

CONJUGATION CHANGES IN THE EVOLUTION OF ROMANIAN (DACO-ROMANIAN AND AROMANIAN) IN VERBS OF LATIN ORIGIN

AIDA TODI¹, MANUELA NEVACI²

Abstract. Having as starting point for research on the change of conjugation of Latin to the Romance languages, the paper aims to present the situation of these changes in Romanian: Daco-Romanian (that of the old Romanian texts) and Aromanian dialect (which does not have a literary standard).

Keywords: conjugation changes; Romance languages; Romanian language (Daco-Romanian and Aromanian).

Conjugation changes are a characteristic feature of the Romance verb system. In some Romance languages (Spanish, Catalan, Portuguese, Sardinian) verbs going from one conjugation to another has caused the reduction of the four conjugations inherited from Latin to three inflection classes: in Spanish and Portuguese the 2nd conjugation extended (verbs with stressed theme vowel): *véndere* > Sp., Pg. *vender*; *cúrere* > Sp., Pg. *correr*; in Catalan 3rd conjugation verbs assimilated the 2nd conjugation ones, a phenomenon occurring in Sardinian as well: Catal. *ventre*, Srd. *biere*; Additionally, in Spanish and Portuguese the 4th conjugation also becomes strong, assimilating 3rd conjugation verbs: *petĕre* > Sp., Pg. *petir*, *ungĕre* > Sp., Pg. *ungir*, *iungĕre* > Sp., Pg. *ungir* (Lausberg 1988: 259).

Lausberg includes Aromanian together with Spanish, Catalan and Sardinian, where the four conjugations were reduced to three, mentioning that 3rd conjugation verbs switched to the 2nd conjugation³.

The process of switching from one conjugation to another is frequent from as early as vulgar Latin. Grammars experience changes such as: *augĕre* > *augĕre*; *ardĕre* > *ardĕre*; *fervĕre* > *fervĕre*; *mulgĕre* > *mulgĕre*; *respondĕre* > *respondĕre*; *sorbĕre* > *sorbĕre*; *torquĕre* > *torquĕre*; *tonĕre* > *tonĕre* (Densusianu 1961: 103,

¹ “Ovidius” University, Constanța, aidatodi@yahoo.com.

² “Iorgu Iordan – Al. Rosetti” Institute of Linguistics, Bucharest, elanevaci@yahoo.com.

This paper is supported by the Sectorial Operational Programme Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and by the Romanian Government under the contract number SOP HRD/89/1.5/S/59758.

³ Lausberg: „en español y portugués y también en macedorrumano, solamente se conservan tres conjugaciones latinas.”

RRL, LVII, 4, p. 377–388, București, 2012

ILR 1969: 75, Ivănescu 1980: 160). In isolated cases, reverse switches from the 2nd conjugation to the 3rd one occur as well: *cadĕre* > *cadĕre*, *capĕre* > *capĕre* (Densusianu 1961: 104).

In order to be able to compare the convergent or divergent evolution of the two dialects, we have considered only those verbs that are common to both Aromanian and Daco-Romanian. As concerns Aromanian, we have recorded the DDA verb forms, identifying the differences between the Aromanian sub-dialects (Daco-Romanian and Aromanian). Capidan, Caragiu-Marioţeanu, and Saramandu discuss the fluctuation of verbs from one conjugation to another in Aromanian, pinpointing the impossibility of classifying them according to the infinitive inflectional suffix. Capidan (1932: 433) inventoried the verbs which “experience switches in conjugation not only in the infinitive form, but in other verb forms as well”. Describing conjugations in present-day Aromanian according to the present tense indicative 2nd person plural inflectional suffix, Saramandu shows that “in some sub-dialects there is a tendency for infinitive inflectional suffixes to be reduced to two, [-ă] and [-ĕa], and similarly with the imperfect indicative, and sliding of 3rd and 4th conjugation verbs to 1st and 2nd conjugations” (Saramandu 1984: 460). Analysing the material provided by the DDA, we have noticed that one third of the 311 Aromanian verbs of Latin origin exhibit fluctuations in conjugation. Their classification based on the infinitive form being inoperative due to the spread of the **-ĕari**⁴ suffix, we consider the present tense indicative 2nd person plural inflectional suffix (where, as established by Saramandu 1984: 449, the four conjugations exhibit specific inflectional suffixes). For verb etymology we have consulted the CDDE, the DER, the DDA, and for the infinitive form, the DDA. Most conjugation fluctuations are exhibited by 3rd conjugation verbs.

For Daco-Romanian, we considered present-day standard language, making references to old Romanian and sub-dialects. Aromanian does not have a literary, standard form, for this reason we are dealing only with regional forms presented in Aromanian dialects.

Daco-Romanian and Aromanian, as well as the other Romanian dialects, inherit the four conjugations from Latin, identified according to the theme vowel:

1 st : -ă- <i>cantăre</i>	2 nd : -ĕ- <i>lĕgere</i>
3 rd : -ĕ- <i>vidĕre</i>	4 th : -ĭ- <i>audĭre</i> (ILR 1969: 75).

The spoken language has experienced numerous interferences of the four conjugations, manifesting in the oscillation of the forms or switches from one conjugation to another. “Phonetic similarities of themes and inflections, attractions among semantically related verbs have represented permanent unbalance factors”⁵,

⁴ Capidan (1932: 433) considers the infinitive inflectional suffix **-ĕari** as “a mere substitution in verb ending of the nominal infinitive”.

