7. Verbs

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Voice, Mood, Tense, Person, Number

1. The inflection of the Verb is called its Conjugation.

2. Through its conjugation the Verb expresses Voice, Mood, Tense, Person and Number.

3. The Voices are two: Active and Middle or Middle-Passive.

4. The Moods can be four: Indicative and Imperative are the oldest ones, while Subjunctive and Optative, which are newer, are not common to all Europaio-derived languages.

5. The General Tenses are three, viz.:

a. The Present

b. The Past or Preterite.

c. The Future.

6. The Aspects are two:

a. For continued, not completed action, the Present.

b. For completed action or the state derived from the action, the Perfect.

NOTE 1. The Aorist, meaning the completed action, is usually reconstructed as a third IE III aspect. We don't know, however, if the Aorist ever existed as a common aspect, or if it was only - more likely- a development of the Southern Dialects. The known fact is that there was a common past formation, with different uses in the different dialects.

NOTE 2. The IE stem usually known as 'Aorist' (Imperfect in this grammar) merged with the Imperfect in Baltoslavic, and further with the Perfect in Germanic, Latin, Italic, Celtic and

Tocharian. This means in practice that the 'Aorist Stem' functioned at least as Imperfect in the Northern Dialects (wether this is an innovation or not isn't relevant), and that the Aorist aspect is (and possibly was) unknown to them. For the correct systematization of the Europaio, we choose to avoid the controversy surrounding the Aorist and assign the traditional IE III 'Aorist Stem' to the Europaio Imperfect Stem, thus following tradition (maintaining that stem), following the Northern Dialects features (using it as an Imperfect) but also following a certainly old Present/Past-Stems distinction (the merging of stems being probably an innovation of the Northern Dialects), and trying to achieve unity by using the Present stem only for the Present, and the Past only for the Imperfect.

7. There are four Verbal Stems we will deal with in this grammar:

I. The Present, which gives the Present, with primary Endings.

II. The Imperfect, always Past, with secondary Endings and sometimes Addition (a mainly southern feature).

III. The Perfect, which can be Present and Past.

IV. The Future.

8. The Persons are three: First, Second, and Third.

9. The Numbers are two: Singular and Plural, and it is the only common class with the name. It is marked very differently, though.

NOTE. The Dual, as in nouns, wether an innovation or an archaism of some IE languages, is not systematized.

7.1.2. Noun and Adjective Forms

1. The following Noun and Adjective forms are also included in the inflection of the Europaio Verb:

a. The Infinitive and Verbal Nouns exist in Europaio, but there are no original prototypes, as they were in older times nouns, which began to be inflected as verbs. The pure stems of the verb (usually thematic, but for thematic roots of the first declension) are used for the infinitives.

NOTE. It is common to most IE languages that a special case-form of the nouns (usually dative or accusative) froze, thus entering the verbal inflection and becoming infinitives. This system cannot be reproduced here, as no general pattern can be found, not even to a little group of Northern proto-languages.

b. The Participles are old adjectives which, as the infinitives, were then included in the verb inflection.

I. The oldest known is that of the Present, in -**nt**.

II. The Perfect, newer, has multiple endings, as -**ues**, -**uos**, -**uet**, -**uot**.

III. The Middle Participles, also new, end in -**meno**, -**mono**, -**mno**; and also some in -**to**, -**no**, -**lo**, etc.

c. The Gerund and the Absolutive weren't general in IE III, as the infinitives. They indicate possibility or necessity, and were formed differently.

2. The Participles are used as follows:

a. The Present Participle has commonly the same meaning and use as the English participle in -*ing*: as **wokant**, *calling*; **legent**, *reading*.

b. The Perfect Participle has two uses:

I. It is sometimes equivalent to the English perfect passive participle: as, **tektos**, *sheltered*; **adkeptos**, *accepted*; and often has simply an adjective meaning: as, **adkeptos**, *acceptable*.

II. It is used with the verb to be (**es**) to form the static passive: as (i) **e**sti wok<u>a</u>tos, *(he) is called*.

c. The Gerundive is often used as an adjective implying obligation, necessity, or propriety (*ought* or *must*): as, (i) audhi**e**ndhos **e**sti, *(he) must be heard*.

7.1.3. Voices

1. In grammar, Voice is the relationship between the action or state expressed by a verb and its arguments. When the subject is the agent or actor of the verb, the verb is said to be in the Active. When the subject is the patient or target of the action, it is said to be in the Passive.

2. The Active and Middle (or Middle-Passive) Voices in Europaio generally correspond to the active and passive in English; but

a. The Middle voice often has a reflexive meaning, it generally refers to an action whose object is the subject, or an action in which the subject has an interest or a special participation:

he turns (himself)

he puts on his (own) clothes.

b. The Middle-Passive (with Passive endings) is also used in dynamic or eventive passives, as

I became born on July 20.

Someone paints the wall or *the wall is being painted*.

NOTE 1. The dynamic passive usually means that an action is done, while the static or stative passive means that the action was done at a point in time, that it is already made. The last is obtained in Europaio (as normally in Germanic, Latin and Baltoslavic) with a periphrasis, including the verb **es**. Following the above examples:

I was born on July 20.

The wall is painted.

NOTE 2. The Passive Voice is an old Middle Voice, characteristic of Italic and Celtic. The concepts underlying the modern Passives are, though, general to the Northern dialects (although differently expressed), and therefore we have to be able to use it in modern Europaio. For the stative passive the use of the verb *to be* (**es** in Europaio) is general, but dynamic passives have

different forms in each language. Therefore, the middle was the best option keeping thus tradition and unity. See §§ [7.2.2.](#); [7.2.7,3](#).

c. Some verbs are active, as, **es**, *be*, **ed**, *eat* or **d<u>o</u>**, *give*

d. Many verbs are middle in form, but active or reflexive in meaning. These are called Deponents: as, **kei**, *lay*; **seq**, *follow*.

7.1.4. Moods

1. While IE II had possibly only Indicative and Imperative, a Subjunctive and an Optative were added in the third stage, both used in the four Tenses. Not all IE III dialects, however, developed the system with a subjunctive and an optative.

2. The Imperative is usually formed with a pure stem, adding sometimes adverbial or pronominal elements.

2. Some common Subjunctive marks are the stem endings -**a**, -**e**, and -**s**, but it is more usually formed with the opposition athematic / thematic or thematic / thematic-long vowel for Indicative/Subjunctive pairs.

NOTE. There were, however, no stems reserved for the Subjunctive, as the systematizations that are known to us happened after the great migrations, and until that time no general subjunctive mark existed. In some dialects the subjunctive was not systematized at all, as in Baltoslavic, but for the sake of unity a system has to be developed.

3. The Optative is different from the Subjunctive in that it has its own characteristic suffix, reserved for it: -**ie** / -**i**; in thematic Tenses it is -**oi**, which is the same suffix added to the theme vowel.

4. The Moods are used as follows:

a. The Indicative Mood is used for most direct assertions and interrogations.

b. The Subjunctive Mood has many idiomatic uses, as in commands, conditions, and various dependent clauses. It is often translated by the English Indicative; frequently by means of the auxiliaries *may*, *might*, *would*, *should*; sometimes by the (rare) Subjunctive; sometimes by the Infinitive; and often by the Imperative, especially in prohibitions.

c. The Imperative is used for exhortation, entreaty, or command; but the Subjunctive could be used instead:

d. The Infinitive is used chiefly as an indeclinable noun, as the subject or complement of another verb. In special constructions it takes the place of the Indicative, and may be translated by that mood in English.

7.1.5. Tenses of the Finite Verb

1. The Tenses of the Indicative have, in general, the same meaning as the corresponding tenses in English:

a. Of continued action,

I. Present: bh**e**r**o**, *I bear*, *I am bearing*, *I do bear*.

II. Imperfect: bhr**o**m, *I bore*, *I was bearing*, *I did bear*.

III. Future: bhers**o**mi, *I shall bear*.

b. Of completed action or the state derived from the action,

IV. Perfect: bh**o**ra, *I have borne*, *I bore*.

V. Past Perfect: bh**o**rom, *I had borne*.

7.2. Forms of the Verb

7.2.1. The Verbal Stems

1. The Forms of the verb may be referred to four basic Stems, called (1) the Present, (2) the Imperfect, (3) the Perfect and (4) the Future.

NOTE. There are some forms characteristic of each stem, like the suffix -**n** or -**ske**/**o**, which give generally Present stems. But others give different stems depending on their opposition to other forms.

2. There are remains of monothematic verbs, like in the IE II; as in **es**, *to be*. And there are also some traces of recent or even nonexistent mood oppositions. To obtain this opposition there are not only reduplications, lengthenings and alternations, but also vowel changes and accent shifts.

3. There are also some other verbs, not derived from root words, the Denominatives and Deverbatives. The first are derived from nouns; as **stroweio**, *strew, sprinkle*, from **strou**, *structure*; the last are derived from verbs, as, **wedeio,** *inform*, from **weid**, *know, guard, look after*.

NOTE. It is not clear wether these Deverbatives (causatives, desideratives, intensives, iteratives, etc) are actually derived or are old independent verbs added to other verbs, the one regarded as basic.

5. Reduplication is another forming resort; it consists of the repetition of the root, complete or abbreviated; as in **quqlos**, *wheel*.

6. The Stem Vowel has no meaning in itself, but it helps to form different stems, wether thematic or semithematic (those which can be thematic and athematic), opposed to the thematic ones. Thus, It can be used to oppose indicative athematic to subjunctive thematic, present thematic to imperfect athematic, active to middle voice, etc. Sometimes an accent shift helps to create a distinctive meaning.

7. Stems are inflected, as in the declension of nouns, with the help of lengthenings and desinences.

7.2.2. Verb-Endings

1. Every form of the finite verb is made up of two parts:

I. The Stem. This is either the root or a modification or development of it.

II. The Ending or desinence, consisting of:

a. the signs of Mood and Tense

b. the personal ending

Thus in the verb **bher**-**se**-**ti**, *he will carry*, the root is **bher**-, modified into the future verb-stem **bherse/o**-, which by the addition of the personal (primary) ending -**ti** becomes **bherseti**; and this ending consists of the (probably) tense-sign **i** and the personal ending (-**t**) of the third person singular.

2. Verbal endings can thus define the verb Stem, Tense and Mood.

The primary series indicates present and future: -**mi**, -**si**, -**ti**, and plural -**nti** are the most obvious. The secondary indicates Past: -**m**, -**s**, -**t** and -**nt**. The subjunctive and optative are usually marked with the secondary endings, but in the subjunctive the primary desinences appear sometimes. The imperative has ø or special endings.

They can also mark the person: those above mark the first, second and third person singular and third plural. And also, with theme vowels, the voice: -**ti** active prim./ -**toi** middle prim./ -**tor** passive, and so on.

3. The Addition was used in the Southern dialects to mark the Past (or Preterite) Tense. It was placed before the Stem, and consisted generally of a stressed **e**-, although some variants exist, as **e**-. This is a southern dialectal feature (i.e., given mostly in i.-i., gr. and arm.)

NOTE. It is therefore not used in this (mainly northern-based) Europaio.

4. The Verb-endings, as they are formed by the signs for mood and tense combined with personal endings, are organized in five series.

		ACTIVE		MIDDLE - PASSIVE		
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	PASSIVE
SING.	1.	-mi	-m	-(m)ai	-ma	-(m)ar
	2.	-si	-s	-soi	-so	-sor
	3.	-ti	-t	-toi	-to	-tor
PLUR.	1.	-mes/os	-me/o	-mesdha	-medha	-mosr/mor
	2.	-the	-te	-dhe	-dhue	-dhuer
	3.	-(e/o)nti	-(e/o)nt	-(e/o)ntoi	-(e/o)nto	-(e/o)ntor

NOTE. The Middle is easily reconstructed for the singular and the third person plural of the secondary endings. For the primary endings there is no consensus in how they looked like. We know 1) that the Southern dialects and the Anatolian had Middle primary endings in -**i**, and second plural forms in *medha* [medhə], *mesdha* [mesdhə]; 2) that the Latin, Italic, Celtic and Tocharian (as well as in Indo-Iranian and Anatolian, coexisting with the other, general endings) had Middle primary endings in -**r**; 3) that therefore both endings coexisted already in the IE II; and 4) that the middle endings were used in the middle voice in Southern dialects, while in the Northern ones they were sometimes used for the Passive. We therefore reserve the forms in -**r** for the (dynamic) passive forms, and those in -**i** for the middle primary forms.

5. The Perfect endings are as follows:

		PERFECT
SING.	1.	-a
	2.	-tha
	3.	-e
PLUR.	1.	-m**e**
	2.	-t**e**
	3.	-(**e**)r

6. The Thematic and Athematic endings of Active, Middle and Passive are:

ACTIVE

		Athematic		Thematic	
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
SING.	1.	-mi	-m	-<u>o</u>, -omi	-om
	2.	-si	-s	-esi	-es
	3.	-ti	-t	-eti	-et
PLUR.	1.	-mes	-me	-omos	-omo
	2.	-the	-te	-ethe	-ete
	3.	-(e)nti	-(e)nt	-onti	-ont

MIDDLE

		Athematic		Thematic	
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
SING.	1.	-mai	-ma	-ai, -omai	-oma
	2.	-soi	-so	-esoi	-eso
	3.	-toi	-to	-etoi	-eto
PLUR.	1.	-mesdha	-medha	-omesdha	-omedha
	2.	-dhe	-dhue	-edhe	-edhue
	3.	-(e)ntoi	-(e)nto	-ontoi	-onto

PASSIVE

		Athematic	Thematic
SING.	1.	-mar	-ar, -omar
	2.	-sor	-esor
	3.	-tor	-etor
PLUR.	1.	-mosr/-mor	-omosr/-omor
	2.	-dhuer	-edhuer
	3.	-(e)ntor	-ontor

a. The secondary endings are actually a negative term opposed to the primaries. They can be opposed to the present or future of indicative. They can indicate indifference to Tense and be used even in Present.

NOTE 1. It is generally accepted that the Secondary appeared first, and then an -**i** (or -**r**) was added to them. By way of opposition, the older endings received a Preterite (or Past) value, and became then secondary.

NOTE 2. Forms with secondary endings (or without distinction of time), but used without the Past value, mainly with mood values, are called traditionally Injunctive, although this was never an independent mood, but only a possibility in the use of the endings.

b. The Middle/Active Opposition is not always straightforward, as there are only-active or only-middle verbs, or verbs with both voices in which there are no differences.

7.2.3. The Thematic Vowel

1. Stem vowels are, as with the noun, the vowel endings of the Stem, especially when they are derivatives. They are -**i**, -**u**, -**a**, -**e** (and also -**o** in Roots). But the most extended thematic vowel, that which is called theme or thematic vowel, that which exists since IE II and has overshadowed the (older) athematic stems is **e/o/e/o**. The thematization of stems, so to speak, has relegated the athematic forms especially to the past and to the perfect; most of the old athematics, even those in -**a**- and -**e**-, are usually extended with thematics -**ie**- or -**io**-.

NOTE. The old thematics were usually remade, but there are some which resisted this trend; as **bhero**, *I bear*, **do**, *I give*, or **i!**, *go!*

The theme vowel has sometimes a meaning, as with -**e**- and -**a**-, which can indicate state. There are also some old specializations of meanings, based on oppositions:

a. Thematic stem against athematic:

- An Indicative athematic is opposed to a thematic Subjunctive. The contrary is rare.

- A thematic Present is opposed to an athematic Imperfect, and vice versa.

- Sometimes, the first person singular and plural and the third person plural are thematic, and the rest are athematics.

- It can also be found in the Middle-Active voice opposition.

b. Thematic stem with variants:

- The first person, thematic in lengthened -**o**.

- Thematic **o** in the first person singular and plural and third person plural; **e** in second and third person singular and second plural. There is also an archaic third person plural in **e**, as in **sent**, *they are*.

c. Opposition of thematic stems.

This is obtained with different vowel grades of the root and by the accent position.

2. In the semithematic inflection the athematic forms alternate with thematic ones.

NOTE. The semithematic is for some an innovation of the late IE III which didn't reach some of the dialects; while for others it represents a situation in which the opposition thematic-athematic and the accent shifts of an older system has been forgotten, leaving only some remains.

