

## THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS

Third Conjugation Verbs have the infinitive ending in **-ere**. (Note the difference from the **-ēre** of the 2d conjugation).

### 1. The Present tense has the characteristic vowel **-i-**:

<b>-ō</b>	<b>-imus</b>	Thus: <b>ducō</b>	<b>ducimus</b>
<b>-is</b>	<b>-itis</b>	<b>ducis</b>	<b>ducitis</b>
<b>-it</b>	<b>-unt</b>	<b>ducit</b>	<b>ducunt</b>

Note that the characteristic vowel **-i-** of the third conjugation in the present tense changes to **-unt** in the 3rd person plural.

### 2. The Imperfect tense is completely regular (with the short **-e-** of the infinitive lengthening to **-ē-** before the characteristic **-ba-** ending):

<b>ducēbam</b>	<b>ducēbāmus</b>
<b>ducēbās</b>	<b>ducēbātis</b>
<b>ducēbat</b>	<b>ducēbant</b>

3. The Future tense differs significantly from what we have seen in the first and second conjugations. There the characteristic symbol was **-bi-**, inserted before the personal ending. For the Third Conjugation the characteristic vowel is **-e-** (with **-am** in the first personal singular):

<b>ducam</b>	<b>ducēmus</b>
<b>ducēs</b>	<b>ducētis</b>
<b>ducet</b>	<b>ducent</b>

4. The Perfect tenses (Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect) form regularly from the the Perfect Stem (the third principal part of the verb). The Perfect Stem, however, shows many variations. Note the following:

<i>bibō, ere, bibī, to drink</i>	<i>mittō, ere, mīsī, missum, to send</i>
<i>cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsum, to fall</i>	<i>parcō, ere perperci, parsum, to spare</i>
<i>caedō, ere cecidī, caesum, to cut, kill</i>	<i>pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsum, to drive</i>
<i>cēdō, ere, cessī, cēssum, to go</i>	<i>petō, ere, petīvī, petītum, to seek, ask</i>
<i>claudō, ere, clausī, clausum, to close</i>	<i>pōnō, ere, posuī, positum, to put</i>
<i>crēscō, ere, crēvī, crētum, to grow</i>	<i>quaerō, ere, quaesīvī, quaesītum, to seek, ask</i>
<i>currō, ere, cucurrī, cursum, to run</i>	<i>quaesō, ere, quaesīvī, to beg, ask</i>
<i>dēsistō, ere, -stiti, -stitum, to desist, stop</i>	<i>relinquō, ere, reliquī, relictum, to leave</i>
<i>dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictum, to say, speak</i>	<i>tangō, ere, tetigī, tactum, to touch</i>
<i>dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, to lead</i>	<i>tendō, ere, tetendī, tēsum, to stretch</i>
<i>fallō, ere, fefellī, falsum, to deceive</i>	<i>trahō, ere, traxī, trāctum, to draw, drag</i>
<i>legō, ere, lēgī, lectum, to read; choose</i>	<i>. . . and many others</i>

**5. Third -io verbs:** Some 3rd conjugation verbs end in **-io** in the 1st pers. sing., present tense. They show **-iunt** in the 3rd pers. pl., present tense. The **-i-** also appears throughout the imperfect and the future tenses. The perfect tenses are regular, formed from the stem of the third principal part. Note the paradigm for **facio, facere, feci, factum**, to make, do:

Present	Imperfect	Future	Perfect	Pluperfect	Future Perfect
faciō	faciēbam	faciam	fēcī	fēceram	fēcerō
facis	faciēbās	faciēs	fēcisti	fēcerās	fēceris
facit	faciēbat	faciet	fēcit	fēcerat	fēcerit
facimus	faciēbāmus	faciēmus	fēcimus	fēcerāmus	fēcerimus
facitis	faciēbātis	faciētis	fēcistis	fēcerātis	fēceritis
faciunt	faciēbant	facient	fēcērunt	fēcerant	fēcerint

Note the following common third conjugation -io verbs:

alliciō, allicere, allexī, allectus, *to attract, entice*  
 aspiciō, aspicere, aspexī, aspectus, *to look at, behold\**  
 capiō, capere cēpī, captus, *to seize, capture*  
 cupiō, cupere, cupīvī, cupītus, *to long for, covet*  
 faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, *to do, make*  
 fodiō, fodere, fōdī, fossus, *to dig (out)*  
 fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitus, *to flee, run away*  
 gradior, gradī, gressus sum, *to walk, go, advance\*\**  
 iacio, iacere, iēcī, iactus, *to throw\*\*\**  
 morior, morī, mortuus sum, *to die*  
 pariō, parere, peperī, partus, *to give birth to*  
 patior, patī, passus sum, *to suffer, to undergo*  
 quatiō, quater, —, quassus, *to shake*  
 rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptum, *to seize, snatch*  
 sapiō, sapere, sapīvī, —, *to have sense, to be wise; to taste of*

\**speciō* (not in use in classical Latin) gave rise to: *aspiciō, circumspiciō, dispiciō, conspiciō, inspiciō, respiciō, prospiciō*.

\*\**gradior* is in use, but its compounds are more common: *aggredior, circumgredior, congregior, digredior, ēgredior, ingredior, progredior, regredior*.

\*\*\*the compounds of *iacio* are many: *abicio, adicio, conicio, deicio, eicio, inicio, obicio, proicio, reicio, traicio*.