⁵ “The confusion of **ĕ** and **ĭ** in hiatus, whose final result is the transformation of both sounds into **-ĭ**, attested as early as the 1st century in the Pompei inscriptions [...] has led to the formal identification of the 1st person sg. form of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th conjugations. On the other hand, **ĕ** and **ĭ**

leading to cases where a certain classic Latin conjugation has corresponding forms belonging to a different conjugation in Vulgar Latin (ILR 1969: 75).

In Late Latin, the process of reclassification of verbs intensified. Most switches affected 2nd and 3rd conjugation verbs, increased by similarities among pre-inflectional vowels, with the 3rd conjugation being the one whose members increased in number.

The closing of the vowel *e* when in hiatus in the present tense indicative form has encouraged the switch of certain 2nd conjugation verbs to the 4th conjugation: *albēre* > **albīre*, *frondēre* > **frondīre* (Densusianu 1961: 104, Graur 1962: 157, ILR 1969: 76).

Additionally, 2nd conjugation inchoative verbs ending in *-ēscere* change their theme vowel to *-iscere* and switch to the 4th conjugation: **lucīscō*, **florīscō*⁶.

A separate category of 3rd conjugation verbs with the theme ending in *ī* or *ē* switched to the 4th conjugation: *fugēre* > *fugire*, *petēre* > *petire* (Iordan, Manoliu 1965: 198, ILR 1969: 76).

In the table (Nevaci 2006: 15-31) we included, apart from the infinitive form, the present tense indicative 2nd person plural form, its equivalent form in Daco-Romanian and, additionally, the Latin etymon (Nevaci 2003: 137)⁷:

No.	LATIN	DACO-ROMANIAN		AROMANIAN			
	3 rd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation		2 nd conjugation	
				infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. pl.	infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. Pl.
1.	(in)figēre	a înfige	-	(n)hiḍiri	(n)hiḍiṭ	(n)hiḍeári	(n)hiḍeṭ
2.	*ardēre	a arde	-	árdiri	árdiṭ	ardeári	ardeṭ
3.	*disvestēre < dis-vestire	a dezveaște	-	dizveăștiri	dizveăștiṭ	dizvișteári	dizvișteṭ
4.	*ex-battēre	a (se) zbate	a zbătea (inv. reg.) DLR	zbátiri	zbátiṭ	zbăteári	zbăteṭ
5.	*excotēre	a scoate	-	scoátiri	scoátiṭ	scuteári	scuteṭ

are confused in Late Latin becoming *e*, a fact which determines the disappearance of the differences between the 2nd pers. sg. forms of the 2nd and 3rd conjugation [...]. Consequently, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th conjugation forms end up being almost identical, at least for the singular” (ILR 1969: 79-80).

⁶ Cf. Densusianu (1961: 105-106); Ivănescu (1980: 160): “the inchoative meaning survived in some (*inflorēsc*), but disappeared in others (*lucēsc*, *urășc*); Brăncuș (2002: 28): “there appear two classes of new verbs in Late Danubian Latin: 1. in *-sc* (inflectional suffix which had an inchoative meaning): *florēscō* ‘bloom’ (initially ‘begin to bloom’); 2. in *-izare*: *baptizare* ‘to baptize’. Both inflectional suffixes, associated with the present tense indicative, subjunctive and imperative, become more widely spread in Romanian”; Cf. Lombard (1955: 1171), who identifies six inflection classes for Daco-Romanian taking into consideration the inflectional suffixes in the structure of the present tense indicative.

⁷ Verbs marked with (*) in the table do not appear in Th. Capidan’s list.

