

## Latin Contractions

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

*imitere* for *imiteris*

2. All verbs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural of the perfect tense may show *-ere* instead of *-erunt*.

*invexere* for *invexerunt*

*amavere* for *amaverunt*

3. *fore* = *futurus esse*

*essem, esses, etc.* = *forem, fores, etc.* (though not strictly a contraction)

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

*optastis* for *optavistis*

*audissent* for *audivissent*

*audisse* for *audivisse*

*nosti* for *novisti*

*amarant* for *amaverant*

*noram* for *noveram*

5. *aliquis, aliqua, aliquod* contract to *quis, qua, quod* after *si, nisi, num* and *ne*.

6. *ac* = *atque*

*di* = *dei*

*deum* = *deorum*

*dis* = *deis*

*vin'* = *visne*

*scin'* = *scisne*

*sis* = *si vis*

*sodes* = *si audes*

*sultis* = *si vultis*

7. Contractions found in the old poets:

*homost* = *homo est*

*periculumst* = *periculum est*

*ausust* = *ausus est*

*qualist* = *qualis est*