7.2.4. Verb Creation

1. With Verb Creation we mean not only the way verbs are created from Nouns and Verbs by adding suffixes, but also to the reduplication of the stems.

2. There are generally two kinds of suffixes: Root and Derivative; they are so classified because they are primarily added to the Roots or to Derivatives of them. Almost every suffix we have seen (like -**u**, -**i**, -**n**, -**s**, etc.) is a root suffix.

Derivative suffixes can be:

a. Denominatives, which help to create new verbs from a noun; as -**ie**/-**io**.

b. Deverbatives, those which help to create new verbs from other verbs; -**ei**- (and root vocalism **o**), -**i**-, -**s**-, -**sk**-, -**a**-, -**e**- etc.

3. Reduplication is usual in many modern languages. It usually indicates intensity or repetition in nouns, but in the Europaio verb system it has two different meanings:

a. A Deverbative, opposed to root verbs, generally in the Present, especially in intensives; as, **bherbher** from **bher**, *bear*, or **galgal**, from **gal**, *call*; etc.

Note. It is doubtful wether these are remains of an old system based on the opposition Root/Deverbative, prior to the more complicated developments in suffixes and endings; or, on the contrary, it is the influence of the early noun derivations, in turn older than the verb system itself.

b. Essentially, though, reduplication has lost its old value and marks the different stems, wether Present, Imperfect or Perfect. There are some rules in reduplication:

- In the Present, it can be combined with roots and accent; as, **bhibher**, **gigno**, etc.

- In the Perfect, it appears with root vocalism and special endings; as, **bhebher-a**, **gegno-tha**, etc.

- Full reduplications (of intensives) are opposed to simple (of the Present, Imperfect and Perfect), formed with an initial consonant and an **i** in the Present, or an **e** in the Perfect - and sometimes the imperfect.

- In other cases, reduplicated stems can be opposed, for example, to the Imperfect to form Perfects or vice versa, or disambiguate other elements of the stem or ending.

7.2.5. The Four Stems

1. The Four Stems

1. The Stems of the Present can be:

a. Roots: especially thematic, but also athematic and semithematic.

b. Reduplicated roots: especially athematic.

c. Consonantal stems: all thematic. They can end in **occlusive**, or -**s** and its lengthenings (with or without morphological meaning), like -**ske/o**; as in **prk-sko**, *ask for*, *inquire*, from zero-grade **prek**, *ask*.

d. In vowel: thematic in -**i**-, -**u**-, and athematic in -**a̱**, -**e̱**.

e. In nasal: athematic (especially in -**neu** / -**nu**, -**na̱** / -**na**) and thematic.

2. The Stems of the Imperfect are opposed to the present with certain suffixes:

a. Athematic Roots: opposed to root- and reduplicated-Presents.

b. Thematic Roots: opposed to athematic Presents.

c. Reduplicated Roots: thematic, opposed to athematic reduplicate Presents.

d. With -**s** and its lengthenings: thematic and athematic.

e. With -**t** and -**k** are rare, as lat. *feci.*

f. With -**e̱**, -**a̱**, -**i**, -**u** and its lengthenings.

3. The Stems of the Perfect end usually in -**o** or -**o̱**, reduplication (not general) with root vowel *e* and some especial endings.

4. The Future Stems can be those of the Present, but the Europaio has created its own future, generally with -**s**, wether thematic or athematic.

NOTE. The future is thus also formed with the present in some situations, as in English *I go to the museum*, which can mean *I am going to the museum* or *I will go to the museum*. The Present is, thus, a simple way of creating (especially immediate) future sentences in most IE languages, as it was already in IE III times.

5. To sum up, there are four inflected Stems, but each one has in turn five inflected forms (Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Optative and Participle), and one not inflected (Infinitive). This inflection is obtained with desinences (included **ø**) which indicate person, time and voice. The person is thus combined with the other two.

NOTE. An example of the four stems are, for **leiq**, *leave*: l**ei**qe/o- (or nasal lin**e**qe/o-) for the Present, liq**e/o** for the Imperfect, (l**e**)loiq for the Perfect, and leiqs**e/o** for the Future.

2. The Present Stem

I. Present Stem Formation Paradigm

1. Roots (Athematic, Semithematic and Thematic) are not very productive. They can have only one Stem, or have multiple Stems opposed to each other.

2. Reduplicated stems tend to be different after the Stems; those in **occlusive** and in -**u**- are extended Roots, used mainly in verbs. Those in -**s** and -**u** are rare, and are mainly used for other Stems.

3. The most productive ones are those with -**i**, -**e** and -**a**, closely related. Those in -**e** and -**a** have mostly Present uses, as those in -**sk**- (Thematic) and in -**n**- (Athematic or Thematic).

II. Present Root Stem

1. A Pure Root Stem, with or without theme vowel, can be used as a Present Stem, opposed to those of the Imperfect, Perfect and possibly Future. The Imperfect Stem can also be Root, and it is distinguished with vowel opposition, thematism/athematism or with secondary phonetic differentiations.

There are Present Root Stems Athematic, Semithematic and Thematic. The Athematics are, in Europaio, only the remains of a probably older system, and so are the Semithematics.

2. In Monosyllabic Roots with consonant or sonant ending, the inflection is usually in the Active voice Singular with root vowel **e** and root accent; in plural, active and middle voices, root vowel **ø** and accent on the ending. The most obvious example is that of **es**, *be*, which has a singular in **es**- and plural in **s**-. There are also some other monosyllabic verbs, as **chen**, *knok*, and **od**, *eat*. Other verbs, as **ei**, *go*, also follow this inflection type. The following table depicts the present paradigm of these verbs:

ACTIVE

		od, *to eat*	**chen**, *to knok*	**ei**, *to go*	**es**, *to be*
SING.	1.	**o**dmi	ch**e**nmi	**e**imi	**e**smi
	2.	**o**dsi	ch**e**nsi	**e**isi	**e**ssi
	3.	**o**dti	ch**e**nti	**e**iti	**e**sti
PLUR.	1.	dm**e**	chnm**es**	**i**mes	sm**e**
	2.	dth**e**	chnt**e**	**i**te	st**e**
	3.	d**e**nti	chn**o**nti	j**e**nti	s**e**nti

3. There is also another rare verbal type, root athematic with full or long root vowel and fixed root accent (it is usually called Proterodynamic). It appears frequently in the Middle Voice.

4. Monosyllabic Roots with long vowel are inflected in singular with long vowel, and in plural and middle voice with -*a*. They are rare in Present, usually reserved for the Imperfect. Some examples are **dhe** (also with **o**), *set*, *put*; **do**/**damen**, as in ***dom, dos, dot, daent***.

5. Some Disyllabic Roots, those which preserve an athematic inflection, have the Present in full/ø vowel. Some forms are ø/full vowel, generally reserved for the Imperfect.

6. In the Semithematic Root Stem, the third person plural has often an ending preceded by **e/o**. That happens also in the first person singular, which often has -**o** or -**o**-**m**(**i**); and in the first person plural, which can be -**o-mos**, -**o-mo**.

NOTE. In an inflection like that of the verb **es**, **esmi/smes**, there can be a semithematic alternative; as in Latin, where there is **s**-**omi**, not **esmi**, **s**-**omes**, not **sme**, and **s**-**onti**, not **s**-**enti**. This inflection, although not limited to Latin, has had little success in the Europaio system. There are, however, many examples of semithematic inflection in non-root stems, what could mean that the semithematic existed in PIE, or, on the contrary, that old athematic forms were remade.

7. The thematic Root Stems have generally an -**e/o** added to the root before the endings. So, if in athematic stems this can be found in the third person plural, and in semithematics in the first person singular and plural, it appears always in thematics.

They have two general forms, with differences in the vowel timbre:

a. With root vowel **e** and root accent; as in bh**e**reti, *he carries* (cf. *bear*)

b. With root vowel ø and accent on the theme vowel, as in bhr**e**t, *I bore, I was bearing*

The b. form is preferred in the Imperfect and the a. in the Present, although both could appear in both of them. In fact, when both appear in the Present, the a-type is usually a durative, meaning an action not finished; while the b-type verbs are terminatives or punctuals, meaning the conclusion of the action. This semantic value is not general, though, and more often found in the southern dialects.

NOTE. The more modern inflection is, thus (in a singular/plural scheme), that of full/full vocalism for Present, ø/ø for Imperfect. The (mainly) root athematic - and semithematic - inflection in full/ø is therefore older. The thematic inflection probably overshadowed the athematic and semithematic ones in IE III and there are many examples of coexisting forms, some of this are opposed to the older in meaning. Some scholars postulate the older form as the *correct* one - again, we don't look for *The original* (PIE or IE II) inflection, but for the real, rich system of the IE III.

III. Present Reduplicated Stem

1. Formally, Present Stems have a Reduplication either Full (sometimes maintained throughout the conjugation) or Simple, which normally consists of the initial consonant of the root followed by *-i-*.

In the Meaning, Reduplication can have an especial value (of iteration or intensity) or simply an opposed value; in every case, thus, it distinguishes the verb in its different forms.

2. The Form of Reduplication:

I. Full Reduplication, normally of the Present Stem, repeats the Root or at least the group *consonant/sonorant+vowel+consonant/sonorant*: **galgal**, *talk*, **bherbher**, *endure*, **mormor**, *whisper*, etc.

Full reduplication is also that which repeats a Root with *vowel+consonant/sonorant*; as, **ulul**, *cry aloud*.

II. Simple Reduplication is made:

a. With *consonant + i*. In athematic verbs; as, **si**-**sde** (*sit down*, *settle*, from zero-grade root **sed**, *sit*); in thematic verbs; as **gi**-**gno**, **bhi**-**bher**, etc.

NOTE. Reduplication is, as already stated, optional in IE III: **gignosko/gnosko**, **did̯o/d̯o**, **bibo/poi**, etc.

There are some intensives half full, half simple reduplicated stems, as in **dei**-**dik**, *teach*. There are other forms with -**w, -u**, as in **leu**-**luk**, *shine*. There are also some perfects.

b. With *consonant + e/e̯*. ai. **dedh̯e**, **ded̯o**.

Simple Reduplication in **e** is given mainly in the Perfect, while that in **i** is characteristic of the Present. Reduplication in **e** is also often found in intensives in Southern Dialects.

NOTE. As a matter of fact, reduplication doesn't affect the vowel in inflection: b**i**bherti / bibhrm**e**s, **i**st̯ami / istam**e**s.

3. The Meaning of Reduplicated stems: It is mainly a southern feature (Indo-Iranian and Greek) the systematic opposition *Basic Verb / Deverbative Reduplicated* to obtain an Iterative-Intensive. There is another meaning, that of the Desideratives, which are reduplicated with -**i**- + Root + -**se/o**, e.g. **meno** /**mimnso**, *think*, the Reduplicates here are called Terminatives.

NOTE. Although the Iterative-Intensives, Desideratives and sometimes Terminatives were not generally extended to the Northern Dialects, we consider it an old resource of the IE II, older than that of the opposition Present-Perfect. We therefore include this dialectal feature in the global system as a possibility with already known vocabulary, although not as a general way to create new words from Basic Verbs.

IV. Present Consonant Stem

1. Europaio Roots can be lengthened with an occlusive to give a verb stem, general or Present-only. Present stems are made with the dentals, -**t**, -**d**, -**dh**; and gutturals, -**k**, -**g**, -**gh**; but not with labials or labiovelars. They are all thematic, and the lengthenings are added to the Root.

NOTE. The lengthening was probably optional in an earlier stage of the language.

2. Here are some examples:

- **t** : **plekto**, *weave*; **kanto**, *sing*; **klustio**, *hear, listen*, etc.

- **d** : **saldo**, *to salt*; **ekskeld**, *be eminent*, **pelde**, *beat*, etc.

- **dh** : **ghrdh**, *gird*; **gawidhe̲**, *rejoice*; **woldh**, *dominate*, etc.

- **k** : **pedka̲**, *stumble*; **pleuko**, *fly*; **gelkio**, freeze, etc.

- **g** : **tme̲go** from **temna**, *cut*, etc.

- **gh** : **sme̲gho** with ***sme̲n***, **ne̲gho** with ***ne***, **stenagho** with ***steno***, etc.

3. Imperfect Stems in -**s** and its derivatives, -**sk**- and -**st**-, are almost all thematic.

4. Those in -**s** are the only ones that have an especial general meaning, as they often mark the Imperfect and the Future (and sometimes the Subjunctive); they are not Thematic when they function as Imperfects.

The -**s** lengthening does not present a general opposition *Basic Verb / Deverbative Stem* in -**s**.

NOTE. There are, however, some different meanings of the verbal stems in -**s** opposed to those without it; as insistence or iteration; as, **weidso**, *visit*, with **wide**, *see*. There are also some causatives and especially desideratives (which could even form the future stem in the southern dialects). There is, then, no general meaning of the ending -**s**, only opposed pairs of meanings.

5. The Suffix -**ske**/-**sko** is added to Roots with ∅-grade, especially in monosyllabics and disyllabics; as in **prk**-**sko**, *ask*, **cm**-**ske**, *go*, **gno**-**sko**, *know*, **di**-**dk**-**ske**, *teach*. It can also be added to Reduplicated stems and to lengthened Roots, especially in -**i**, -**u**, -**e**, -**a**. They don't usually have a special Meaning.

NOTE. Sometimes these Deverbatives can be inchoatives (especially in Latin), causatives or iteratives, and even *determinatives* or *terminatives*.

3. The suffix -**ste**/-**sto** has usually an expressive sense, meaning sounds most of the times; as, **breste**, tremble; **bhrsto**, break;

4. The Stems in -**n** are said to have a *nasal suffix* or *infix*. They can be athematic or thematic, and the most common forms are -**n**, -**neu**/-**nu**, -**na**: as in **str**-**neu** / **ster**-**nu**, *spread*; **li**-**n**-**eq** / **li**-**n**-**q**, *leave*; **ml**-**na** / **ml**-**na**, *tame*; **dhreng**, *drink*; **pung**, *prik*; **planta**, *plant*; etc. These verbs can be found also without the nasal, as in **streu**, **leiq**, **dma**/**dma**, **dhreg**, **peug**, **plat**.

There are other, less general forms in -**ne**/-**no**, -[']**ne**/-[']**no**; and possibly derived from the conjugations of -**neu** and -**nei**, the forms -**nue**/-**nuo**, -**nie**/-**nio**.

NOTE. These forms are very recent to the IE III.

Some examples of the above are **sperno**, **plno**. In Greek it is frequent the nasal suffix -**an**. -**nue**, -**nuo** and -**nie**, -**nio** appear often, too; as in gr. *phthínuo*, got. *winnan*; gr. *iaíno*, *phaínomai*, and verbs in oi. in -*niati*.

V. Present Vowel Stem

1. There are roots and derivatives (deverbatives and denominatives) which form the thematic verb stems with -**ie**/-**io**, and the semithematics in -**i**. There can be an -**a**-, -**e**- or -**e**- preceding the suffix, sometimes as part of the Root or Derivative, sometimes as part of the suffix. We have then **ie**, -**io**, -**aie**, -**aio**, -**eie**, -**eio**, and even -**aie**, -**aio**; in these cases, the Root grade is usually ∅; as, **bhudioti**, *he is waked up*; but the full grade is also possible, as in **spekio**, *look*.

NOTE 1. The meanings in the opposition *Basic Verb / Deverbatives*, general in the Northern Dialects, are usually that of state or status; and also sometimes causatives and iteratives. There are also, as with those in consonant, examples of derivatives with -**ie**/-**io** without meaning, purely derivatives.

NOTE 2. The thematic inflection of these verbs is regular, and usually accompanied by the semithematic in the Northern Dialects, but not in the Southern ones, which do not normally combine them with -**i**, -**e**, or -**a**.

2. The thematic root verbs in -**ie**/-**io** are old, but have coexisted with the semithematics -**ie**/-**io**/-**i**/-**i**. These verbs are sometimes deverbatives (iteratives or causatives) or denominatives. The deverbative inflection could have -**ie**/-**io**, or -**eie**/**eio**, or the semithematic variant.