6.	*ex-mulgëre	a zmulge		zmúlđiri	zmúlđiț	zmulđeári	zmulđzét
7.	*ex-tragëre	a trage	-	astráđiri	astráđiț	astráđeári	astráđeț
8.	*ex-trajicëre	a întrece	-	astreáđiri	astreáđiț	astrițeári	astrițeț
9.	*extra-pungëre	a străpunge	-	străpúnđiri	străpúnđiț	străpundeári	străpundeț
10.	*exvomëre	a voma	-	(z)voámiri	(z)voámiț	(z)vumeári	(z)vumét
11.	*investëre<investire	a înveaște	-	nveáștiri	nveáștiț	nvișteári	nvișteț
12.	*ridëre	a râde	-	aráđiri	aráđiț	aráđeári	aráđeț
13.	*tragëre<trahere	a trage	-	tráđziri	tráđiț	tráđeári	tráđeț
14.	*vendëre vínđu	a vinde	-	vínđiri	vínđiț	vindeári	vindé
15.	abbatëre	a abate	-	abátiri	abátiț	abăteári	abătét
16.	adjūngëre	a ajunge	-	ađúnđiri	ađúnđiț	ađundeári	ađundeț
17.	adūcëre	a aduce	-	adúťiri	adúťiț	aduțeári	aduțeț
18.	alēgëre	a alege	-	aleáđiri	aleáđiț	aliđeári	aliđzét
19.	apponë	a apune	-	apúniri	apúniț	apuneári	apunét
20.	apprēndëre	a aprinde	-	aprinđiri	aprinđiț	aprindeári	aprindeț
21.	cingëre	a încinge	-	țeándiri	ținđiț	țineári	țineț
22.	cocëre	a coace	-	coáťiri	coáťiț	cuțeári	cuțeț
23.	collegëre	a culege	-	culeáđiri	culeáđiț	culiđeári	culiđeț
24.	cosëre	a coase	-	coásiri	coásiț	cuseári	cusét
25.	dicëre	a zice	-	đáťiri	đáťiț	đâteári	đâteț
26.	dirigëre	a drege	-	ndreáđiri	ndreáđiț	ndriđeári	ndriđeț
27.	discludëre	a deschide	-	dișcl'íđiri	dișcl'íđiț	dișcl'ideári	dișcl'ideț
28.	disfacëre	a desface	-	disfáťiri	disfáťiț	disfățeári	disfățeț
29.	dis-fingëre	a desface (aluatul)	-	disfinđiri	disfinđiț	disfinđeári	disfinđeț
30.	distringëre	a	-	distrinđiri	distrinđiț	distrinđeári	distrinđeț
31.	ducëre	a duce	-	dúťiri	dúťiț	duțeári	duțeț
32.	ex-per-lingëre	a prelinge	-	sprilinđiri	sprilinđiț	sprilindeári	sprilindeț
33.	exponëre	a spune	a spune (înv.) DLR	spúniri	spúniț	spuneári	spunét
34.	ex-ponëre	a spune	a spune DLR	aspúniri	aspúniț	aspuneári	aspunét
35.	extergëre	a șterge	-	așteárđiri	așteárđiț	aștirđeári	aștirđeț
36.	extinguëre	a stinge	-	astinđiri	astinđiț	astindeári	astindeț
37.	facëre	a face	-	fáťiri	fáťiț	fățeári	fățeț
38.	fervëre	a fierbe	-	heárbiri	heárbiț	hirbeári	hirbét
39.	frangëre	a frânge	-	frándziri	Frándziț	frânđeári	frânđeț
40.	frigëre	a frige	-	fríđiri	friđiț	friđeári	friđeț
41.	gemëre (*)	a geme	-	đeámiri	đeámiț	đimeári	đimét
42.	în-cernëre	a cerne	-	nțeárniri	nțeárniț	nțineári	nțineț
43.	includëre	a închide	-	ncl'íđiri	ncl'íđiț	ncl'ideári	ncl'ideț

44.	mergère	a merge	-	neáđiri	neáđiđ	niđeári	niđeđ
45.	mulgère	a mulge	-	múlđiri	múlđiđ	mulđeári	mulđzét
46.	nascère	a naşte	-	nástiri	nástiđ	năşteári	năşeđ
47.	pascère	a paşte	-	pástiri	pástiđ	păşteári	păşteđ
48.	perdere	a pierde	-	kárdiri	kárdiđ	kirdeári	kirdéđ
49.	per-trajicère	a petrece	-	pitreáđiri	pitreáđiđ	pitriđeári	pitriđeđ
50.	pingère	a împinge	-	pínđiri	pínđiđ	pinđeári	pinđeđ
51.	plangère	a plânge	-	plânđiri	Plânđiđ	plânđeári	plânđeđ
52.	ponère	a pune	-	púniri	puniđ	puneári	punéđ
53.	prehendère	a prinde	-	prínđiri	prínđiđ	prinđeári	prindeđ
54.	rodère	a roade	-	aróadiđiri	aróadiđ	arudeári	arudeđ
55.	rumpère	a rupe	-	arúpiri	arúpiđ	arupeári	arupéđ
56.	sorbère	a sorbi	-	soárg'iri	soárg'iđ	surg'ári	surg'íđ
57.	spargere	a sparge	-	spárđiri	spárđiđ	spârđeári	spârđeđ
58.	stingère	a stinge	-	stínđiri	stínđiđ	stinđeári	stinđeđ
59.	stringère	a strânge	-	strínđiri	strínđiđ	strindeári	strindeđ
60.	sugère	a suge	-	súđiri	Súđiđ	suđeári	suđeđ
61.	tendère	a întinde	-	tíndiri	tíndiđ	tindeári	tindeđ
62.	tondère< tondère	a tunde	-	túndiri	túndiđ	tundeári	tundeđ
63.	torquère	a toarce	-	toártiri	toártiđ	turteári	turtéđ
64.	traicère	a trece	-	treáđiri	treáđiđ	triđeári	triđeđ
65.	ungère	a unge	a ungea DLR	aúnđiri	aúnđiđ	aunđeári	aunđeđ
66.	vincère	a învinge	-	învinđiri	învinđiđ	învinđeári	învinđeđ

Other fluctuations in verb conjugations are noticed.

2nd conjugation → 3rd conjugation:

No.	LATIN	DACO-ROMANIAN		AROMANIAN			
	2 nd conjugation	3 rd conjugation	2 nd conjugation	2 nd conjugation		3 rd conjugation	
				infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. pl.	infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. pl.
1.	jacère	-	a zăcea	zâđeári	zâđeđ ⁸	zâđiri	zâđiđ
2.	tenère	a ține	a ținea (inv.) DLR	țâneári	țâneđ	țâniri	țâniđ
3.	*umplère ⁹	a umple	a umplea (inv. reg.) DLR	umpleári	umpléđ	úmpliri	úmpliđ

⁸ It is confused with *dzâđeđ* 'zăceți'.

