

a. The neuter form of the past participle is given in the principal parts for the reason that the past participles of some verbs have no masculine or feminine forms. But for most verbs, the participle is declined in all three genders. Thus, **amātus, -a, -um, territus, -a, -um, etc.**

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF FIRST CONJUGATION VERBS

241. All first conjugation verbs given thus far, except **juvō, dō, and stō**, form their principal parts like **portō**. The principal parts of these three are as follows:

dō, dare, dedī, datum
juvō, juvāre, jūvī, jūtum
stō, stāre, stetī

a. The fourth principal part of **stō** will be explained later; **dō** is irregular in having the **a** short in the infinitive and past participle.

THE STEMS OF THE VERB

242. If from the present infinitive **laudāre** we drop **-re** we have left what is known as the *present stem*. The stem of a verb is the body of the verb to which tense signs and endings are added.

A verb regularly has three stems: the present, the perfect, and the participial. The present stem is found by dropping **-re** from the present active infinitive, and the perfect stem by dropping **-ī** from the first person singular of the perfect indicative active. The participial stem is found by dropping **-um** from the past participle: **portātum**, stem **portāt-**; **monitum**, stem **monit-**.

IMPORTANCE OF PRINCIPAL PARTS AND STEMS

243. In order to find the stems of a verb, it is necessary to know its principal parts. These facts which have been stated regarding the formation and use of stems are true of all verbs

in the Latin language. It is therefore very important that they be remembered.

USE OF THE STEMS

244. The present, the imperfect, and the future indicative, active and passive, are formed on the present stem.

The perfect stem is used only in the active voice. The perfect active indicative, which has already been given, and the past perfect and future perfect indicative, which will be given later, are formed on this stem.

Only a few forms are made on the participial stem.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

245. The principal parts of the second conjugation verbs which have been given thus far are as follows:

moneō, monēre, monuī, monitum
 dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum
 habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum
 pārēō, pārēre, pārui
 timeō, timēre, timuī
 sileō, silēre, silui
 maneō, manēre, mānsi, mānsium
 jubeō, jubēre, jussi, jussum
 moveō, movēre, mōvi, mōtum
 sedeō, sedēre, sēdi, sessum
 videō, vidēre, vīdi, vīsum
 respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsum
 dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētum
 audeō, audēre

a. Some verbs do not have a past passive participle. This is true of the verbs which have only three principal parts in the list above. The perfect of **audeō** is omitted at this time because it is not formed like that of the other verbs above.