NOTE. The state or status value of these verbs is a feature of the Baltoslavic, mainly, with verbs in -**e** and -**a**, in which the inflection is sometimes combined with -**ie**/-**io**.

3. The stems in -**u** are rarely found in the Present, but are often found in the Imperfect and Perfect stems.

NOTE. The stems in -**u** have, thus, an opposed behaviour to that of the -**i**, which is usually found in Present and rarely in Imperfect and Perfect.

4. In Present stems, -**u** is found in roots or as a suffix, wether thematic or athematic (not semithematic), giving a stem that can also be the general stem of the verb: it is therefore a part of the root or a stable lengthening of it.

NOTE. Exceptions of this are **gheu**-/**gho**-, **pleu**-/**plo**-, etc.

5. Roots or stems with -**e**, with an athematic inflection and also mixed with -**i**. Sometimes the -**e** is part of the Root, sometimes it is a suffix added or substituting the -**e** of the Stem. They can be verbs without special meaning or verbs of state; as, **albhe**, *be white*, with stative value. There are also iterative-causatives; the denominatives are clearly derived from adjectives in -**e**/**o**.

NOTE. These are probably related with those in -**i** (i.e., in -**eie**/-**eio**, as in **albheie**, *be white*; **moneio**, *remind, advise*; **seneio**, *be old*).

Athematic examples are **lubhe**, *be dear, pleasing*; **rudhe**, *to blush, redden*; **gale**, *to call* (not denominative). In some dialects they correspond to a thematic inflection in -**eo**.; as **rudheo**, *to blush, redden* (cel.) **kapeo**, *have* (ger., from **kap**, *grasp*).

6. Roots or stems with -**a**, athematic and mixed with -**i**. They are spread throughout the Verb system; as, **bha** (root), *draw*; **duka**, *drag, draw*; **ghedisa**, *guess*, etc. Also irregulars as lat. *amo*, possibly from -**aio**, but probably from -**a** without ending (like *amas, amat,...*).

About their Meaning, they are (specially in Latin) statives or duratives, and sometimes factitives opposed to statives in -**e** (*clarare/clarere*, *albare/albere*, *nigrare/nigrere*, *liquare/liquere*). But there are also many verbs without special value.

They form subjunctives, as well as preterites, and imperfectives. They are common Imperfects. To sum up, the tendency to make iteratives, statives and denominatives with -**a** is not so strong as with -**e**.

NOTE. There is, as with -**e**, a relation with -**i**, and there are also verbs in -**aie**/-**aio**.

3. The Imperfect Stems

I. Imperfect Stem Formation Paradigm

1. The Imperfect is, to put it simple, a Past opposed to the Present.

2. There are some possibilities for the opposition of Present and Imperfect stems:

a. The Present stem can be a reduplicated root and the Imperfect a basic root; as, **sist<u>a</u>-mi**,/ **st<u>a</u>-m**.

b. The Present is a thematic root, while the Imperfect is athematic in -**s**; as, **leiq-<u>o</u>**, **l<u>e</u>iq-s-m**.

c. Both are thematic roots, but with distinct vowel degrees; as, **leq-<u>o</u>**, **liq-om**.

NOTE. Every stem can usually be Present or Imperfect, provided that they are opposed to each other. And there can be more than one Present and Imperfect from the same Root.

3. There is a logical trend to specialize the roles, so that those Stems which are rare in Present are usual in Imperfects. For example, the thematic roots, as well as those in -**s**-. There is, in fact, only one real confusion problem when distinguishing stems, and that is when they end in -<u>e</u> or -<u>a</u>, as they are given in Presents and Imperfects alike. It is by way of oppositions and formal specializations that they can be distinguished.

II. Imperfect Root Stem

1. The athematic Imperfect Root stems, opposed to athematic Reduplicated Presents, are not the only possible athematic roots. There is no root ending in consonant, though.

2. In monosyllabic Roots we have an opposition of:

a. A Present in -**neu**; as, **klneu** / **kleu**, *to hear*; **qrneu** / **qer**, *to make, do*; etc.

b. A Reduplicated Present or with -**ske**/-**sko** or -**i̱o**: **caske** / **ca̱**, *go*; **bhesko̱** / **bhes**, *breathe*; etc.

c. A Thematic Present: **ghewo** / **ghew**, *pour*; **bhawa** / **bhut**, *proclaim*, *ban*.

3. Disyllabic roots present similar behaviours: **gigno̱sko̱** / **gno̱** , **bhalio** / **bhle̱** , etc.

The theme vowel system is the usual: Present Singular Active with full vowel, and ø in the rest.

NOTE. Disyllabic Roots tended to generalize a unique form (as **gno̱**-, **bhle**-, etc).

4. The Thematic Imperfect Roots are also those of the Present, *bhere/o* and *bhre/o*, opposed to any Present.

a. It is the *bhre/o* form that which is found mostly in the Imperfect;

b. The *bhere/o* form is rarely found, but when it is found the Present has to be logically different.

III. Imperfect Reduplicated Stem

1. The Imperfect Reduplicated stems, thematic and athematic, are found mainly in the southern dialects, but also sporadically in the Northern (lat. *tetuli*, *teitigi* could be one example).

NOTE. In this case, the southern dialects have also, as in the Present, a specialized vowel in reduplication, but in this case it is unique to these languages, while the rest follow other schemes.

2. The Thematic Reduplicates have a general vowel **e** for Imperfects (opposed to the **i** of the Present), and the Root has a zero-grade, and sometimes accent before the ending; as, **chechene** from **chen**, *to hurt.*

In roots which begin with vowel, reduplication is of the type *vowel+consonant*.

NOTE. These resources seem not to have left the Southern Dialects, although the difference between the -**i** of Present and the -**e** of the Imperfect is generalized in IE III.

IV. Imperfect Consonant Stem

1. As we have seen, thematic stems in -**s**- are often Desideratives in the Present (and they sometimes function as immediate Futures); with secondary endings, they can form Imperfects.

NOTE. Forms in -**so** are often found in Slavic; as, *vedu / veso*, r*eco / reso*, etc.

The -**s**- is, so, added to a Root ending:

a. In consonant with long vowel, in contrast with the Present with full vowel.

b. In -**a**, -**e**, -**o** with the same stem as the Present or the noun from which the verb is derived. There is also a second Imperfect mark: an -**e** before the -**s**-, which is probably an older Imperfect, to which another Imperfect mark is added; as in **alko** / **alkeso**, *grow*; **mnio** / **mnso**, *be mad*; etc.; -**e** and -**a** must have ø root grade in the Imperfect stem.

NOTE. The thematic Imperfects are mostly used as Presents in the Southern Dialects, in Slavic, and, probably, in Latin.

2. The most spread athematic stems are in -**s**-. They were formerly added to the Root, wether monosyllabic or disyllabic, in consonant or vowel, opposed thus to the Present. Roots in -**i**, -**u**, -**a**, -**e**, -**o**, monosyllabic and disyllabic, have a fixed vowel (as most of the athematic Root Imperfects); as, the third person pl. **pl<u>ae</u>nt** from **pipel**, *full* (ø / Full Grade), 3.pl. **pewisent** from **p<u>ona</u>**, *purifie* (Full Grade / o).

The most frequent are monosyllabic roots ending in consonant or sonant. They have usually in the Southern Dialects lengthened vowel in the active voice and ø in the rest; as, **liq**-, *leave*, from which **l<u>ei</u>q-s-m**; so from **qer**-, *make*, **q<u>er</u>so**; from **bher**-, *carry*, **bh<u>er</u>so**, etc.

To sum up, the -**s**- has one main function in Europaio: to create stems different from that of the Present. It can be added to different stems, especially those lengthened with -**<u>e</u>**, -**<u>a</u>**.

NOTE. The Imperfect in -**s**- is then a modern feature of IE III, given in all its dialects (with the form of Aorists in the Southern ones), but for Germanic and Baltic; the derivatives in -**i**, -**e̱**, -**a̱** are more recent, though, and therefore not extended to all.

3. There are some other frequent, dialectal forms:

a. -**is** (lat., ai.), -**es** (gr.); as, **genist** from **gen**-, *beget*; **wersis** from **wers**-, *rain*; **amawis**, etc.

b. An addition in -**sa** in lat., toc., arm.

c. In -**se̱**, -**sie**/-**sio,** etc.

4. The stems in -**t** function usually as Preterites, especially in lat., ita., cel., and ger., opposed to the Present. In our system, they appear usually in the fourth declension.

NOTE. While the use of -**t** for persons is old, the use to form Stems is more recent, and mainly developed by the European dialects.

5. Imperfects or Pasts in -**k** are rare, but they can appear in every form of the verb.

V. Imperfect Vowel Stem

1. Imperfects in -**e**, -**a** appear usually in pure stems with athematic inflection or adding an -**u** in every form, which is normally an Past ending at least for some persons. Other endings can also be added to this stems.

NOTE. -**u** is rare in the Present and frequent in the Imperfect, and the contrary has to be said of -**i**.

Opposed to the Present, the stem in -**e** or -**a** is often a Past stem.

2. The basics of the Imperfect vowel stems are thus the opposition to Presents:

a. Present -**i** (thematic or semithematic), Imperfect -**e**; as, **mnio** / **mne**, *be mad*.

b. Present -**i**, Imperfect -**a**; as, **alkio** / **alka**, *be hungry*.

c. Present -**e**/-**o**, Imperfect -**e**; as, **lege** / **lege**, *collect, speak*.

d. Present -**e**/-**o**, Imperfect -**a**; as, **gnte** / **gntau**, *know*.

3. The use of the forms in -**u** is usually related to the Past (and sometimes the Perfect), as a suffix or ending. It can be -**u**, -**au**, -**eu**, -**eue**, -**aua**, -**eua**, -**aue**.

4. The -**i**/-**i** is scarcely used for Past stems; as, **audhio** / **audhiui**, hear. The stem is sometimes lengthened in -**e**/-**i**, often to help avoid the loss of consonants in the Imperfect in -**s**.

4. The Perfect Stem

The Perfect is opposed to the Present, and has -**o** or lengthened root vowel; it is often reduplicated, generally with vowel -**e**; and it has special endings, sg. -**a**, -**tha**, -**e**; third pl. -**r**. Not all of these conditions have to be met by every Perfect stem, but those which do not comply with them (but for reduplication) are not regular.

NOTE. The original Perfect does not have a Tense or Voice value, it is only when opposed to the Pluperfect (Past Perfect) that it is Present. It is probably an older stative, which eventually became the state derived from the action.

I. The Root vowel is usually -**o**/-**o̱**; as, **gigno** /**gego̱na** (**gegn**-**me**), *know*; **bhindho** / **bhondh** (**bhndh-me**), *bind*; **bheudho** / **bhoudh** (**bhdh**-**me**), *offer* (cf. *bid*); **kano** / **kekona**, *sing*; etc.

There are also (dialectal) Perfects with long Root vowel; as, lat. **sede̱o** / **se̱de**, *sit*; **edo** / **e̱de**, *eat*; **cemio** / **ce̱me**, *come*; **ago** / **a̱ge**, *act*; ger. **sleb** / **sesle̱b**, *sleep*; etc.

NOTE. After the laryngeals' theory, for some scholars, these lengthened vowels come from an older (wether IE II or PIE) vowel plus *-**h**.

II. The root vowel in the Perfect reduplication is generally *e*, but not always; Perfect reduplications in -*i* and -*u* are also possible.

NOTE. The Southern Dialects made reduplication obligatory, but the Northern didn't, what obviously means that it is not systematic in this Europaio. Verbs which are not reduplicated in the Perfect are not irregulars, but they have always reduplication when the Present is reduplicated, as in **bhibher** / **bhebher**.

III. The Endings of the Perfect are -**a**, -**tha**, -**e**, for the singular, and -m**e**, -t**e**, -(**e̱**)**r** for the plural.

5. Middle Perfect and Past Perfect

a. It is a common resource to oppose a new Perfect to the old one, generally with zero-grade of the Perfect stem and middle endings, so that the first becomes only Active and the second Middle. This is a general resource in Southern Dialects, but not in the European ones.

NOTE. We use it in our system, though, to distinguish the different Perfect forms more easily.

b. The Past Perfect or Pluperfect was also created to oppose it to the old Perfect, so that it became Present Perfect. It is formed with secondary endings added to the Perfect Stem.

6. The Future Stems

1. The most frequent Future stems are built from an -**s**- ending, although not all dialects show the same behaviour. They can be reduplicated or not, they can have -**se**/-**so** thematic, -**s** athematic, -**sie**/-**sio**, -**seie**/-**seio**.

NOTE. There are dialectal additions to the beginning of those endings, as -**is** (i.-i., lat.) or -**es** (gr., o.-u.).

The root vowel is mostly *e*.

NOTE 1. They come probably from the desiderative-causative Present stem in -**s** and its variants. All dialects tend to differentiate the Present from the Future.

NOTE 2. The Future stem is common to all Europaio-derived languages but for ger. and sla. In fact, i.-i., gr. and bal. have almost the same formations. This means that, while the different Future forms has the same original pattern, some dialects didn't use this innovation of the IE III. We keep it, though, as a common Future formation is obviously needed in a modern system.

2. In Europaio, the Future is made by adding thematic -**se**, -**so**, -**sie**, -**sio** (or even -**seie**, -**seio**) when the Imperfect stem is thematic, and -**s** if it is athematic.

3. The Conditional is made, as in most of the European languages, with the *past form of the Future*, and this is made in Europaio by adding secondary endings to the Future Stem.

NOTE. This is an innovation added to modern Europaio, as the Europaio-derived dialects don't show an old conditional form. It is a modern feature, whose forms are shared by many modern European languages, like English; as, *I will see*, opposed to the conditional *I would see* (formed with the past form of the future-forming auxiliary *will*). It will be used especially for unreal conditionals.

7. The Compound Past

A special Past or Preterite is that of the European dialects (i.e., the Northern and Greek), sometimes called *Future Past*, which is formed by two elements: a verbal stem followed by a vowel (-<u>e</u>, -<u>a</u>, -<u>i</u>, -<u>o</u>) and an auxiliary verb, with the meanings *to be* (**es**), *to become* (**bheu**) or *to make* (**dh<u>e</u>**, **d<u>o</u>**).

NOTE. Although each language has its own formations, they have a common origin, probably unstable at first.

The Compound Past is comprised of three parts: the forms of the first and second elements and the sense of the compounds.

1. The First Element can be

a. A Pure Root

b. A Pure Stem, with the same lengthening as the rest of the verb.

c. A Pure Stem lengthened but alternating with the Present: normally Present ø / Past with full vowel.

d. A Pure lengthened Stem, opposed to a thematic Present (and Imperfect).

NOTE. Originally, then, the Compound Pasts are derived from a root or a stem with vowel ending; wether that of the verb or that of the Past. They are, then, Pasts similar to the others, but, instead of receiving endings, they receive a second stem.

2. The second element is an auxiliary verb; **dh<u>e</u>** in gr. and ger., **bheu** in lat. and cel. and **d<u>o</u>**- in bsl.

3. They are, as said, Pasts as the others we have seen, and they could function differently according to the needs of the languages.

NOTE. These forms have not been systematized, as there is no unity, and no especial needs have been still found for them to be revived. We present this possibility, though, for any possible future use, to show that this formations (although not unitary) have the same pattern shared by the Northern Dialects.

7.2.6. Mood Stems

1. Indicative

The Indicative is the basic stem, that which we have presented when not saying otherwise. The Subjunctive is opposed to the Indicative this way:

a. Indicative Athematic / Subjunctive Thematic: **es**, **esei/esoi**.

b. Indicative Thematic / Subjunctive with long vowel: **bhere/o-**, **bher<u>e</u>/<u>o</u>-**

2. Imperative

The Imperative had probably in IE II the same basic stem of the Indicative, but without ending and in expressive-impressive function, of exclamation or order; they are the equivalent to the vocative in nouns. Some IE III dialects derived from this older scheme another, more complex Imperative system, with person, tense and even voice.

NOTE. In the third stage of the language, only the person distinctions were generalized, and we have included only these known forms.