⁹ DER: 817: "as well as in the case of *umfla* (*apud* Pușcariu) the change *in>un* may be prior to common Romanian; cf. Sardu *umplere*, Catalan *umpir*".

4th conjugation → 1st conjugation:

No.	LATIN	DACO-ROMANIAN		AROMANIAN			
		1 st conjugation	4 th conjugation	4 th conjugation		1 st conjugation	
				infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. pl.	infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. pl.
1.	*ammortire	-	a amorți	amurțări	amurțâț	amurțari	amurțâț
2.	amarire	-	a amărî	amărări	amărâț	amărari	amărâț
3	grunire	-	a grohăi	gurnîri	gurnîț	gurnári	gurnâț
4	tusire	-	a tuși	tușiri	tușiț	tușari	tușâț

4th conjugation → 2nd conjugation:

No.	LATIN	DACO-ROMANIAN		AROMANIAN			
		2 nd conjugation	4 th conjugation	4 th conjugation		2 nd conjugation	
				infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. pl.	infinitive	pres. ind., 2 nd pers. pl.
1.	in-salire	-	a sări	ansăriri	ansărîț	ansăreări	ansăreț
3.	scire	-	a ști	ștîri	știț	șteări	știț
2.	venire	-	a veni	vinîri	vinîț	vineări	vinêț

In Aromanian, the verb *scriu* < Lat. *scribere* has inflectional forms of the 3rd conjugation: *scriîri/scriț* and of the 1st conjugation: *scriári/scriâț*.

In Aromanian the verb *stau* < Lat. *stare* (I: *stári/staț*, II: *stăteári/stătêț*.) switches from the 1st conjugation to the 2nd one, while in Daco-Romanian it stays in the 1st conjugation.

There are also several verbs which exhibit fluctuations among three inflection classes: a) III, II, I: *adâvgu*¹⁰ < lat. *adaugere* (in Aromanian and in Daco-

¹⁰ Cf. Lombard (1995: 167), DELR, Pană Dindelegan (1987: 61). *A adăuga* is present in Daco-Romanian as well with three inflectional forms: *adauge* ~ *adăugi* ~ *adăuga*. In the first Romanian texts, the form *adauge* is exclusively used, while later, in Dosoftei, the *adaoge* is frequent. The switch from one conjugation to another is a common phenomenon both in Vulgar Latin (Densusianu 1961: 103-105, Sala 1998: 124, Brâncuș 2002: 28), and in Old Romanian (Densusianu 1961: 126-128). The simple perfect form *adauș*, *adaos*, encountered until late 17th century, can still be heard nowadays in Banat, as indicated in DA. A research of the temporal and geographical distribution of the forms of different conjugation indicates that 4th conjugation forms are encountered much later; DA records them in the Moldavian sub-dialect, in M. Kogălniceanu's works (present tense *adăogesc*). Muntenia seems to show a preference for the 1st conjugation forms (*a adăoga*), but this is not exclusively used; thus we mention, in the indicated area, three parallel series, each corresponding to one type of conjugation:

- adauge (adaoge) – adaug (adaog) – adauseiu (adaoseiu) și adauseiu (adaoseiu) – adaus (adaos);*
- adăugi (adăogi) – adăugesc (adăogesc);*
- adăuga (adăoga) – adaug (adaog).*

Romanian), *aștérnu* < lat. *asterněre* (in Aromanian), *pitrúndu* < lat. *pertunděre* (in Aromanian).

b) III, IV, II: *fug^u* < lat. *fugire* (în aromână)

c) IV, III, II: *arăkésu* < lat. **rapire*, (*arap^u*) < lat. **rapire* (în aromână).

The verbs *a scrie*, *a sorbi* exhibit, in Daco-Romanian, fluctuations among 3 conjugations only in the infinitive. They exhibit fluctuations among 3 conjugations: (see List *infra*).

Some of these verbs exhibit in Aromanian a mixed conjugation.

We notice, for the following verbs in Daco-Romanian, conjugation switches in certain moods, tenses or persons:

a plânge: 2nd conj. forms in the infinitive are not recorded as such by DLR; but the recorded regional negative imperative 2nd pers. form (in form) *nu plângeá*,

