

## VOWEL CHANGES OF SHORT “E”

In Latin, a short “e” is a very weak sound, and frequently is subsumed by a following long vowel or is transformed when followed by consonants. These transformations follow the following regular pattern:

When **e** is followed by **-ō**  $e + \bar{o} \Rightarrow \bar{o}$

When **e** is followed by **-s** or **-t** or **-mus** or **-tis** or **-te**  $\Rightarrow$  is, it, imus...

When **e** is followed by **-nt**  $\Rightarrow$  unt

## FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE - 1<sup>ST</sup> AND 2<sup>ND</sup> CONJUGATIONS

**Formation:** present stem + **be** + personal endings (-o, -s, -t...)

**Examples:** laudā + be +  $\bar{o} \Rightarrow$  laudāb $\bar{o}$ ; monē + be +  $\bar{o} \Rightarrow$  monēb $\bar{o}$

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	laudāb $\bar{o}$	laudābimus
2nd Person	laudābis	laudābitis
3rd Person	laudābit	laudābunt

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	monēb $\bar{o}$	monēbimus
2nd Person	monēbis	monēbitis
3rd Person	monēbit	monēbunt

**We see the same transformations of short “e” in the present stem of the third conjugation.**

## PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE - 3<sup>RD</sup> CONJUGATION

**Formation:** present stem + personal endings (-o, -s, -t...)

**Example:** age +  $\bar{o} \Rightarrow$  ag $\bar{o}$

	Singular	Plural
1st Person	ag $\bar{o}$	agimus
2nd Person	agis	agitis
3rd Person	agit	agunt