It is also old, beside the use of the pure stem, the use of the Injunctive for the Imperative in the second person plural, as in **bhere** / **bherete**, **lege** / **legete**. The Injunctive is defined as a form with secondary endings without augment. It indicated therefore neither the Present nor the Past, thus easily indicating intention. It is this form which was generally used as the Imperative.

The pure stem for the second person singular Imperative is thus general; for the second person plural, it is the injunctive; and the third person sg. and pl. have special endings, those in -**tod**.

The main forms of the Imperative in our system are made with the Present stem and secondary endings, and are thus generally:

a. The old, athematic Imperatives; as in **ei**, *go*; **es**, *be*; etc.

		Athematic
SING.	2.	-ø
	3.	-tod
PLUR.	2.	-te
	3.	-entod

NOTE 1. In old root athematic verbs, the plural forms have ø vowel and the accent goes on the ending.

NOTE 2. Some scholars reconstruct, with the ø form, a dialectal ending -**dhi** for the second person singular athematic. It should also be noted that the forms in -**tod** were used in some dialects as Future Imperatives.

b. Thematic Imperatives; as **bhere!**, *carry!* **age!**, *do!, act!*; etc.

		Thematic
SING.	2.	-e
	3.	-et<u>o</u>d
PLUR.	2.	-ete
	3.	-ont<u>o</u>d

3. Subjunctive

The Subjunctive is normally athematic, usually in -**a**, -**e** and sometimes -**o**, always opposed to the Indicatives. There are also Subjunctives in -**s**, probably newer than those in -**e**, -**a**.

NOTE. It is a known archaism (for a few scholars an innovation) of the Baltoslavic that it doesn't have a subjunctive which would be then an innovation of IE III, not given in IE II.

There are, thus, two possibilities when forming the Subjunctive:

a. Indicative thematic / Subjunctive with lengthened vowel; as, **bhere**- / **bhere̅**-, **deike**- / **deike̅**-, etc.

b. Indicative athematic / Subjunctive thematic.

4. Optative

The Optative mood is a volitive mood that signals wishing or hoping, as in English *I wish I might*, or *I wish you could*, etc.

The athematic Optative has an alternating suffix -**i̯e** / -**i̯** (zero-grade), while the Thematic has one regular -**oi**. Secondary endings are used to form the Optative.

NOTE. The thematic suffix is normally considered to be the athematic one added to the thematic vowel -**o**-.

7.2.7. The Voice

1. Active Voice

The characteristic Primary endings are -**mi**, -**si**, -**ti**, -(**e/o**)**nti**, while the secondary don't have the final -**i**.

NOTE. The innovation of the primary forms is a deictic -**i**, which probably indicated originally *here and now*.

These Desinences are used for every verb, wether athematic or thematic, as in **ei** or **es**. Where there are usually differences is in the first person singular, which has usually -**o** in thematics.

NOTE. These are probably remains of an older situation, in which an ending was (probably) not necessary to mark the first person singular (that of the speaker) and therefore - even though a desinence in -**m** became general - some irregular, older cases prevailed, in our system for the thematics only.

		ACTIVE	
		Primary	Secondary
SING.	1.	-mi	-m
	2.	-si	-s
	3.	-ti	-t
PLUR.	1.	**-mes/os**	**-me/o**
	2.	**-the**	-te
	3.	-(e/o)nti	-(e/o)nt

NOTE. The forms of the first person plural are not easily reconstructed (as every Europaio-derived dialect has developed its own endings) but they are all formed with -**me**-/-**mo**- + ø/Consonant (-**s**, -**n** or -**r**), and almost all forms are systematized in modern Europaio, assigning a function to each form.

This table can be further subdivided in the thematic and athematic paradigms:

		Athematic		Thematic	
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
SING.	1.	-mi	-m	-<u>o</u>, -omi	-om
	2.	-si	-s	-esi	-es
	3.	-ti	-t	-eti	-et
PLUR.	1.	-mes	-me	-omos	-omo
	2.	-the	-te	-ethe	-ete
	3.	-(e)nti	-(e)nt	-onti	-ont

2. Middle Voice

The endings are generally those of the Active voice with a characteristic Middle voice -**o** (sometimes -**e**), in which the basic form is relegated to the secondary endings, while it becomes the Primary by adding an -**i**.

		MIDDLE	
		Primary	Secondary
SING.	1.	-(m)ai	**-ma**
	2.	-soi	-so
	3.	-toi	-to
PLUR.	1.	**-mesdha**	**-medha**
	2.	**-dhe**	-dhue
	3.	-(e/o)ntoi	-(e/o)nto

In the Moods, the endings are usually the same, but there are some exceptions. As in Indicative -**a**- / Subjunctive -**a**-, where sometimes the first singular Subjunctive is -**ai**. Generally, though, the adding of the Middle voice secondary endings is enough.

3. Passive Voice

The Passive is not a common old feature of the IE III dialects; it is nevertheless necessary to develop a common modern European grammatical feature based on old endings, like the Conditional.

The -**r** ending was usual in the Middle Voice, and it either had a special impersonal value or marked the Middle voice. There are thus two features to distinguish their uses: the form and the meaning.

a. The -**r** *after the stem* has usually in Europaio an impersonal value, and can be lengthened: -**ro**, -**roi**, -**renti**, -**ronti**, -**rontoi**, etc. They are used in the 3. person singular and plural, and the -**nt**- is added when needed to distinguish the plural; and when the Middle was needed, an -**o** was added. The primary -**i** was also added with this aim.

b. The -**r** *after the ending* was usual in forms related to the Middle Voice in Latin, Italic, Celtic, Tocharian (and even Germanic, Indo-Iranian and Anatolian). Especially in some European dialects, they replaced the primary Middle endings, and acquired a Middle-Passive value. There was, however, no opposition primary/secondary. In our Europaio system, we have chosen to assign this especially European (Northern) value to these endings, leaving the general forms in -**i** for the middle.

Note. The older meaning traceable (possibly that of IE II) of these endings are the same, though: impersonal subject or, at least, subject separated from the action.

		PASSIVE
SING.	1.	-(m)ar
	2.	-sor
	3.	-tor
PLUR.	1.	-mosr/mor
	2.	**-**dhuer
	3.	-(e/o)ntor

This scheme can be further subdivided in the thematic and athematic paradigms:

		Athematic	*Thematic*
SING.	1.	-mar	-ar, -omar
	2.	-sor	-esor
	3.	-tor	-etor
PLUR.	1.	-mosr/-mor	-omosr/-omor
	2.	-dhuer	-edhuer
	3.	-(e)ntor	-ontor

The passives formed with these endings are only the dynamic ones, though, not the statives, which are formed with the verb **es**, *to be*. See § 7.1.3. for more information on dynamic passives.

7.2.8. Noun and Adjective Forms

1. Infinitives

1. The Infinitives are indeclinable nouns with non-personal verbal functions, which can be as many as inflection, voice, aspect and even time.

NOTE. Infinitives are, thus, old nouns reinterpreted as verbs.

2. The older Infinitives are the Verbal Nouns, i.e., casual forms inflected as nouns, although sometimes included in the verbal inflection. A Verbal Noun is a declinable substantive, derived from the root of a verb.

NOTE. The difference in the syntax is important; the verbal noun is constructed as a substantive, thus - for example - with the *object* in the genitive: *the killing of a man*, as opposed to the accusative with an infinitive, *to kill a man*.

3. Verbal Nouns are, thus, the normal way to express the idea of a modern Infinitive in Europaio. Infinitives can be nevertheless formed in modern Europaio with the verbal stem (athematic or thematic), being indeclinable; as, **deik**, *to show (showing)*; **es**, *to be (being)*; **ed**, *to eat (eating)*; etc.

NOTE 1. The usual formal condition is that the Infinitive is not already a noun: as in **ag**, *to act*, which can only function as infinitive. When the root is already a noun, a thematic stem with -e/o shall form the Infinitive. When this is not possible, then a Verbal Noun has to be used.

NOTE 2. Although each Europaio dialect chose between some limited noun-cases (not presented here) for the Infinitive formation, they were not general in the IE III nor in the Northern Dialects or the languages that followed, and could be easily confused in our system with imperfects, futures and perfects, and with the normal noun inflection.

2. Participles

1. The Participles are adjectives which have been assimilated to the verb system, having thus verb inflection.

NOTE. The IE III shows an intense reliance on participles, and thus a certain number of participles played an important role in the language.

2. Those in -**nt** are the older ones, and are limited to the Active voice and to the Present, Imperfect and Future; as, **bheront/bherent**, *who carries*.

3. The Perfect active has a suffix -**ues**, -**uos** (ø grade -**us**), or -**uet**, -**uot**; as, **widwot**, **widwos**, **edwos**, etc.

NOTE. Both the Present and Perfect participles are indeed inflected following the second declension; as, Nom. -*wos*, Acc. -*wosm*, Gen. -*usos*, Nom. pl. -*woses*

4. The middle Participles have a suffix -**meno**-, -**meno**-, -**mno**- (originally probably adjectives) as; **alomnos**, *who feeds himself* (i.e., *alumnus*), **dhemna**, *who suckle* (i.e., *woman*, cf. *femina*).

5. The Participles have been also developed as Passives in some languages, and are used in modern Europaio static passives. They are usually formed with the root or past stem with these suffixes:

a. -**to**: **altos**, *grown*; **dhetos**, *placed*; **kaptos**, *haved*; etc.

NOTE. The adjectives in -**to** imply reference to a Noun. They have usually zero-grade root vowel; as **liqto**-, **pikto**-, etc.

b. -**no**: and variants; as, **bheidhnos**, *parted*, *bitten*; **wrgnos**, *worked*; **delanos**, *made*.

NOTE. Compare with adjectives in -**n**, as in **plnos** (got. *fulls* or lat. *plenus*).

c. -**mo**: compare with adjective **prwimos** lat. *primos*, *first*.

d. -**lo**: see next section.

NOTE. These follow the first-type adjective declension, i.e. that of -**os**, -**a**, -**om**, and are usually accentuated on the ending.

3. Gerundives and Absolutives

1. Verbal Adjectives are those which are not assimilated to the verbal system of Tense and Voice. Those which indicate need or possibility are called Gerundives.

NOTE. Verbal Adjectives and Adjectives cannot be easily differentiated.

2. While the same suffixes as for the Passive Participles are found, -**to**-, -**no**-, -**mo**-, there are two forms especially identified with the Gerundive:

a. In -**lo** or -**li** are found in arm., toc., and lat. As in **bherelo**-, **ghabhili**- (cf. *able*, from lat. *habilis*), etc.

b. In -**io** (which is also a common lengthening to differentiate adjectives) is sometimes a gerundive of obligation, as well as -**tu**-, -**ti**-, -**ndho**; as, **dhrsio**, *visible*; **gnotinos**, *that has to be known*; **seqondhos**, *second*, *that has to follow*; **gnaskendhos**, *that has to be born*; etc.

3. There are also some adverbial, not inflected forms usually called Absolutives or Gerunds. They are usually derived from the Gerundive, and are therefore built in our system with the indeclinable Gerundive Stem.

NOTE. This is obviously an extension of our modern Infinitive system, in which we use a non-inflected verbal root or stem for the infinitive (when it is inflected, it is a verbal noun); in this case, we use as the Gerund an indeclinable verbal adjective, the stem of the Gerundive, the declinable verbal adjective.

They are verbal nouns, corresponding in meaning to the English verbal noun in -*ing*: as, **kaus<u>a</u> werelo**, *for the sake of speaking*.

7.3. The Conjugations

7.3.1. Introduction

1. Conjugation is the traditional name of a group of verbs that share a similar conjugation pattern in a particular language, a Verb Class. This is the sense in which we say that Europaio has four conjugations of verbs; it means that any *regular* Europaio verb can be conjugated in any person, number, tense, mood and voice by knowing which of the four conjugation groups it belongs to, and its main stems.

NOTE. The meaning of Regular and Irregular becomes, thus, a matter of choice, although this is obviously not free. We could have divided the verbs into five conjugations, or three, or even two, and left the rest for the *Irregulars* group. We believe that our choice is in the middle between a too restrictive system, in which many forms would be irregular (and would need in turn subclasses), and one too extensive to be easily learnt. We also know that the way a language is systematized influences the language; it is, then, to avoid too much *artificial* influence that we try to offer the more natural combinations possible (those frequent in the old, IE III system), without becoming too flexible to create a defined and stable (and thus usable) system.

2. The Four Conjugations in which Europaio is divided are based on the Present stem:

I. The First or **Root** Conjugation is formed with the Root, thematic stem for Present and Imperfect alike, but the Present has **e** root vowel and root accent, while the Imperfect has **ø** root vowel and accent on the theme vowel.

The **Reduplicated** class of verbs is somehow an *extension* of the first conjugation. In it, the Imperfect is formed with the root, which is reduplicated in Present without accent shift.

NOTE. Verbs of the First Conjugation have thus in common that there is no verbal ending to mark the Imperfect: the Basic Root (wether thematic or athematic) is always used.

II. The Second or **Consonant** Conjugation has a Present with a consonant ending, always thematic. The consonants are usually -**t**-, -**d**-, -**dh**-, -**k**- (often -**sk**-), -**g**-, -**gh**-. Other possibilities are the nasal suffix/infix -**n**- or the (rare) -**s**-.

III. The Third or *i* Conjugation has a Present in -**i**-, almost always thematic. Usual forms are -**ie**, -**io** (and the ø degree, athematic -**i̲**), and its compounds: **a̲ie**, **a̲io**, **e̲ie**, **e̲io**, **sie**, **sio**, etc. Also sometimes -**u** (when added to the root) although they are generally Root ending vowels.

IV. The Fourth or ***Athematic*** Conjugation has a Present in -**a̲**, -**e̲**.

Conjugation	Present		Imperfect	
1 (ROOT)	Root, e vowel, root accent	THEM	Root, long vowel, des. acce.	ATHE
[REDUPLICATED]	Reduplicated + i	ATHE	Root	ATHE
2 (CONSONANT)	Consonant	THEM	(-e)-s-, -a̲-/-e̲- (-u-)	ATHE
3 (i, u)	-i-, -u- (-ie, -io, -ue, -uo)	THEM	(-e)-s-	ATHE
	-i̲, -u̲	ATHE	-te/o	THEM
4 (ATHEMATIC)	-e̲, -a̲	ATHE	-te/o	THEM
IRREGULARS				

7.3.2. First Conjugation

1. Verbs of the First Conjugation are formed directly from Root stems, and maintain this form throughout the entire Conjugation.

NOTE. They are probably the remains of the oldest type of verb conjugation, in which there were neither suffixes nor endings to combine, but only the accent and the vowel degrees to differentiate between tenses, aspects and moods.

2. The Present is formed with root vowel **e** and root accent, as in le**i**qe/o or l**e**iqe/o, while the Imperfect is formed with root vowel ø and accent on the theme vowel, as in liq**e**/liq**o**, when that is possible.

Verb: **bher<u>o</u>**, *carry* (cf. eng. *bear*)

Present Stem	Imperfect Stem	Perfect Stem	Future Stem
bh**e**re/o-	bhr**e**/**o**-	(bh**e**)bhore/o	bhers**e**/**o**-

NOTE. Europaio verbs should be referred to by the first person singular Present and its conjugation type, so that it can be known wether they are thematic or not, and how they should be conjugated. If they are irregular verbs, however, they should be referred to with the first person singular Present, Imperfect, Perfect and Future.

3. The Present is formed with the Present stem and primary endings. The Subjunctive, with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**r<u>o</u>	bh**e**r<u>o</u>m	bh**e**roim
	2.	bh**e**resi	bh**e**r<u>e</u>s	bh**e**rois
	3.	bh**e**reti	bh**e**r<u>e</u>t	bh**e**roit
Pl.	**1.**	bh**e**romos	bh**e**r<u>o</u>mo	bh**e**roime
	2.	bh**e**rethe	bh**e**r<u>e</u>te	bh**e**roite
	3.	bh**e**ronti	bh**e**r<u>o</u>nt	bh**e**roient

4. The Imperfect is made with the Imperfect stem (i.e., ø root vowel and accentuated theme vowel) and secondary endings. The Subjunctive is formed with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Imperfect		
Sg.	**1.**	bhr*o*m	bhr*o*m	bhr*oi*m
	2.	bhr*e*s	bhr*e*s	bhr*oi*s
	3.	bhr*e*t	bhr*e*t	bhr*oi*t
Pl.	**1.**	bhr*o*mo	bhr*o*mo	bhr*oi*me
	2.	bhr*e*te	bhr*e*te	bhr*oi*te
	3.	bhr*o*nt	bhr*o*nt	bhr*oi*ent

NOTE 1. These forms are read [bh'r*o*m], [bh'r*e*s], etc., from the ø grade form **bhr** [bh'r]

NOTE 2. An accentuated initial **e**- is added to the past forms in the Southern Dialects, although modern Europaio Imperfect stems corresponds normally to their Aorist formations.