The same dictionary specifies that in some areas, for example “in the Moldavian sub-dialect in the Sucevei Mountains”, the various conjugations are combined; a series of folk texts recorded in this area have two present tense forms: *adăogesc* and *adaog*; *adăugi*, with the participle *adăugit*; the form *adaos* is rare, while *adăugat* wasn’t recorded. It is one of the few verbs which were used, until late, with forms of three paradigms, together with *sughița* – *a sughiți* – *a sughite* (Pană Dindelegan 1987: 61). In the period after 1880, the elimination of the old, etymological, 3rd conjugation forms from the language did not take place simultaneously in the entire paradigm: the research carried out by Gabriela Pană-Dindelegan on the evolution of the verb system after 1880 shows that the replacement by new forms seems to have taken place earlier in the present tense, the 1st conjugation forms being recorded in the present tense paradigm as early as the end of the century; the most resistant were the 3rd conjugation simple perfect and participle forms, and “traces of the 3rd conjugation participle appear nowadays only in the nominal form *adaos*, *-uri*, which functions as an independent lexical item, losing its relation to the base” (Pană Dindelegan 1987: 67). The phonetic and morphological evolution, with the change of conjugation, is also discussed by Lombard (1955), who indicates the switch from *adaugěre*, *adaugeo* (in Lat. cl. *-gěre*, *-geo*), initially becoming *adauge*, *adaug* (imperf. *adăugea*), the only one in use. The verb *a adăuga* appears in all Romanian dictionaries; the general ones indicate more forms, some of them regional, folk or even archaic. The normative works indicate only the forms allowed by the literary norm of present-day Romanian. The most recent etymological dictionary (DELR) makes references to other lexicographical works as well where this term and the ones derived from it are recorded (Pușcariu, CDDE, REW, DA). Including the meaning “to add over, to give extra, to increase” to the entry *adăoga* (*-aog*, *-at*), the DER indicates the variants *adaoge*, *adăuga*, *adăugi*, as well as the Aromanian forms (*adavgu*, *adapșu*, *adăvgat*) and the Megleno-Romanian ones (*daug*, *dauș*), showing that Lat. *-ěre* had switched, from as early as vulgar Latin, to *-ēre*. The fact that many of the forms discussed can still be encountered also results from the fact that the DEX records them, even if only as variants: *adăoga*, vb. I; *adaoge*, vb. III; *adăogi*, *adăugi*, vb. IV; the same applies to some of the variants as well: at the headword *adăugare* the DEX also records, as variants, *adăogare*, *adăogire*, *adăugire*; the DELR also mentions that “the form *adauge* is still alive in Romanian, but nowadays the 1st conjugation form is preferred; nevertheless, the latter is relatively recent, and the DA does not allow it”. Inventorying all inflectional forms of this verb, the older and the more recent ones, the DELR indicates, though, that “in all cases, the 1st conjugation type is preferable”; the same dictionary records the derived terms as well, currently obsolete, *adăoșag* and *adăoșătură*. In Eminescu the forms *adăogi*, *adaogi*, *adăogă*, *adaose*, *am adaos*, *te-ai adaos*, *adaoge*, *adăugi* (DLPE) are encountered. The imperative *adaoge* is recorded by Lombard (1954–1955: 651). In the old Romanian texts we found as well, for the imperative, the form *adaoceți*: “*Adaoceți* la mine zestrea și ceareți darure și bucuros voiu da” (PO, p. 116), probably interpretable as a graphical inconsistency. See also Graur (1936: 190), Graur (1968: 45), Todi (2004).

which makes reference to a form *a plângeá*, indicates that there have been fluctuations between the 2nd and the 3rd conj. in the inflection of this verb as well.

a pune: present tense indicative *púnem* (stressed, rarely, also *puném*); the stress on the inflectional suffix indicates, for this verb, an alignment similar to the 2nd conjugation verbs – of the type *vedém*, *putém* etc., unlike verbs in *-e*, whose root is stressed (*víndem*, *fácem*, etc.).

a sparge: pres. ind. *sparg*; IV pers. and reg., *spărgém*

a tunde: IV pers. acc. and (reg.) *tundém*, and (reg.) *tunsérãm*.

a ține: neg. imper. 5 pers. sg. and (arch.): *nu țineáreți*; for this verb, DLR also records 2nd conj. infinitive form: *țineá* (arch.), and in var. *țineá*, vb. II.

Other verbs only show fluctuating forms in the infinitive:

a prinde: reg. and *a prindeá* (vb. II); arch. *a prinde* (3rd conj.)

a rugini: and (arch. and reg.) *a ruginá* (vb. I); (arch. *rugen*, vb. IV, (reg.) *rugená*, vb. I)

a scrie: and (pop.): *scri*, vb. IV, (arch. and reg.) *scriá* (pres. ind. *scriéz*), vb. I.

a sorbi: pres. ind. *sorb* and (reg.) *sorbesc*; and (reg.) *sorbá*, vb. I; *soárbe* (vb. III);

a trage: and (reg.) *trágeá*, vb. II

a umple: and: *umpleá*, vb. II (arch. and pop.), *imple*, vb. III, *impleá*, vb. II, (reg.) *imple*, vb. III.

a zăceá: and: *záce*, vb. III, *jăceá*, vb. II.

In Aromanian, the following verbs exhibit mixed conjugation: *arăkéscu*, *fug^u*, *tușéđ^u*¹¹, verbs which in the sub-dialect of the Aromanians have inflectional forms for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd person singular and 3rd person plural belonging to the 1st conjugation, and the 1st, 2nd person plural to the 4th conjugation.

