. derivatives as “diction” (the manner or style of one’s speaking or writing), “dictionary,” “benediction,” “contradiction,” etc. How many other Latin nouns and Eng. derivatives can you identify from the new verbs in this chapter? Happy hunting, but in the meantime **tempus fugit**, so I’ll have to say **valēte!**