5. The Perfect is obtained with root vowel *o*/ø in singular/plural, and the Perfect endings. The Subjunctive is formed with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	(bhe)bh*o*ra	(bhe)bh*o*r*o*m	(bhe)bh*o*roim
	2.	(bhe)bh*o*retha	(bhe)bh*o*r*e*s	(bhe)bh*o*rois
	3.	(bhe)bh*o*re	(bhe)bh*o*r*e*t	(bhe)bh*o*roit
Pl.	**1.**	(bhe)bhrom**e**	(bhe)bhr*o*m**e**	(bhe)bhroim**e**
	2.	(bhe)bhret**e**	(bhe)bhr*e*t**e**	(bhe)bhroit**e**
	3.	(bhe)bhr*e*r	(bhe)bhr*o*nt	(bhe)bhroi**e**nt

NOTE. Reduplication, if given, must be simple and with -**e**; full reduplication has a general intensive meaning (see § 7.2.5.,2.III). Full reduplication of **bher** would be **bherbher** (or dialectal *bheribher*). **Bhibher** (Present reduplication, with -**i**) is a Present stem of another verb, usually meaning the same as the original root.

6. The Past Perfect is made with the Perfect stem, adding secondary endings. The Subjunctive is formed with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Past Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	(bhe)bh**o**rom	(bhe)bh**o**r**o**m	(bhe)bh**o**roim
	2.	(bhe)bh**o**res	(bhe)bh**o**r**e**s	(bhe)bh**o**rois
	3.	(bhe)bh**o**ret	(bhe)bh**o**r**e**t	(bhe)bh**o**roit
Pl.	**1.**	(bhe)bhrom**o**	(bhe)bhr**o**m**o**	(bhe)bhroim**e**
	2.	(bhe)bhret**e**	(bhe)bhr**e**t**e**	(bhe)bhroit**e**
	3.	(bhe)bhr**o**nt	(bhe)bhr**o**nt	(bhe)bhro**i**e**nt

7. The Future is made generally with the root in **e** and an -**s**, and primary endings. The Subjunctive is formed with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Future		
Sg.	**1.**	bhers**o**	bhers**o**m	bhers**o**im
	2.	bhers**e**si	bhers**e**s	bhers**o**is
	3.	bhers**e**ti	bhers**e**t	bhers**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	bhers**o**mos	bhers**o**mo	bhers**o**ime
	2.	bhers**e**the	bhers**e**te	bhers**o**ite
	3.	bhers**o**nti	bhers**o**nt	bhers**o**ient

8. The Conditional is formed with the Future stem and secondary endings. The Subjunctive is formed with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Conditional		
Sg.	**1.**	bhers**o**m	bhers**o**m	bhers**o**im
	2.	bhers**e**s	bhers**e**s	bhers**o**is
	3.	bhers**e**t	bhers**e**t	bhers**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	bhers**o**mo	bhers**o**mo	bhers**o**ime
	2.	bhers**e**te	bhers**e**te	bhers**o**ite
	3.	bhers**o**nt	bhers**o**nt	bhers**o**ient

NOTE. The Conditional is new to modern Europaio, and its correctness and practical use is still to be proven.

The **Middle Voice** is made as follows:

9. The Present Middle is formed with the Present stem and Middle primary endings. The Subjunctive is formed with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bherai	bheroma	bheroima
	2.	bheresoi	bhereso	bheroiso
	3.	bheretoi	bhereto	bheroito
Pl.	**1.**	bheromesdha	bheromedha	bheroimedha
	2.	bheredhe	bherodhue	bheroidhue
	3.	bherontoi	bheronto	bheroiento

10. The Imperfect Middle is made with the Imperfect stem (i.e., ø root vowel and accent on the theme vowel) and Middle secondary endings.

		Imperfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bhroma	bhroma	bhroima
	2.	bhreso	bhreso	bhroiso
	3.	bhreto	bhreto	bhroito
Pl.	**1.**	bhromedha	bhromedha	bhroimedha
	2.	bhredhue	bhredhue	bhroidhue
	3.	bhronto	bhronto	bhroiento

NOTE. These forms are read [bh'roma], [bh'reso], etc., from the ø grade form **bhr** [bh'r]

11. The Perfect Middle is formed with root vowel ø and Middle secondary desinences.

		Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	(bhe)bh**r**oma	(bhe)bh**r**oma	(bhe)bh**r**oima
	2.	(bhe)bh**r**eso	(bhe)bh**r**eso	(bhe)bh**r**oiso
	3.	(bhe)bh**r**eto	(bhe)bh**r**eto	(bhe)bh**r**oito
Pl.	**1.**	(bhe)bhrom**e**dha	(bhe)bhr**o**m**e**dha	(bhe)bhroim**e**dha
	2.	(bhe)bhredhu**e**	(bhe)bhr**e**dhu**e**	(bhe)bhroidhu**e**
	3.	(bhe)bhr**o**nto	(bhe)bhr**o**nto	(bhe)bhroi**e**nto

NOTE. These forms are read [bh'**r**omo] or [bhebh'**r**omo], etc., from the ø grade form **bhr** [bh'r]

12. The Past Perfect Middle is made with the Perfect stem adding Middle secondary desinences.

		Past Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	(bhe)bh**or**oma	(bhe)bh**or**oma	(bhe)bh**o**roima
	2.	(bhe)bh**or**eso	(bhe)bh**or**eso	(bhe)bh**o**roiso
	3.	(bhe)bh**or**eto	(bhe)bh**or**eto	(bhe)bh**o**roito
Pl.	**1.**	(bhe)bhrom**e**dha	(bhe)bhr**o**m**e**dha	(bhe)bhroim**e**dha
	2.	(bhe)bhredhu**e**	(bhe)bhr**e**dhu**e**	(bhe)bhroidhu**e**
	3.	(bhe)bhr**o**nto	(bhe)bhr**o**nto	(bhe)bhroi**e**nto

13. The Future Middle is formed with the Future stem and Middle primary endings.

		Future Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bhers**ai**	bhers**o**ma	bhers**oi**ma
	2.	bhers**e**soi	bhers**e**so	bhers**oi**so
	3.	bhers**e**toi	bhers**e**to	bhers**oi**to
Pl.	**1.**	bhers**o**mesdha	bhers**o**medha	bhers**oi**medha
	2.	bhers**e**dhe	bhers**e**dhue	bhers**oi**dhue
	3.	bhers**o**ntoi	bhers**o**nto	bhers**oi**ento

14. The Conditional Middle is made with the Future stem and Middle secondary endings.

		Conditional Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bhers**o**ma	bhers**o**ma	bhers**o**ima
	2.	bhers**e**so	bhers**e**so	bhers**o**iso
	3.	bhers**e**to	bhers**e**to	bhers**o**ito
Pl.	**1.**	bhers**o**medha	bhers**o**medha	bhers**o**imedha
	2.	bhers**e**dhue	bhers**e**dhue	bhers**o**idhue
	3.	bhers**o**nto	bhers**o**nto	bhers**o**iento

15. The **Passive Voice** is made like the Middle, but with Passive endings:

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**rar	bh**e**r**o**mar	bh**e**roimar
	2.	bh**e**resor	bh**e**r**e**sor	bh**e**roisor
	3.	bh**e**retor	bh**e**r**e**tor	bh**e**roitor
Pl.	**1.**	bh**e**romosr	bh**e**r**o**mosr	bh**e**roimosr
	2.	bh**e**redhuer	bh**e**r**o**dhuer	bh**e**roidhuer
	3.	bh**e**rontor	bh**e**r**o**ntor	bh**e**roientor

		Imperfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bhr**o**mar	bhr**o**mar	bhr**o**imar
	2.	bhr**e**sor	bhr**e**sor	bhr**o**isor
	3.	bhr**e**tor	bhr**e**tor	bhr**o**itor
Pl.	**1.**	bhr**o**mor	bhr**o**mor	bhr**o**imor
	2.	bhr**e**dhuer	bhr**e**dhuer	bhr**o**idhuer
	3.	bhr**o**ntor	bhr**o**ntor	bhr**o**ientor

		Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	(bhe)bh**r**om**ar**	(bhe)bh**r**om**ar**	(bhe)bh**r**oim**ar**
	2.	(bhe)bh**r**es**or**	(bhe)bh**r**es**or**	(bhe)bh**r**ois**or**
	3.	(bhe)bh**r**et**or**	(bhe)bh**r**et**or**	(bhe)bh**r**oit**or**
Pl.	**1.**	(bhe)bhrom**or**	(bhe)bhrom**or**	(bhe)bhroim**or**
	2.	(bhe)bhredhu**er**	(bhe)bhredhu**er**	(bhe)bhroidhu**er**
	3.	(bhe)bhront**or**	(bhe)bhront**or**	(bhe)bhroient**or**

		Past Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	(bhe)bh**o**r**o**m**ar**	(bhe)bh**o**r**o**m**ar**	(bhe)bh**o**roim**ar**
	2.	(bhe)bh**o**res**or**	(bhe)bh**o**res**or**	(bhe)bh**o**rois**or**
	3.	(bhe)bh**o**ret**or**	(bhe)bh**o**ret**or**	(bhe)bh**o**roit**or**
Pl.	**1.**	(bhe)bhrom**or**	(bhe)bhrom**or**	(bhe)bhroim**or**
	2.	(bhe)bhredhu**er**	(bhe)bhredhu**er**	(bhe)bhroidhu**er**
	3.	(bhe)bhront**or**	(bhe)bhront**or**	(bhe)bhroient**or**

		Future Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bhers**ar**	bhers**o**mar	bhers**o**imar
	2.	bhers**e**sor	bhers**e**sor	bhers**o**isor
	3.	bhers**e**tor	bhers**e**tor	bhers**o**itor
Pl.	**1.**	bhers**o**mor	bhers**o**mor	bhers**o**imor
	2.	bhers**e**dhuer	bhers**e**dhuer	bhers**o**idhuer
	3.	bhers**o**ntor	bhers**o**ntor	bhers**o**ientor

		Conditional Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bhers**o**mar	bhers**o**mar	bhers**oi**mar
	2.	bhers**e**sor	bhers**e**sor	bhers**oi**sor
	3.	bhers**e**tor	bhers**e**tor	bhers**oi**tor
Pl.	**1.**	bhers**o**mor	bhers**o**mor	bhers**oi**mor
	2.	bhers**e**dhuer	bhers**e**dhuer	bhers**oi**dhuer
	3.	bhers**o**ntor	bhers**o**ntor	bhers**oi**entor

16. The Imperative is formed as follows:

		Imperative
SING.	**2.**	bh**e**re
	3.	bh**e**ret**o**d
PLUR.	**2.**	bh**e**rete
	3.	bh**e**ront**o**d

17. Other possible forms are shown in the next table:

	Europaio	English
Infinitive	bher	to carry
Verbal Noun	bh**e**ro-	the carrying
Present Participle	bher**o**nt	who carries, who carried, carrying
Perfect Participle	bheru**e**s	carried
Middle Participle	bheremn**o**-	who carries himself,...
Passive Participle	bherest**o**-	(been) carried
Gerundive	bherel**o**-	who has to be carried
Absolutive/Gerund	bh**e**relo	of carrying, to the carrying,...

7.3.3. Reduplicated Verbs of the First Conjugation

1. Reduplicated Presents are usually verbs of the First Conjugation, when formed with consonant + **i**.

NOTE. These reduplicated stems have usually an intensive meaning.

2. In reduplicated stems where the Present is formed with simple reduplication + **i**, the Imperfect is formed with the root, without accent shift, and the Perfect is also formed with the reduplicated form, but with **e**.

NOTE. The three stems are always athematic, so there can be no confusion between reduplicated and non-reduplicated verbs, in Root and Reduplicated conjugation, in the case that full and simple reduplication give the same stem.

Verb: bh**i**bhermi, *bear, endure* (cf. eng. *bear*)

Present Stem	Imperfect Stem	Perfect Stem	Future Stem
bh**i**bher-	bh**e**r-	bh**e**bh<u>e</u>r-	bhibh**e**rs-

3. The Present is made with the Present stem and primary endings. The Subjunctive is thematic.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**i**bhermi	bh**i**bherom	bh**i**bher<u>ie</u>m
	2.	bh**i**bhersi	bh**i**bheres	bh**i**bher<u>ie</u>s
	3.	bh**i**bherti	bh**i**bheret	bh**i**bher<u>ie</u>t
Pl.	**1.**	bhibhr**es**	bhibhrom**o**	bhibhr<u>i</u>m**e**
	2.	bhibhrth**e**	bhibhret**e**	bhibhr<u>i</u>t**e**
	3.	bhibhr**enti**	bhibhr**ont**	bhibhr<u>i</u>nt

NOTE. The older, root athematic inflection (see § 7.2.5, 2.II) is made full/ø vowel in a singular/plural scheme, with accent on the ending. For more on this, see § 7.2.5, 2.III.

4. The Imperfect is formed with the Imperfect stem (i.e., the root, not reduplicated) and secondary endings.

		Imperfect		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**er**m	bh**e**rom	bh**e**ri̯em
	2.	bh**er**s	bh**e**res	bh**e**ri̯es
	3.	bh**er**t	bh**e**ret	bh**e**ri̯et
Pl.	**1.**	bhrm**e**	bhr**o**mo	bhri̯m**e**
	2.	bhrt**e**	bhret**e**	bhri̯t**e**
	3.	bhr**en**t	bhr**on**t	bhr̯i̯nt

NOTE. An accentuated initial **e**- is added to the past forms in the Southern Dialects, although Modern Europaio Imperfect stems corresponds normally to their Aorist formations.

5. The Perfect is made with the Root (possibly reduplicated) in o/ø or lengthened vowel, and the Perfect endings. The Subjunctive (thematic) is formed with secondary endings.

		Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**bhora	bh**e**bhorom	bh**e**bhori̯em
	2.	bh**e**bhortha	bh**e**bhores	bh**e**bhori̯es
	3.	bh**e**bhore	bh**e**bhoret	bh**e**bhori̯et
Pl.	**1.**	bhebhrm**e**	bhebhrom**o**	bhebhri̯m**e**
	2.	bhebhrt**e**	bhebhret**e**	bhebhri̯t**e**
	3.	bhebhr**e**r	bhebhr**on**t	bhebhr̯i̯nt

6. The Past Perfect is formed with the Perfect stem, adding secondary endings. The Subjunctive is thematic with secondary endings.

		Past Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**bhorm	bh**e**bhorom	bh**e**bhori̲em
	2.	bh**e**bhors	bh**e**bhores	bh**e**bhori̲es
	3.	bh**e**bhort	bh**e**bhoret	bh**e**bhori̲et
Pl.	**1.**	bhebhrm**e**	bhebhrom**o**	bhebhri̲m**e**
	2.	bhebhrt**e**	bhebhret**e**	bhebhri̲t**e**
	3.	bhebhr**e**nt	bhebhr**o**nt	bhebhr**i̲**nt

7. The Future is formed generally with the root in e and adding an -s, and with primary endings.

		Future		
Sg.	**1.**	bhibh**e**rsmi	bhibh**e**rs**e**m	bhibh**e**rsi̲**e**m
	2.	bhibh**e**rssi	bhibh**e**rs**e**s	bhibh**e**rsi̲**e**s
	3.	bhibh**e**rsti	bhibh**e**rs**e**t	bhibh**e**rsi̲**e**t
Pl.	**1.**	bhibhrsm**e**s	bhibhrsom**o**	bhibhrsi̲m**e**
	2.	bhibhrsth**e**	bhibhrset**e**	bhibhrsi̲t**e**
	3.	bhibhrs**e**nti	bhibhrs**o**nt	bhibh**r**si̲nt

NOTE. The stem is athematic, always like the Present stem.