For Daco-Romanian, the research carried out on the first Romanian texts (16th century) attests a series of switches from one conjugation to another or even the appearance of some sub-divisions within some conjugations, as a consequence of phonetic laws or analogy. Thus, we noticed that:

(1) some verbs exhibit forms specific to conjugations other than the ones identified in the present-day language;

(a) a number of verbs, derived from adjectives and nouns, belong to the 1st conjugation, a fact attested by the forms: *adîncatu* (CV, 8 v/4), *fericămu* (CV, 67 r/10), *fericatu* (CV, 37 r/9, CV, 58 r/9), *fericați* (CV, 77 v/10-11, CV, 80 v/11), *învîrtoșați* (CV, 67 r/1), *se vînslați* (CV, 44 v/14), *se vînsleadze* (CV, 43 v/5); within the 4th conjugation, the verb *a curăți* is derived from the adjective *curat* <Lat. *curare*; in text: imperative *curățiți* (CV, 64 v/14, CV, 65 r/1-2), *te curățeaste* (CV, 15 v/12-13), noun derived from the supine *curățitulu* (CV, 16 v/3);

(b) in certain cases, the etymological conjugation forms survive¹²:

¹¹ Cf. *Sar A*, inquiry notes.

¹² Al. Graur shows that “part of the verbs which belonged to the two irregular conjugations” (the 2nd and the 3rd conjugations), “present even in the first Romanian texts, disappear later (for example: *destinde*, which represented *descendere*), others switch to regular conjugations (for

2nd conjugation: *a ținea* (< lat. *tenēre*); in text: the infinitive *ținrea* (CV, 44 r/8); *va avea* (PO, 260/3), *vom bea* (PO, 230/10), *va cădea* (PO, 207/5), *vom mânea* (PO, 60/7-8), *vor putea* (PO, 114/26), *va ședea* (PO, 174/19), *voiu vedea* (PO, 162/14) in the indicative mood, future tense, i.e.: *aș avea* (PO, 107/2), *aș putea* (PO, 158/26), *ară vedea* (PO, 158/16).

3rd conjugation: *a adauge* (< Lat. *adaugēre*); in text: the simple perfect indicative form: *adauseră* (CV, 19 r/3) and the noun derived from the long infinitive form *adaugerea* (CV, 57 r/7); *a vie* (< Lat. *vivēre*), in texts: the infinitive form *a vie* (CV, 22 r/7, CV, 48 v/11, CV, 79 r/10) and *a învie* (compound from *a vie*); in texts: the simple perfect indicative forms: *învisă* (CV, 78 v/1) and the future form: *învie-voru* (CV, 69 r/10-11)¹³; *a încărește* „is the result of an analogy, *încărește* being reconstructed after *crește*, *mește* (the infinitive form of *încareșcu* < Lat. *incalesco* should be *încări*, but *încărește* is attested, as resulting from other 16th century documents as well: PS, PH, CPr) (Densusianu 1961: 126); in texts, the imperative form *încăreșteți-vă* (CV, 60 v/2).

(2). For the 1st and 4th conjugations differences from the present-day language regarding sub-classes characterised by the inflectional suffixes **-ez** and **-esc**, respectively:

(a) Forms without inflectional suffixes:

Uninflected present tense forms, recorded in all the 16th century texts, are used more frequently in rhotacized texts (Densusianu 1961: 130). 1st conjugation: *a cerceta*: *se cearrcete* (CV, 58 v/2); *a defăima*: *se nu defaime* (CV, 54 v/3-4); *a înfrîna*: *se înfrînre* (CV, 74 v/7); *a învîrtoșa*: *se învîrteășe-vă* (CV, 82 v/2); *a repausa*: *repausă* (CV, 80 v/2); *a se scurta*: *se nu scurte-se* (CV, 77 r/1); *a urdina*: *se nu urrdînre* (CV, 32 r/5); *a veghea*: *se veaghie* (CV, 16 r/9, 35 v/12).

4th conjugation: *a răpi*: *se rrapă* (CV, 25 r/3); *a străluci*: *străluce* (CV, 56 r/8). Within the same conjugation, we mention the etymological forms in **-i** of some 4th conjugation verbs, specific especially to the northern area: *omori* (CV, 78 r/14), *pîri* (CV, 1 v/9, 24 v/8)¹⁴.

example: *învie* becomes *învia*; Lat. *adaugere*, from the 2nd conjugation switched in Old Romanian to the 3rd conjugation, *adauge*, then to the 4th one, *adăugi*, and lastly to the 1st one, *adăuga*”. The author underlines the fact that “we rarely find examples of switching from the 3rd conjugation to the 2nd conjugation (...), but many 2nd conjugation verbs switch to the 3rd one: *remanere*, *tenere*, *timere*, become *rămine*, *ține*, *teme* etc.” (Graur 1962: 155–156). The explanation of the switch from the 2nd conjugation to the 3rd one and the other way around lies in the fact that the 2nd and the 3rd conjugation have common mood and tense forms (Graur 1936: 190).

¹³ It is a more general tendency of Romanian to switch the Latin verbs in **-ere** to the 1st (or the 4th) conjugation, present in Romanian texts from the 16th century for the verbs *a învie*, *a vie*, *a scrie*; while *a învie* and *a scrie* preserve their etymological form in the northern area, in the other texts (in Muntenia, south of Ardeal and the Banat – Hunedoara area) have the tendency to switch to the 1st conjugation: *învi(i)a*, *viia*; even in the southern texts though, this innovation is not very frequent; the presence of the verb *a scrie* with the present indicative and imperative forms in **-ez** (e.g. *scriadză*), in the texts from Banat-Hunedoara, attests its switch to the 1st conjugation (Gheție 1997: 132).

