





TYPE\_1\_ACT\_FUT\_INDIC:  
<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" b  
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" bis  
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" bit.

TYPE\_2\_ACT\_FUT\_INDIC:  
<sg 1> == "<root>" am  
<sg 2> == "<root>" s  
<sg 3> == "<root>" et.

TYPE\_3\_ACT\_FUT\_INDIC:  
<sg 1> == "<stem 1>" am  
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" s  
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" et.

% %

ACT\_PERF:  
<past> == ACT\_PAST\_PERFECT:<>  
<future> == ACT\_FUTURE\_PERFECT:<>  
<plus> == ACT\_PLU\_PERFECT:<>.

ACT\_PAST\_PERFECT:  
<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>"  
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 2>" ist  
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 2>" it  
<subjunctive sg 1> == "<stem 2>" erim  
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<stem 2>" er s  
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<stem 2>" erit  
<infinitive> == "<stem 2>" isse.

ACT\_FUTURE\_PERFECT:  
<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>" er  
<indicative sg 2> == "<mor active perfect past subjunctive sg 2>"  
<indicative sg 3> == "<mor active perfect past subjunctive sg 3>".

ACT\_PLU\_PERFECT:  
<indicative sg 1> == "<stem 2>" eram  
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 2>" er s  
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 2>" erat  
<subjunctive sg 1> == "<mor active perfect past infinitive>" m  
<subjunctive sg 2> == "<mor active perfect past infinitive>" s  
<subjunctive sg 3> == "<mor active perfect past infinitive>" t.

%  
%  
% 3. PASSIVE FORMATION %  
% Treated similarly to active formation. Some categories %  
% lacking in passive form. For these, deponents switch back to %  
% active form. Captured here with default reference to active %  
% nodes. %  
% %

PASS\_FORMS:  
<imperfective> == PASS\_IMPFF:<>  
<perfect> == PASS\_PERF:<>.

PASS\_IMPFF:  
<present> == PASS\_IMPFF\_PRES:<>

<past> == PASS\_IMP\_F\_PAST:<>  
<future> == PASS\_IMP\_F\_FUT:<>.

PASS\_IMP\_F\_PRES:  
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 1>" ris  
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 1 alt>" tur  
<subjunctive> == PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:<"<stem theme>">  
<imperative sg 2> == VERB:<mor active imperfective present infinitive>  
<imperative pl 2> == "<stem 1 alt>" min  
<infinitive> == PASS\_PRES\_INF:<"<stem theme>">  
<> == ACT\_IMP\_F\_PRES.

%%  
%  
% 3.1 Passive Present subjunctive differs amongst conjugations: %  
% determined by theme %  
%  
%% %%

PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:  
< > == AA\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:<>  
<e> == E\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:<>  
< > == OTHER\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:<>  
< > == < >.

AA\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:  
<sg 2> == "<root>" ris  
<sg 3> == "<root>" tur.

E\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:  
<sg 2> == "<root>" ris  
<sg 3> == "<root>" tur.

OTHER\_STEM\_PASS\_PRES\_SUBJ:  
<sg 2> == "<stem 1>" ris  
<sg 3> == "<stem 1>" tur.

%%  
%  
% 3.2 Passive Present infinitive is determined by theme vowel. %  
%  
%% %%

PASS\_PRES\_INF:  
<e> == "<root>"  
< > == "<stem 1>" r  
< > == < >  
< > == < >.

%% %%

PASS\_IMP\_F\_PAST:  
<indicative sg 2> == "<stem 1 ext>" b ris  
<indicative sg 3> == "<stem 1 ext>" b tur  
<subjunctive sg 2> == VERB:<mor active imperfective present infinitive> ris  
<subjunctive sg 3> == VERB:<mor active imperfective present infinitive> tur.

%%  
%  
% 3.3 Latin lacks passive future infinitive, so deponents switch to %