8. The Conditional is obtained with the Future stem and secondary endings.

		Conditional		
Sg.	**1.**	bhibh**e**rsm	bhibhers**e**m	bhibh**e**rsi**e**m
	2.	bhibh**e**rss	bhibhers**e**s	bhibh**e**rsi**e**s
	3.	bhibh**e**rst	bhibhers**e**t	bhibh**e**rsi**e**t
Pl.	**1.**	bhibhrsm**e**	bhibhrsom**o**	bhibhrsim**e**
	2.	bhibhrst**e**	bhibhrset**e**	bhibhrsit**e**
	3.	bhibhrs**e**nt	bhibhrs**o**nt	bhibh**r**si**n**t

The **Middle Voice** is made as follows:

9. The Present Middle is formed with the Present stem and Middle primary endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**i**bhermai	bh**i**bheroma	bh**i**bheri**e**ma
	2.	bh**i**bhersoi	bh**i**bhereso	bh**i**bheri**e**so
	3.	bh**i**bhertoi	bh**i**bhereto	bh**i**bheri**e**to
Pl.	**1.**	bhibhrm**e**sdha	bhibhrom**e**dha	bhibhrim**e**dha
	2.	bhibhrdh**e**	bhibhrodhu**e**	bhibhri**d**hu**e**
	3.	bhibhr**e**ntoi	bhibhr**o**nto	bhibh**r**i**n**to

10. The Imperfect Middle is made with the Imperfect stem (i.e., the root, not reduplicated) and Middle secondary endings, with accent on the theme vowel.

		Imperfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**rma	bh**e**roma	bh**e**ri̲ema
	2.	bh**e**rso	bh**e**reso	bh**e**ri̲eso
	3.	bh**e**rto	bh**e**reto	bh**e**ri̲eto
Pl.	**1.**	bhrm**e**dha	bhrom**e**dha	bhri̲m**e**dha
	2.	bhrdh**e**	bhredhu**e**	bhri̲dhu**e**
	3.	bhr**e**nto	bhr**o**nto	bhr̲into

11. The Perfect Middle is formed with root vowel ø and Middle secondary endings.

		Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**bhrma	bh**e**bhroma	bh**e**bhri̲ema
	2.	bh**e**bhrso	bh**e**bhreso	bh**e**bhri̲eso
	3.	bh**e**bhrto	bh**e**bhreto	bh**e**bhri̲eto
Pl.	**1.**	bhebhrm**e**dha	bhebhrom**e**dha	bhebhri̲m**e**dha
	2.	bhebhrdh**e**	bhebhredhu**e**	bhebhri̲dhu**e**
	3.	bhebhr**e**nto	bhebhr**o**nto	bhebhr̲into

12. The Past Perfect Middle is formed with the Perfect stem and Middle secondary endings.

		Past Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**bhorma	bh**e**bhoroma	bh**e**bhori̲ema
	2.	bh**e**bhorso	bh**e**bhoreso	bh**e**bhori̲eso
	3.	bh**e**bhorto	bh**e**bhoreto	bh**e**bhori̲eto
Pl.	**1.**	bhebhrm**e**dha	bhebhrom**e**dha	bhebhri̲m**e**dha
	2.	bhebhrdh**e**	bhebhredhu**e**	bhebhri̲dhu**e**
	3.	bhebhr**e**nto	bhebhr**o**nto	bhebhr̲into

13. The Future Middle is made with the Future stem, adding Middle endings.

		Future Middle		
Sg.	1.	bhibh**e**rsmai	bhibhers**o**ma	bhibh**e**rsi**e**ma
	2.	bhibh**e**rssoi	bhibhers**e**so	bhibh**e**rsi**e**so
	3.	bhibh**e**rstoi	bhibhers**e**to	bhibh**e**rsi**e**to
Pl.	1.	bhibhrsm**e**sdha	bhibhrsom**e**dha	bhibhrsim**e**dha
	2.	bhibhrsdh**e**	bhibhrsedhu**e**	bhibhrsidhu**e**
	3.	bhibhrs**e**ntoi	bhibhrs**o**nto	bhibh**r**s**i**nto

14. The Conditional Middle is formed with the Future stem, adding Middle secondary endings.

		Conditional Middle		
Sg.	1.	bhibh**e**rsma	bhibhers**o**ma	bhibh**e**rsi**e**ma
	2.	bhibh**e**rsso	bhibhers**e**so	bhibh**e**rsi**e**so
	3.	bhibh**e**rsto	bhibhers**e**to	bhibh**e**rsi**e**to
Pl.	1.	bhibhrsm**e**dha	bhibhrsom**e**dha	bhibhrsim**e**dha
	2.	bhibhrsdhu**e**	bhibhrsedhu**e**	bhibhrsidhu**e**
	3.	bhibhrs**e**nto	bhibhrs**o**nto	bhibh**r**s**i**nto

15. The **Passive Voice** is made like the Middle, but with Passive endings:

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Passive		
Sg.	1.	bh**i**bhermar	bh**i**bheromar	bh**i**bheri**e**mar
	2.	bh**i**bhersor	bh**i**bheresor	bh**i**bheri**e**sor
	3.	bh**i**bhertor	bh**i**bheretor	bh**i**bheri**e**tor
Pl.	1.	bhibhrm**o**r	bhibhrom**o**r	bhibhr**i**m**o**r
	2.	bhibhrdhu**er**	bhibhrodhu**er**	bhibhr**i**dhu**er**
	3.	bhibh**r**e**ntor	bhibhr**o**ntor	bhibh**r**i**ntor

		Imperfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**r**m**ar	bh**e**r**o**mar	bh**e**ri**e**mar
	2.	bh**e**rs**o**r	bh**e**r**e**sor	bh**e**ri**e**sor
	3.	bh**e**rt**o**r	bh**e**r**e**tor	bh**e**ri**e**tor
Pl.	**1.**	bhr**m**or	bhr**o**m**o**r	bhr**i**m**o**r
	2.	bhrdhu**e**r	bhr**e**dhu**e**r	bhr**i**dhu**e**r
	3.	bhr**e**ntor	bhr**o**ntor	bhr**i**ntor

		Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**bhr**m**ar	bh**e**bhr**o**mar	bh**e**bhri**e**mar
	2.	bh**e**bhrs**o**r	bh**e**bhr**e**sor	bh**e**bhri**e**sor
	3.	bh**e**bhrt**o**r	bh**e**bhr**e**tor	bh**e**bhri**e**tor
Pl.	**1.**	bhebhr**m**or	bhebhr**o**m**o**r	bhebhr**i**m**o**r
	2.	bhebhrdhu**e**r	bhebhr**e**dhu**e**r	bhebhr**i**dhu**e**r
	3.	bhebhr**e**ntor	bhebhr**o**ntor	bhebhr**i**ntor

		Past Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bh**e**bh**o**rmar	bh**e**bh**o**r**o**mar	bh**e**bh**o**ri**e**mar
	2.	bh**e**bh**o**rs**o**r	bh**e**bh**o**r**e**sor	bh**e**bh**o**ri**e**sor
	3.	bh**e**bh**o**rt**o**r	bh**e**bh**o**r**e**tor	bh**e**bh**o**ri**e**tor
Pl.	**1.**	bhebhr**m**or	bhebhr**o**m**o**r	bhebhr**i**m**o**r
	2.	bhebhrdhu**e**r	bhebhr**e**dhu**e**r	bhebhr**i**dhu**e**r
	3.	bhebhr**e**ntor	bhebhr**o**ntor	bhebhr**i**ntor

		Future Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bhibh**e**r**s**mar	bhibhers**o**mar	bhibh**e**rsi**e**mar
	2.	bhibh**e**rssor	bhibhers**e**sor	bhibh**e**rsi**e**sor
	3.	bhibh**e**rstor	bhibhers**e**tor	bhibh**e**rsi**e**tor
Pl.	**1.**	bhibhrsm**o**r	bhibhrsom**o**r	bhibhrsim**o**r
	2.	bhibhrsdhu**e**r	bhibhrsedhu**e**r	bhibhrsidhu**e**r
	3.	bhibhrs**e**ntor	bhibhrs**o**ntor	bhibh**rs**intor

		Conditional Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	bhibh**e**rsmar	bhibhers**o**mar	bhibh**e**rsi**e**mar
	2.	bhibh**e**rssor	bhibhers**e**sor	bhibh**e**rsi**e**sor
	3.	bhibh**e**rstor	bhibhers**e**tor	bhibh**e**rsi**e**tor
Pl.	**1.**	bhibhrsm**o**r	bhibhrsom**o**r	bhibhrsim**o**r
	2.	bhibhrsdhu**e**r	bhibhrsedhu**e**r	bhibhrsidhu**e**r
	3.	bhibhrs**e**ntor	bhibhrs**o**ntor	bhibh**rs**intor

16. The Imperative is formed as follows:

		Imperative
SING.	**2.**	bh**i**bher
	3.	bh**i**bhert**o**d
PLUR.	**2.**	bhibhr**t**e
	3.	bhibhr**e**nt**o**d

17. Other possible forms are shown in the next table:

	Europaio	*English*
Infinitive	bh**i**bhero	to bear
Verbal Noun	bh**i**bhero-	the bearing
Present Participle	bhibher**nt**	who bears, who bore, bearing
Perfect Participle	bhibheru**es**	borne
Middle Participle	bhibhermn**o**-	who bears himself
Passive Participle	bhibherst**o**-	been borne
Gerundive	bhibher**lo**-	who has to be borne
Absolutive/Gerund	bh**i**bherlo	of bearing, to the bearing,...

7.3.4. Second Conjugation

1. Verbs of the Second Conjugation have a consonant ending and are always thematic. The consonants are usually -**t**-, -**d**-, -**dh**-, -**k**- (often -**sk**-), -**g**-, -**gh**- and even -**s**-; they can also have the suffix or infix -**n**-.

2. The Present is thematic, while the Imperfect is athematic, generally in -**s**-.

Verb: m**e**nsk<u>o</u> [from **men**, *to think*], *think, remember* (cf. *eng. reminiscent*, borrowed from lat.)

Present Stem	*Imperfect Stem*	*Perfect Stem*	*Future Stem*
m**e**nske/o-	mnsk**e**s-	(me)m**o**nske/o-	menskis**e**/**o**-

3. The Present is formed with the Present stem and primary endings. The Subjunctive, thematic, with lengthened vowel.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present		
Sg.	**1.**	m**e**nsk<u>o</u>	m**e**nsk<u>o</u>m	m**e**nskoim
	2.	m**e**nskesi	m**e**nsk<u>e</u>s	m**e**nskois
	3.	m**e**nsketi	m**e**nsk<u>e</u>t	m**e**nskoit
Pl.	**1.**	menskomos	m**e**nsk<u>o</u>mo	m**e**nskoime
	2.	m**e**nskethe	m**e**nsk<u>e</u>te	m**e**nskoite
	3.	m**e**nskonti	m**e**nsk<u>o</u>nt	m**e**nskoient

4. The Imperfect is obtained with the Imperfect stem, i.e., athematic in -(e)-s, and secondary endings, with accent on the theme vowel. When the Indicative is athematic, the Subjunctive is thematic.

		Imperfect		
Sg.	**1.**	mnsk**e**sm	mnskes**o**m	mnsk**e**si̯em
	2.	mnsk**e**ss	mnske**s**es	mnsk**e**si̯es
	3.	mnsk**e**st	mnske**s**et	mnsk**e**si̯et
Pl.	**1.**	mnsk**e**sme	mnskes**o**mo	mnsk**e**sime
	2.	mnsk**e**ste	mnske**s**ete	mnsk**e**site
	3.	mnsk**e**sent	mnske**s**ont	mnsk**e**sint

NOTE. An accentuated initial **e**- is added to the past forms in the Southern Dialects, although Modern Europaio Imperfect stems corresponds normally to their Aorist formations.

5. The Perfect is formed with root vowel **o/ø**, and Perfect endings. The Subjunctive is formed with secondary endings and lengthened theme vowel.

		Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	(me)m**o**nska	(me)m**o**nsk**o**m	(me)m**o**nskoim
	2.	(me)m**o**nsketha	(me)m**o**nsk**e**s	(me)m**o**nskois
	3.	(me)m**o**nske	(me)m**o**nsk**e**t	(me)m**o**nskoit
Pl.	**1.**	(me)mnskom**e**	(me)mnsk**o**m**o**	(me)mnskoim**e**
	2.	(me)mnsket**e**	(me)mnsk**e**t**e**	(me)mnskoit**e**
	3.	(me)mnsk**e**r	(me)mnsk**o**nt	(me)mnskoi**e**nt

6. The Past Perfect is made with the perfect stem, adding secondary desinences. The Subjunctive is formed with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Past Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	(me)m**o**nskom	(me)m**o**nsk**o**m	(me)m**o**nskoim
	2.	(me)m**o**nskes	(me)m**o**nsk**e**s	(me)m**o**nskois
	3.	(me)m**o**nsket	(me)m**o**nsk**e**t	(me)m**o**nskoit
Pl.	**1.**	(me)mnskom**o**	(me)mnsk**o**m**o**	(me)mnskoim**e**
	2.	(me)mnsket**e**	(me)mnsk**e**t**e**	(me)mnskoit**e**
	3.	(me)mnsk**o**nt	(me)mnsk**o**nt	(me)mnskoi**e**nt

7. The Future is formed generally with root vowel **e** and an -*s*- ending, and adding primary endings.

		Future		
Sg.	**1.**	menskis**o**	menskis**o**m	menskis**o**im
	2.	menskis**e**si	menskis**e**s	menskis**o**is
	3.	menskis**e**ti	menskis**e**t	menskis**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	menskis**o**mos	menskis**o**mo	menskis**o**ime
	2.	menskis**e**the	menskis**e**te	menskis**o**ite
	3.	menskis**o**nti	menskis**o**nt	menskis**o**ient

NOTE. -*i-s*- is a typical lat. and i.-i. addition before the ending. We use it in the conjugation of this particular verb, partly because it comes from Latin, but mainly because the pronunciation is thus easier as without the initial -**i**.

8. The Conditional is made with the Future stem and secondary endings.

		Conditional		
Sg.	**1.**	menskis**o**m	menskis**o**m	menskis**o**im
	2.	menskis**e**s	menskis**e**s	menskis**o**is
	3.	menskis**e**t	menskis**e**t	menskis**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	menskis**o**mo	menskis**o**mo	menskis**o**ime
	2.	menskis**e**te	menskis**e**te	menskis**o**ite
	3.	menskis**o**nt	menskis**o**nt	menskis**o**ient

The **Middle Voice** is made as follows:

9. The Present Middle is made with the Present stem and Middle primary endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	m**e**nskai	m**e**nsk**o**ma	m**e**nskoima
	2.	m**e**nskesoi	m**e**nsk**e**so	m**e**nskoiso
	3.	m**e**nsketoi	m**e**nsk**e**to	m**e**nskoito
Pl.	**1.**	m**e**nskomesdha	m**e**nsk**o**medha	m**e**nskoimedha
	2.	m**e**nskedhe	m**e**nsk**e**dhue	m**e**nskoidhue
	3.	m**e**nskontoi	m**e**nsk**o**nto	m**e**nskoiento

10. The Imperfect Middle is formed with the Imperfect stem and Middle secondary endings. The Subjunctive is thematic when the Indicative is athematic.

		Imperfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	mnsk**e**sma	mnskes**o**ma	mnsk**e**si̱ema
	2.	mnsk**e**sso	mnskes**e**so	mnsk**e**si̱eso
	3.	mnsk**e**sto	mnskes**e**to	mnsk**e**si̱eto
Pl.	**1.**	mnsk**e**smedha	mnskes**o**medha	mnsk**e**si̱medha
	2.	mnsk**e**sdhue	mnskes**e**dhue	mnsk**e**si̱dhue
	3.	mnsk**e**sento	mnskes**o**nto	mnsk**e**si̱nto

11. The Perfect Middle is made with root vowel **ø** and Middle secondary endings.

		Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	(me)m**n**sk**o**ma	(me)m**n**sk**o̱**ma	(me)m**n**skoima
	2.	(me)m**n**skeso	(me)m**n**sk**e**so	(me)m**n**skoiso
	3.	(me)m**n**sketo	(me)m**n**sk**e̱**to	(me)m**n**skoito
Pl.	**1.**	(me)mnskom**e**dha	(me)mnsk**o**m**e**dha	(me)mnskoim**e**dha
	2.	(me)mnskedhu**e**	(me)mnsk**e̱**dhu**e**	(me)mnskoidhu**e**
	3.	(me)mnsk**o**nto	(me)mnsk**o̱**nto	(me)mnskoi**e**nto

12. The Past Perfect Middle is formed with the Perfect stem, and Middle secondary endings.

		Past Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	(me)m**o**nskoma	(me)m**o**nsk**o̱**ma	(me)m**o**nskoima
	2.	(me)m**o**nskeso	(me)m**o**nskeso	(me)m**o**nskoiso
	3.	(me)m**o**nsketo	(me)m**o**nsk**e̱**to	(me)m**o**nskoito
Pl.	**1.**	(me)mnskom**e**dha	(me)mnsk**o**m**e**dha	(me)mnskoim**e**dha
	2.	(me)mnskedhu**e**	(me)mnsk**e̱**dhu**e**	(me)mnskoidhu**e**
	3.	(me)mnsk**o**nto	(me)mnsk**o̱**nto	(me)mnskoi**e**nto

13. The Future Middle is formed with the Future stem and Middle primary endings.

		Future Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	menskis**ai**	menskis**o**ma	menskis**o**ima
	2.	menskis**e**soi	menskis**e**so	menskis**o**iso
	3.	menskis**e**toi	menskis**e**to	menskis**o**ito
Pl.	**1.**	menskis**o**mesdha	menskis**o**medha	menskis**o**imedha
	2.	menskis**e**dhe	menskis**e**dhue	menskis**o**idhue
	3.	menskis**o**ntoi	menskis**o**nto	menskis**o**iento

14. The Conditional is made with the Future stem and Middle secondary desinences.

		Conditional Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	menskis**o**ma	menskis**o**ma	menskis**o**ima
	2.	menskis**e**so	menskis**e**so	menskis**o**iso
	3.	menskis**e**to	menskis**e**to	menskis**o**ito
Pl.	**1.**	menskis**o**medha	menskis**o**medha	menskis**o**imedha
	2.	menskis**e**dhue	menskis**e**dhue	menskis**o**idhue
	3.	menskis**o**nto	menskis**o**nto	menskis**o**iento

15. The **Passive Voice** is made like the Middle but with passive endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	m**e**nskar	m**e**nsk**o**mar	m**e**nskoimar
	2.	m**e**nskesor	m**e**nsk**e**sor	m**e**nskoisor
	3.	m**e**nsketor	m**e**nsk**e**tor	m**e**nskoitor
Pl.	**1.**	m**e**nskomor	m**e**nsk**o**mor	m**e**nskoimor
	2.	m**e**nskedhuer	m**e**nsk**e**dhuer	m**e**nskoidhuer
	3.	m**e**nskontor	m**e**nsk**o**ntor	m**e**nskoientor

		Imperfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	mnsk**e**smar	mnskes**o**mar	mnsk**e**si̱emar
	2.	mnsk**e**ssor	mnskes**e**sor	mnsk**e**si̱esor
	3.	mnsk**e**stor	mnskes**e**tor	mnsk**e**si̱etor
Pl.	**1.**	mnsk**e**smor	mnskes**o**mor	mnsk**e**si̱mor
	2.	mnsk**e**sdhuer	mnskes**e**dhuer	mnsk**e**si̱dhuer
	3.	mnsk**e**sentor	mnskes**o**ntor	mnsk**e**si̱ntor

		Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	(me)m**n**sk**o**mar	(me)m**n**sk**o**mar	(me)m**n**skoimar
	2.	(me)m**n**sk**e**sor	(me)m**n**sk**e**sor	(me)m**n**skoisor
	3.	(me)m**n**sk**e**tor	(me)m**n**sk**e**tor	(me)m**n**skoitor
Pl.	**1.**	(me)mnskom**o**r	(me)mnskom**o**r	(me)mnskoim**o**r
	2.	(me)mnsk**e**dhu**e**r	(me)mnsk**e**dhu**e**r	(me)mnskoidhu**e**r
	3.	(me)mnsk**o**ntor	(me)mnsk**o**ntor	(me)mnskoi**e**ntor

		Past Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	(me)m**o**nsk**o**mar	(me)m**o**nsk**o**mar	(me)m**o**nskoimar
	2.	(me)m**o**nsk**e**sor	(me)m**o**nsk**e**sor	(me)m**o**nskoisor
	3.	(me)m**o**nsk**e**tor	(me)m**o**nsk**e**tor	(me)m**o**nskoitor
Pl.	**1.**	(me)mnskom**o**r	(me)mnskom**o**r	(me)mnskoim**o**r
	2.	(me)mnsk**e**dhu**e**r	(me)mnsk**e**dhu**e**r	(me)mnskoidhu**e**r
	3.	(me)mnsk**o**ntor	(me)mnsk**o**ntor	(me)mnskoi**e**ntor

		Future Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	menskis**a**r	menskis**o**mar	menskis**o**imar
	2.	menskis**e**sor	menskis**e**sor	menskis**o**isor
	3.	menskis**e**tor	menskis**e**tor	menskis**o**itor
Pl.	**1.**	menskis**o**mor	menskis**o**mor	menskis**o**imor
	2.	menskis**e**dhuer	menskis**e**dhuer	menskis**o**idhuer
	3.	menskis**o**ntor	menskis**o**ntor	menskis**o**ientor

		Conditional Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	menskis**o**mar	menskis**o**mar	menskis**o**imar
	2.	menskis**e**sor	menskis**e**sor	menskis**o**isor
	3.	menskis**e**tor	menskis**e**tor	menskis**o**itor
Pl.	**1.**	menskis**o**mor	menskis**o**mor	menskis**o**imor
	2.	menskis**e**dhuer	menskis**e**dhuer	menskis**o**idhuer
	3.	menskis**o**ntor	menskis**o**ntor	menskis**o**ientor

16. The Imperative is formed as follows:

		Imperative
SING.	**2.**	m**e**nske
	3.	m**e**nsket**o**d
PLUR.	**2.**	m**e**nskete
	3.	m**e**nskont**o**d

17. Other possible formations are shown in the next table:

	Europaio	*English*
Infinitive	m**e**nsko	to inquire
Verbal Noun	m**e**nsko-	the inquiring
Present Participle	mensk**o**nt	who inquires, who inquired, inquiring
Perfect Participle	mensku**es**	inquired
Middle Participle	menskemn**o**-	who inquires himself
Passive Participle	mensket**o**-	(been) inquired
Gerundive	menskel**o**-	who has to be inquired
Absolutive/Gerund	m**e**nskelo	of inquiring, to the inquiring,...

7.3.5. Third Conjugation

1. Verbs of the Third Conjugation usually end in -**i**- and are almost always thematic.

2. The Present is thematic, while the Imperfect is athematic in -**s**-.

Verb: tr**u**di**o** [from **treud**, *squeeze*], *compress* (cf. eng. *thrust*)

Present Stem	Imperfect Stem	Perfect Stem	Future Stem
tr**u**die/o-	tr**u**di**es**-	(tr**e**)tr**o**die/o-	tr**e**dis**e/o**-

3. The Present is formed with the Present stem and primary endings. The Subjunctive, thematic, with lengthened vowel.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
			Present	
Sg.	**1.**	tr**u**di**o**	tr**u**di**o**m	tr**u**dioim
	2.	tr**u**diesi	tr**u**di**e**s	tr**u**diois
	3.	tr**u**dieti	tr**u**di**e**t	tr**u**dioit
Pl.	**1.**	tr**u**diomos	tr**u**di**o**mo	tr**u**dioime
	2.	tr**u**diethe	tr**u**di**e**te	tr**u**dioite
	3.	tr**u**dionti	tr**u**di**o**nt	tr**u**dioient

4. The Imperfect is formed with the Imperfect stem, i.e., athematic in -(**e**)-**s** and secondary desinences. When the Indicative is athematic, the Subjunctive is thematic.

		Imperfect		
Sg.	**1.**	tr**u**di**e**sm	tr**u**di**es**om	tr**u**di**e**si**e**m
	2.	tr**u**di**e**ss	tr**u**di**es**es	tr**u**di**e**si**e**s
	3.	tr**u**di**e**st	tr**u**di**es**et	tr**u**di**e**si**e**t
Pl.	**1.**	tr**u**di**e**sme	tr**u**di**es**omo	tr**u**di**e**si**m**e
	2.	tr**u**di**e**ste	tr**u**di**es**ete	tr**u**di**e**si**t**e
	3.	tr**u**di**e**sent	tr**u**di**es**ont	tr**u**di**e**si**n**t

5. The Perfect is made with root vowel **o/ø**, and Perfect endings. The Subjunctive is formed with secondary endings and lengthened theme vowel.

		Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	(tre)tr**o**dia	(tre)tr**o**di**o**m	(tre)tr**o**di**o**im
	2.	(tre)tr**o**dietha	(tre)tr**o**di**e**s	(tre)tr**o**di**o**is
	3.	(tre)tr**o**die	(tre)tr**o**di**e**t	(tre)tr**o**di**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	(tre)trudi**o**m**e**	(tre)trudi**o**m**o**	(tre)trudi**o**im**e**
	2.	(tre)trudi**e**t**e**	(tre)trudi**e**t**e**	(tre)trudi**o**it**e**
	3.	(tre)trudi**e**r	(tre)trudi**o**nt	(tre)trudi**o**i**e**nt

6. The Past Perfect is formed with the Perfect stem, adding secondary desinences. The Subjunctive, with lengthened theme vowel and secondary endings.

		Past Perfect		
Sg.	**1.**	(tre)tr**o**diom	(tre)tr**o**di**o**m	(tre)tr**o**di**o**im
	2.	(tre)tr**o**dies	(tre)tr**o**di**e**s	(tre)tr**o**di**o**is
	3.	(tre)tr**o**diet	(tre)tr**o**di**e**t	(tre)tr**o**di**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	(tre)trudi**o**m**o**	(tre)trudi**o**m**o**	(tre)trudi**o**im**e**
	2.	(tre)trudi**e**t**e**	(tre)trudi**e**t**e**	(tre)trudi**o**it**e**
	3.	(tre)trudi**o**nt	(tre)trudi**o**nt	(tre)trudi**o**i**e**nt

7. The Future is formed generally with root vowel **e** and an -**s**- ending, and primary desinences.

		Future		
Sg.	**1.**	tr**e**dis**o**	tr**e**dis**o**m	tr**e**dis**o**im
	2.	tr**e**dis**e**si	tr**e**dis**e**s	tr**e**dis**o**is
	3.	tr**e**dis**e**ti	tr**e**dis**e**t	tr**e**dis**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	tr**e**dis**o**mos	tr**e**dis**o**mo	tr**e**dis**o**im**e**
	2.	tr**e**dis**e**the	tr**e**dis**e**te	tr**e**dis**o**it**e**
	3.	tr**e**dis**o**nti	tr**e**dis**o**nt	tr**e**dis**o**i**e**nt

8. The Conditional is made with the Future stem and secondary endings.

		Conditional		
Sg.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**m	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**m	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**im
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**s	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**s	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**is
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**t	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**t	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**it
Pl.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mo	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mo	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ime
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**te	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**te	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ite
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**nt	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**nt	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ient

The **Middle Voice** is made as follows:

9. The Present Middle is formed with the Present stem and Middle primary endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	tr<u>u</u>diai	tr<u>u</u>di**o**ma	tr<u>u</u>dioima
	2.	tr<u>u</u>diesoi	tr<u>u</u>di**e**so	tr<u>u</u>dioiso
	3.	tr<u>u</u>dietoi	tr<u>u</u>di**e**to	tr<u>u</u>dioito
Pl.	**1.**	tr<u>u</u>diomesdha	tr<u>u</u>di**o**medha	tr<u>u</u>dioimedha
	2.	tr<u>u</u>diedhe	tr<u>u</u>di**o**dhue	tr<u>u</u>dioidhue
	3.	tr<u>u</u>diontoi	tr<u>u</u>di**o**nto	tr<u>u</u>dioiento

10. The Imperfect Middle is formed with the Imperfect stem and Middle secondary endings, with accent on the theme vowel. The Subjunctive is thematic when the Indicative is athematic.

		Imperfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	trudie̱sma	trudieso̱ma	trudie̱sie̱ma
	2.	trudie̱sso	trudieseso	trudie̱sie̱so
	3.	trudie̱sto	trudieseto	trudie̱sie̱to
Pl.	**1.**	trudie̱smedha	trudieso̱medha	trudie̱si̱medha
	2.	trudie̱sdhue	trudie̱sedhue	trudie̱si̱dhue
	3.	trudie̱snto	trudieso̱nto	trudie̱si̱nto

11. The Perfect Middle is made with root vowel ø and the Middle secondary endings.

		Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	(tre)tr**u**dio̱ma	(tre)tr**u**di̱o̱ma	(tre)tr**u**dioima
	2.	(tre)tr**u**dieso	(tre)tr**u**di̱eso	(tre)tr**u**dioiso
	3.	(tre)tr**u**dieto	(tre)tr**u**di̱eto	(tre)tr**u**dioito
Pl.	**1.**	(tre)trudiom**e**dha	(tre)trudi̱om**e**dha	(tre)trudioim**e**dha
	2.	(tre)trudiedhu**e**	(tre)trudi̱edhu**e**	(tre)trudioidhu**e**
	3.	(tre)trudi**o**nto	(tre)trudi̱**o**nto	(tre)trudioi**e**nto

12. The Past Perfect Middle is formed with the Perfect stem and Middle secondary endings.

		Past Perfect Middle *		
Sg.	**1.**	(tre)tr**o**dioma	(tre)tr**o**di**o**ma	(tre)tr**o**dioima
	2.	(tre)tr**o**dieso	(tre)tr**o**di**e**so	(tre)tr**o**dioiso
	3.	(tre)tr**o**dieto	(tre)tr**o**di**e**to	(tre)tr**o**dioito
Pl.	**1.**	(tre)trudiom**e**dha	(tre)trudi**o**m**e**dha	(tre)trudioim**e**dha
	2.	(tre)trudiedhu**e**	(tre)trudi**e**dhue	(tre)trudioidhu**e**
	3.	(tre)trudi**o**nto	(tre)trudi**o**nto	(tre)trudioi**e**nto

13. The Future Middle is formed with the Future stem and Middle primary endings.

		Future Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**ai**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ma	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ima
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**soi	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**so	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**iso
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**toi	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**to	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ito
Pl.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mesdha	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**medha	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**imedha
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhe	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhue	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**idhue
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ntoi	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**nto	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**iento

14. The Conditional Middle is made with the Future stem and Middle secondary endings.

		Conditional Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ma	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ma	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ima
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**so	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**so	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**iso
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**to	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**to	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ito
Pl.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**medha	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**medha	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**imedha
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhue	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhue	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**idhue
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**nto	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**nto	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**iento

15. The **Passive Voice** is formed like the Middle but with Passive endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	trudiar	trudiomar	trudioimar
	2.	trudiesor	trudiesor	trudioisor
	3.	trudietor	trudietor	trudioitor
Pl.	**1.**	trudiomor	trudiomor	trudioimor
	2.	trudiedhuer	trudiodhuer	trudioidhuer
	3.	trudiontor	trudiontor	trudioientor

		Imperfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	trudi**es**mar	trudies**o**mar	trudi**es**iemar
	2.	trudi**es**sor	trudies**e**sor	trudi**es**iesor
	3.	trudi**es**tor	trudies**e**tor	trudi**es**ietor
Pl.	**1.**	trudi**es**mor	trudies**o**mor	trudi**es**imor
	2.	trudi**es**dhuer	trudies**e**dhuer	trudi**es**idhuer
	3.	trudi**es**ntor	trudies**o**ntor	trudi**es**intor

		Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	(tre)tr**u**diomar	(tre)tr**u**diomar	(tre)tr**u**dioimar
	2.	(tre)tr**u**diesor	(tre)tr**u**diesor	(tre)tr**u**dioisor
	3.	(tre)tr**u**dietor	(tre)tr**u**dietor	(tre)tr**u**dioitor
Pl.	**1.**	(tre)trudiom**o**r	(tre)trudiom**o**r	(tre)trudioim**o**r
	2.	(tre)trudiedhu**er**	(tre)trudiedhu**er**	(tre)trudioidhu**er**
	3.	(tre)trudi**o**ntor	(tre)trudi**o**ntor	(tre)trudioi**e**ntor

		Past Perfect Passive*		
Sg.	**1.**	(tre)tr**o**diomar	(tre)tr**o**diomar	(tre)tr**o**dioimar
	2.	(tre)tr**o**diesor	(tre)tr**o**diesor	(tre)tr**o**dioisor
	3.	(tre)tr**o**dietor	(tre)tr**o**dieto	(tre)tr**o**dioitor
Pl.	**1.**	(tre)trudiom**o**r	(tre)trudiom**o**r	(tre)trudioim**o**r
	2.	(tre)trudiedhu**e**r	(tre)trudi**e**dhu**e**r	(tre)trudioidhu**e**r
	3.	(tre)trudi**o**ntor	(tre)trudi**o**ntor	(tre)trudioi**e**ntor

		Future Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**a**r	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mar	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**imar
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**sor	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**sor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**isor
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**tor	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**tor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**itor
Pl.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**imor
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhuer	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhuer	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**idhuer
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ntor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ntor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ientor

		Conditional Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mar	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mar	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**imar
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**sor	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**sor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**isor
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**tor	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**tor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**itor
Pl.	**1.**	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**mor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**imor
	2.	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhuer	tr<u>e</u>dis**e**dhuer	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**idhuer
	3.	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ntor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ntor	tr<u>e</u>dis**o**ientor

16. The Imperative is made as follows:

		Present
		Present
SING.	2.	tr**u**die
	3.	tr**u**diet**o**d
PLUR.	2.	tr**u**diete
	3.	tr**u**diont**o**d

17. The rest of the possible formations are shown in the next table:

	Europaio	*English*
Infinitive	tr**u**dio	to compress
Verbal Noun	tr**u**dio-	the compressing
Present Participle	tr**u**di**o**nt	who compresses, who compressed, ...
Perfect Participle	tr**u**diu**os**	compressed
Middle Participle	tr**u**diemn**o**-	who compresses himself
Passive Participle	tr**u**diet**o**-	(been) compressed
Gerundive	tr**u**diel**o**-	who has to be compressed
Absolutive/Gerund	tr**u**dielo	of compressing, to the compressing,...

7.3.6. Fourth Conjugation

1. Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation end in -**e**, -**a**, and are always athematic.

2. The Present is athematic, while the Imperfect is thematic in -**s**-.

Verb: kl**u**sin**a** [from **kleu**, *hear*], *listen*

Present Stem	Imperfect Stem	Perfect Stem	Future Stem
kl**u**sin**a**-	klusin**a**t**e/o**-	(ke)kl**o**sin**a**-	klesin**a**s-

3. The Present is formed with the Present stem and primary endings. The Subjunctive, with lengthened vowel, also thematic.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		*Present*		
Sg.	**1.**	kl**u**sin**a**mi	kl**u**sin**a**em	kl**u**sin**a**iem
	2.	kl**u**sin**a**si	kl**u**sin**a**es	kl**u**sin**a**ies
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**ti	kl**u**sin**a**et	kl**u**sin**a**iet
Pl.	**1.**	kl**u**sin**a**mes	kl**u**sin**a**omo	kl**u**sin**a**ime
	2.	kl**u**sin**a**the	kl**u**sin**a**ete	kl**u**sin**a**ite
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**nti	kl**u**sin**a**ont	kl**u**sin**a**int

4. The Imperfect is formed with the Imperfect stem (i.e., thematic in -*t*) and secondary endings, with accent on the theme vowel. When the Indicative is thematic, the Subjunctive has a lengthened theme vowel.

		Imperfect		
Sg.	1.	klusin<u>at</u>**o**m	klusin<u>at</u>**o**m	klusin<u>at</u>**o**im
	2.	klusin<u>at</u>**e**s	klusin<u>at</u>**e**s	klusin<u>at</u>**o**is
	3.	klusin<u>at</u>**e**t	klusin<u>at</u>**e**t	klusin<u>at</u>**o**it
Pl.	1.	klusin<u>at</u>**o**mo	klusin<u>at</u>**o**mo	klusin<u>at</u>**o**ime
	2.	klusin<u>at</u>**e**te	klusin<u>at</u>**e**te	klusin<u>at</u>**o**ite
	3.	klusin<u>at</u>**o**nt	klusin<u>at</u>**o**nt	klusin<u>at</u>**o**ient

5. The Perfect is made with root vowel in **o**/ø, and Perfect endings. The Subjunctive, thematic, with secondary endings.

		Perfect		
Sg.	1.	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>*	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>om	kl**o**sin<u>ai</u>em
	2.	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>tha	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>es	kl**o**sin<u>ai</u>es
	3.	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>e	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>et	kl**o**sin<u>ai</u>et
Pl.	1.	klsin<u>a</u>**e**	klsin<u>a</u>om**o**	klsin<u>ai</u>m**e**
	2.	klsin<u>a</u>t**e**	klsin<u>a</u>et**e**	klsin<u>ai</u>t**e**
	3.	klsin<u>a</u>**e**r	klsin<u>a</u>**o**nt	klsin<u>ai</u>nt

Note. The form **klosin<u>a</u>** is a contracted form of *__klosinaa__. Otherwise, it could be confused with an added schwa sound (also written **a**), which wouldn't be contracted.

6. The Past Perfect is obtained with the Perfect stem, adding secondary desinences. The Subjunctive, thematic and secondary endings.

		Past Perfect		
Sg.	1.	klosinam	klosinaom	klosinaiem
	2.	klosinas	klosinaes	klosinaies
	3.	klosinat	klosinaet	klosinaiet
Pl.	1.	klsiname	klsinaomo	klsinaime
	2.	klsinate	klsinaete	klsinaite
	3.	klsinant	klsinaont	klsinaint

7. The Future is formed usually with root vowel **e** and an -**s**- addition, and primary endings. It is athematic, as the Present.

		Future		
Sg.	1.	klesinasmi	klesinasom	klesinasiem
	2.	klesinassi	klesinases	klesinasies
	3.	klesinasti	klesinaset	klesinasiet
Pl.	1.	klesinasmes	klesinasomo	klesinasime
	2.	klesinasthe	klesinasete	klesinasite
	3.	klesinasenti	klesinasont	klesinasint

8. The Conditional is formed with the Future stem and secondary endings.

		Conditional		
Sg.	1.	klesinasm	klesinasom	klesinasiem
	2.	klesinass	klesinases	klesinasies
	3.	klesinast	klesinaset	klesinasiet
Pl.	1.	klesinasme	klesinasomo	klesinasime
	2.	klesinaste	klesinasete	klesinasite
	3.	klesinasent	klesinasont	klesinasint

The **Middle Voice Paradigm** is as follows:

9. The Present Middle is formed with the Present stem and Middle primary endings.

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	kl**u**sin**a**mai	kl**u**sin**a**oma	kl**u**sin**ai**ema
	2.	kl**u**sin**a**soi	kl**u**sin**a**eso	kl**u**sin**ai**eso
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**toi	kl**u**sin**a**eto	kl**u**sin**ai**eto
Pl.	**1.**	klusin**a**mesdha	kl**u**sin**a**omedha	kl**u**sin**ai**medha
	2.	kl**u**sin**a**dhe	kl**u**sin**a**odhue	kl**u**sin**ai**dhue
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**ntoi	kl**u**sin**a**onto	kl**u**sin**ai**nto

10. The Imperfect Middle is made with the Imperfect stem and Middle secondary endings, with accent on the theme vowel. The Subjunctive has lengthened vowel and is also thematic.

		Imperfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	klusin**at**o**ma	klusin**at**o**ma	klusin**at**o**ima
	2.	klusin**at**e**so	klusin**at**e**so	klusin**at**o**iso
	3.	klusin**at**e**to	klusin**at**e**to	klusin**at**o**ito
Pl.	**1.**	klusin**at**o**medha	klusin**at**o**medha	klusin**at**o**imedha
	2.	klusin**at**e**dhue	klusin**at**e**dhue	klusin**at**o**idhue
	3.	klusin**at**o**nto	klusin**at**o**nto	klusin**at**o**iento

11. The Perfect Middle is formed with root vowel ø and Middle secondary endings.

		Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	kᴵsin**a**ma	kᴵsin**a**oma	kᴵsin**ai**ema
	2.	kᴵsin**a**so	kᴵsin**a**eso	kᴵsin**ai**eso
	3.	kᴵsin**a**to	kᴵsin**a**eto	kᴵsin**ai**eto
Pl.	**1.**	klsin**a**m**e**dha	klsin**a**om**e**dha	klsin**ai**m**e**dha
	2.	klsin**a**dhu**e**	klsin**a**edhu**e**	klsin**ai**dhu**e**
	3.	klsin**a**nto	klsin**a**onto	klsin**ai**nto

12. The Past Perfect Middle is obtained with the Perfect stem and Middle secondary endings.

		Past Perfect Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	kl**o**sin**a**ma	kl**o**sin**a**oma	kl**o**sin**ai**ema
	2.	kl**o**sin**a**so	kl**o**sin**a**eso	kl**o**sin**ai**eso
	3.	kl**o**sin**a**to	kl**o**sin**a**eto	kl**o**sin**ai**eto
Pl.	**1.**	klsin**a**m**e**dha	klsin**a**om**e**dha	klsin**ai**m**e**dha
	2.	klsin**a**dhu**e**	klsin**a**edhu**e**	klsin**ai**dhu**e**
	3.	klsin**a**nto	klsin**a**onto	klsin**ai**nto

13. The Future Middle is formed with the Future stem and primary endings.

		Future Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	klesin**a**smai	klesin**a**s**o**ma	klesin**a**si**e**ma
	2.	klesin**a**ssoi	klesin**a**s**e**so	klesin**a**si**e**so
	3.	klesin**a**stoi	klesin**a**s**e**to	klesin**a**si**e**to
Pl.	**1.**	klesin**a**smesdha	klesin**a**s**o**medha	klesin**a**si**e**dha
	2.	klesin**a**sdhe	klesin**a**s**e**dhue	klesin**a**si**e**dhue
	3.	klesin**a**sentoi	klesin**a**s**o**nto	klesin**a**s**i**nto

14. The Conditional Middle is made with the Future stem and secondary endings.

		Conditional Middle		
Sg.	**1.**	klesin**a**sma	klesin**as**oma	klesin**a**si**e**ma
	2.	klesin**a**sso	klesin**as**eso	klesin**a**si**e**so
	3.	klesin**a**sto	klesin**as**eto	klesin**a**si**e**to
Pl.	**1.**	klesin**a**smedha	klesin**as**omedha	klesin**a**si**m**edha
	2.	klesin**a**sdhue	klesin**as**edhue	klesin**a**si**d**hue
	3.	klesin**a**sento	klesin**as**onto	klesin**a**si**n**to

15. The **Passive Voice** is obtained from the Middle forms with Passive endings:

		Indicative	Subjunctive	Optative
		Present Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	kl**u**sin**a**mar	kl**u**sin**a**omar	kl**u**sin**a**i**e**mar
	2.	kl**u**sin**a**sor	kl**u**sin**a**esor	kl**u**sin**a**i**e**sor
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**tor	kl**u**sin**a**etor	kl**u**sin**a**i**e**to
Pl.	**1.**	kl**u**sin**a**mor	kl**u**sin**a**omor	kl**u**sin**a**imor
	2.	kl**u**sin**a**dhuer	kl**u**sin**a**odhuer	kl**u**sin**a**idhuer
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**ntor	kl**u**sin**a**ontor	kl**u**sin**a**intor

		Imperfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	klusin**at**omar	klusin**at**omar	klusin**at**oimar
	2.	klusin**at**esor	klusin**at**esor	klusin**at**oisor
	3.	klusin**at**etor	klusin**at**etor	klusin**at**oitor
Pl.	**1.**	klusin**at**omor	klusin**at**omor	klusin**at**oimor
	2.	klusin**at**edhuer	klusin**at**edhuer	klusin**at**oidhuer
	3.	klusin**at**ontor	klusin**at**ontor	klusin**at**oientor

		Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	klsin<u>a</u>mar	klsin<u>a</u>omar	klsin<u>ai</u>emar
	2.	klsin<u>a</u>sor	klsin<u>a</u>esor	klsin<u>ai</u>esor
	3.	klsin<u>a</u>tor	klsin<u>a</u>etor	klsin<u>ai</u>etor
Pl.	**1.**	klsin<u>a</u>m**o**r	klsin<u>a</u>om**o**r	klsin<u>ai</u>m**o**r
	2.	klsin<u>a</u>dhu**er**	klsin<u>a</u>edhu**er**	klsin<u>ai</u>dhu**er**
	3.	klsin<u>a</u>ntor	klsin<u>a</u>**o**ntor	klsin<u>ai</u>ntor

		Past Perfect Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>mar	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>omar	kl**o**sin<u>ai</u>emar
	2.	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>sor	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>esor	kl**o**sin<u>ai</u>esor
	3.	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>tor	kl**o**sin<u>a</u>etor	kl**o**sin<u>ai</u>etor
Pl.	**1.**	klsin<u>a</u>m**o**r	klsin<u>a</u>om**o**r	klsin<u>ai</u>m**o**r
	2.	klsin<u>a</u>dhu**er**	klsin<u>a</u>edhu**er**	klsin<u>ai</u>dhu**er**
	3.	klsin<u>a</u>ntor	klsin<u>a</u>**o**ntor	klsin<u>ai</u>ntor

		Future Passive		
Sg.	**1.**	klesin<u>a</u>smar	klesin<u>a</u>**o**mar	klesin<u>a</u>si<u>e</u>mar
	2.	klesin<u>a</u>ssor	klesin<u>a</u>**e**sor	klesin<u>a</u>si<u>e</u>sor
	3.	klesin<u>a</u>stor	klesin<u>a</u>**e**tor	klesin<u>a</u>si<u>e</u>tor
Pl.	**1.**	klesin<u>a</u>smor	klesin<u>a</u>**o**mor	klesin<u>a</u>s<u>i</u>mor
	2.	klesin<u>a</u>sdhuer	klesin<u>a</u>**e**dhuer	klesin<u>a</u>sidhuer
	3.	klesin<u>a</u>sentor	klesin<u>a</u>**o**ntor	klesin<u>a</u>s<u>i</u>ntor

		Conditional Passive

Sg.	1.	klesin**a**smar	klesin**aso**mar	klesin**a**si**e**mar
	2.	klesin**a**ssor	klesin**a**s**e**sor	klesin**a**si**e**sor
	3.	klesin**a**stor	klesin**a**s**e**tor	klesin**a**si**e**tor
Pl.	1.	klesin**a**smor	klesin**aso**mor	klesin**a**s**i**mor
	2.	klesin**a**sdhuer	klesin**a**s**e**dhuer	klesin**a**s**i**dhuer
	3.	klesin**a**sentor	klesin**aso**ntor	klesin**a**s**i**ntor

16. The Imperative is formed as follows:

		Imperative
SING.	**2.**	kl**u**sin**a**
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**t**o**d
PLUR.	**2.**	kl**u**sin**a**te
	3.	kl**u**sin**a**t**o**d

16. Other possible forms are:

	Europaio	*English*
Infinitive	kl**u**sin**a**	to shine
Verbal Noun	kl**u**sin**a**-	the shining
Present Participle	klusin**a**nt	who shines, who shined, shining
Perfect Participle	klusin**au**e**s**	shined
Middle Participle	klusin**a**mn**o**-	who shines himself
Passive Participle	klusin**a**t**o**-	(been) shined
Gerundive	klusin**a**l**o**-	who has to be shined
Absolutive/Gerund	kl**u**sin**a**lo	of shining, to the shining,...