¹⁴ The research on the dialectal distribution of the verb forms with both **-i** and **-î** has shown that, in general, the forms in **-i** are characteristic of the northern texts, while those in **-î** of the southern

(b) Forms with inflectional suffixes:

1st conjugation: a se derepta: dereptează-se (CV, 54 v/2-3, CV, 61 r/12-13).

4th conjugation: a (se) necurăți: se necurățească (CV, 86 v/3); *te curățește* (CV, 15 v/12-13).

Conjugation fluctuations in the verb system of Aromanian affect the entire class, not only verbs in isolation, the present indicative, participle and, in some cases, simple perfect forms undergoing changes. Therefore, Aromanian reduces the conjugation system inherited to three, with specializations at the level of sub-dialects (3rd conjugation in the sub-dialect of the Pindeni, and the 2nd conjugation in that of the Grămosteni, the Fărșeroți and the Moscopoleni)¹⁵ and thus it carries forward the process in common Romanian, while developing the same tendency exhibited by Western Romania.

For the normative aspect of the present-day language, we have tried to systematize the types of interventions in the norm, as present in DOOM² compared to DOOM¹. We took into account the latest normative works: the most recent edition of the *Orthographic, Orthoepic and Spelling Guidebook* (1995) (no references being made to it since its rules and the ones in DOOM¹ coincide), as well as the 1st edition (1982/1989) and the 2nd edition (2005) of the *Orthographic, Orthoepic and Morphological Romanian Dictionary*. In the following paragraphs we will indicate these works, for simplification, by ÎOOP, DOOM¹ and DOOM². Some of the changes in these categories have already been partially discussed or inventoried, together with other new aspects of DOOM². After analysing the material provided by the normative works indicated, we noticed:

A.1. Variation of the present tense root

For the verb *a înconjura*, which exhibited frequent fluctuations in the past (Pană Dindelegan 1987: 21), the forms recommended by DOOM² are: pres. ind. 1 sg. *înconjor*, 3 *înconjoară* (DOOM¹ allowed for pres. ind. 1 sg. the forma *înconjur* as well).

A.2. Verb fluctuation

The interferences among the four conjugations are old, the phenomenon as such being noticed in vulgar Latin texts (Graur 1968, Sala 1998) (then in old Romanian texts (Gheție 1997) some verbs having, in time, forms for three conjugations – *a scrie* (Pană Dindelegan 1987: 66), *a adăuga* (Pană Dindelegan 1987: 66, Todi 2004). In the period investigated by Pană Dindelegan “numerous

ones (south of Transylvania – Wallachia, except Oltenia) and of those in the Banat-Hunedoara area, but forms with **-i** appear sporadically in Oltenia and Banat – Hunedoara texts as well: *pogori, uri, obori, omori, piri* (Gheție 1997: 132). The same authors show that “sometimes the forms with **-î** appear sporadically in northern texts as well, alongside the forms in **-i**: *amări, omori, borî*; they can be accounted for by the influence of the southern texts or some versions of the southern texts made available by copiers” (Ibidem: 132). See Todi (2002) for the forms registered in the 16th century in *Codicele Voronețean*.

¹⁵ Cf. *Sar A* (inquiry notes).

interferences occur among the four conjugations, exhibited either by forms in oscillation, or by final switches from one conjugation to another, which affected both neological and old verbs” (Pană Dindelegan 1987: 57).

The fluctuation *a văpăi* / *a văpăia* (obsolete) – *văpăiește* / *văpăiază*; *să văpăiască* / *să văpăieze*; *a mihona* / *a mihoni* (reg.) – *mihonă* / *mihonește* (the variant in *-a* does not get an inflectional suffix, the one in *-i* – with the inflectional suffix *-esc*) is preserved, from the earlier edition; both editions record only the form *a curăța*; *a datora 1* / (obsolete) *a datori 1* (to have a financial or moral duty) – pres. ind. 3 sg. *datorează* / *datorește*; imperf. *datora* / *datorea*; ger. *datorând* / *datorind*; **a se datora 2* / (arch.) *a se datori 2* (to be caused by) – pres. ind. 3 sg. *se datorează* / *se datorește*; imperf. *se datora* / *se datorea*; ger. *datorându-se* / *datorindu-se* (Todi 2007: 213-219).

