

LATIN CONTRACTIONS

1. All verbs ending in *-ris* (the 2nd person singular of the present, imperfect, and future tenses of deponents and the passive voice of other verbs) are often syncopated to *-re*.

imitēre for *imitēris*

2. All verbs in the 3rd person plural of the perfect tense may show *-ēre* instead of *-ērunt*.

invexēre for *invexērunt*

amāvēre for *amāvērunt*

3. *fore* = *futūrus esse*

essem, essēs, etc. = *forem, forēs, etc.* (though not strictly a contraction).

4. *-vi-* and *-ve-* are often suppressed in perfect forms:

optastis for *optāvistis*.

audīssent for *audīvissent*

audīsse for *audīvisse*

nosti for *novisti*

amāvēre for *amāvērunt*

noram for *noveram*

5. *aliquis* (*aliquī*), *aliqua*, *aliquid* (*aliquod*) contract to *quī, qua, quod* after *sī, nisi, num* and *nē*.

6. *ac* = *atque*

dī = *deī*

deum = *deōrum*

dis = *deīs*

vīn' = *vīsne*

scīn' = *scīsne*

sīs = *sī vīs*

sodēs = *sī audēs*

sultis = *sī vultis*

7. Contractions found in the old poets:

homost = *homo est*

perīculumst = *perīculum est*

ausust = *ausus est*

quālist = *qualis est*