We also notice switches from one conjugation to another (between classes in *-i* and in *-a*) in the case of the verbs: *a descotoșmăna* (colloquial), pres. ind. 3 *descotoșmănează* (DOOM¹ *a descotoșmăni*, pres. ind. 3 *descotoșmănesc*); regarding the double *a împături* / *a împătura* (DOOM¹), DOOM² proposes a single form *a împături*; and in the case of the verb *a scrijeli* (DOOM²) a reduction of the forms occurred (DOOM¹ *a scrijeli* / *a scrijela*); on the other hand, for *a încăpuși* (colloquial) in DOOM¹ (pres. ind. 3 *încăpușește*), DOOM² allows the forms in free variation *încăpușa* / *încăpuși*; for *a încâina* (DOOM¹), DOOM² allows the double *a (se) încâina* / *încâini* (obsolete, colloquial).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Banfi, E., 1985, *Linguistica balcanica*, Bologna, Zanichelli.
 Bourciez, E., 1967, *Éléments de linguistique romane*, Paris, Klincksieck.
 Brâncuș, G., 2002, *Introducere în istoria limbii române I*, București, Editura Fundației României de Măine.
 Capidan, T., 1932, *Aromânii. Dialectul aromân – studiu lingvistic*, București, Monitorul Oficial și Imprimeriile Statului.
 Caragiu-Marioțeanu, M., 1968, *Fono-morfologie aromână*, București, Editura Academiei.
 CDDE – I.-A. Candrea, O. Densusianu, 2006 [1907], *Dicționarul etimologic al limbii române. Elementele latine*, G. Brâncuș (ed.), București: Paralela 45.
 DA / DLR – Academia Română, *Dicționarul limbii române*. (1913–1948), București, Socec, Universul, Monitorul Oficial; (1965 – 2010), serie nouă, București: Editura Academiei Române.
 DDA – T. Papahagi, 1963, *Dicționarul dialectului aromân: general și etimologic*, București, Editura Academiei.
 Densusianu, O., 1961, *Istoria limbii române*, II, București, Editura Academiei.
 DELR – Academia Română, 2011, *Dicționarul etimologic al limbii române*, vol. I A–B, București, Editura Academiei Române.
 DER – A. Ciorănescu, 1954–1966, *Diccionario Etimológico Rumano*, Biblioteca Filológica, Universidad de La Laguna, Tenerife. / A. Ciorănescu, 2002, *Dicționarul etimologic al limbii române*, București, Saeculum I. O.

- DEX – Academia Română, 1998, *Dicționarul explicativ al limbii române*, București, Univers Enciclopedic.
- DLPE – T. Vianu (ed.), 1968, *Dicționarul limbii poetice a lui Eminescu*, București, Editura Academiei.
- DOOM¹ – M. Avram (ed.), 1982, *Dicționarul ortografic, ortoepic și morfologic al limbii române*, București, Editura Academiei Române.
- DOOM² – I. Vintilă Rădulescu (ed.), 2005, *Dicționarul ortografic, ortoepic și morfologic al limbii române*, București, Univers Enciclopedic.
- Fischer, I., 1985, *Latina dunăreană*, București, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică.
- Gheție, I. (ed.), 1997, *Istoria limbii române literare. Epoca veche (1532-1780)*, București, Editura Academiei Române.
- Graur, A., 1936, “Sur les changements de conjugaison en roumain”, *Bulletin Linguistique*, IV, 189–193.
- Graur, A., 1962, “Evoluția conjugării în românește”, *Studii și cercetări lingvistice*, XIII, 2, 153–160.
- Graur, A., 1968, *Tendențele actuale ale limbii române*, București, Editura Științifică.
- Gutu Romalo, V. (ed.), 2005, *Gramatica limbii române, I (Cuvântul)*, București, Editura Academiei Române.
- ILR – Coteanu, I. (ed.), 1969, *Istoria limbii române II.*, București, Editura Academiei Române.
- Jordan, I., M. Manoliu, 1965, *Introducere în lingvistica romanică*, București, Editura Didactică și Pedagogică.
- Ivănescu, G., 1980, *Istoria limbii române*, Iași, Junimea.
- ÎOOP – Academia Română, 1995, *Îndreptar ortografic, ortoepic și de punctuație*, 5th edition, București, Univers Enciclopedic.
- Lausberg, H., 1988, *Lingvistica romanică*, II, Madrid, Biblioteca Románica Hispánica.
- Lombard, A., 1955, *Le verbe roumain. Étude morphologique*, II, Lund, C.W.K. Gleerup.
- Nevaci, M., 2003, “Schimbări de conjugare la verbele moștenite de aromână din latină”, *Analele Universității Ovidius (Studia linguistica et philologica in honorem Marin Petrișor)*, XIV, 134–144.
- Nevaci, M., 2006, *Verbul în aromână. Structură și valori*, București, Editura Academiei Române.
- Pană Dindelegan, G., 1987, *Aspecte ale dinamicii sistemului morfologic verbal*, București, Tipografia Universității din București.
- Reinheimer Rîpeanu, S., 2001, *Lingvistica romanică*, București, All.
- REW – Meyer-Lübke, W., 1935, *Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, Heidelberg, Dritte Auflage.
- Rusu, V. (ed.), 1984, *Tratat de dialectologie românească*, Craiova, Scrisul Românesc.
- Sala, M., 1998, *De la latină la română*, București, Univers Enciclopedic.
- Saramandu, N., 1969, “Sistemul formelor verbale compuse în aromână”, *Fonetica și dialectologie*, VI, 155–162.
- Saramandu, N., 1984, “Aromâna”, in: V. Rusu (ed.), *Tratat de dialectologie românească*, Craiova, Scrisul românesc, 423–475.
- Todi, A., 2002, *Aspecte ale morfologiei verbului în secolul al XVI-lea*, Constanța, Ex Ponto.
- Todi, A., 2004, “Din istoria unui verb: a adăuga”, in: G. Pană Dindelegan (ed.), *Tradiție și inovație în studiul limbii române*, București, Editura Universității din București, 583–589.
- Todi, A., 2007, “Fluctuații în flexiunea verbului în limba română actuală”, in: C. Stan, R. Zafiu, A. Nicolae (eds.), *Studii lingvistice. Omagiu profesoarei Gabriela Pană Dindelegan, la aniversare*, București, Editura Universității din București, 213–219.