



LANGUAGE INFORMATION

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About the Language

Nouns

A Words like **puella**, **servus**, **mercātor**, and **leō**, that indicate people, places, or things, are known as **nouns**. In Latin, nouns change their endings according to their function in a sentence (e.g. whether they are subjects or objects of a verb, etc.). These different forms of the same noun are called **cases**. Latin nouns belong to families called **declensions**. Each declension has its own set of endings for the various cases.

B In Unit 1, you have met three cases and three declensions:

	<i>first declension</i>	<i>second declension</i>	<i>third declension</i>	
SINGULAR				
<i>nominative</i>	puella	servus	mercātor	leō
<i>dative</i>	puellae	servō	mercātōrī	leōnī
<i>accusative</i>	puellam	servum	mercātōrem	leōnem
PLURAL				
<i>nominative</i>	puellae	servī	mercātōrēs	leōnēs
<i>dative</i>	puellīs	servīs	mercātōribus	leōnibus
<i>accusative</i>	puellās	servōs	mercātōrēs	leōnēs

C Review the way the cases are used:

The **nominative** case is used for the subject (whoever/whatever does the action of the verb):

mercātor cantābat.
servī labōrābant.

The merchant was singing.
The slaves were working.

The nominative case is also used for nouns which complete the verb **est**, since they refer back to the subject:

Metella est **māter**.

Metella is the mother.

Grumiō et Clēmēns sunt **servī**.
Grumio and Clemens are slaves.

The **dative case** indicates the indirect object of a verb, often translated into English by a phrase which begins with the preposition **to** or the preposition **for**, expressed or understood:

senex **mercātōrī** pictūram ostendit.

The old man showed the painting to the merchant.

or

The old man showed the merchant the painting.

libertī **puellīs** vīnum ferēbant.

The freedmen brought wine for the girls.

Some Latin verbs are always completed by a noun in the dative case, even when the English equivalent does not seem to include **to** or **for**:

cīvēs **mercātōrī** crēdunt.

The citizens trust the merchant.

pistōrēs **Āfrō** favent.

The bakers support Afer.

The **accusative case** is used for the direct object (whoever/whatever receives the action of a verb):

Grumiō **puellam** salūtāvit. *Grumio greeted the girl.*

Caecilius **servōs** vituperāvit. *Caecilius cursed the slaves.*

D In each pair of sentences below, the first sentence contains a noun in the nominative singular (in bold print). Translate that sentence. Then complete the second Latin sentence by writing the correct plural form of the noun in the nominative case. Translate the completed sentence.

For example: **canis** in viā lātrāvit.

The dog barked in the street.

This becomes: **canēs** in viā lātrāvērunt.

The dogs barked in the street.

1 **servus** dominum timēbat.
..... dominum timēbant.

4 **hospes** villam intrāvit.
..... villam intrāvērunt.

2 **libertus** in lectō recubuit.
..... in lectō recubuērunt.

5 Sorex erat **āctor**.
Sorex et Actius erant

3 **poēta** versum recitābat.
..... versum recitābant.

E In each pair of sentences below, the first sentence contains a noun in the nominative plural (in bold print). Translate that sentence. Then complete the second Latin sentence by writing the correct singular form of the noun in the nominative case. Translate the completed sentence.

For example: **mātrēs** liberōs quaerēbant.

Mothers were searching for their children.

This becomes: **māter** liberōs quaerēbat.

The mother was searching for her children.

1 **agricolae** in viā clāmābant.

..... in viā clāmābat.

2 **fūrēs** pecūniam postulāvērunt.

..... pecūniam postulāvit.

3 **filiī** epistulam legēbant.

..... epistulam legēbat.

4 **fēminae** fābulam laudāvērunt.

..... fābulam laudāvit.

5 **libertī** erant civēs.

libertus erat.....

F Translate each sentence, then change the word in boldface from the singular to the plural, and translate again.

For example: puerī **servum** vīdērunt.

The boys saw the slave.

This becomes: puerī **servōs** vīdērunt.

The boys saw the slaves.

1 puerī **leōnem** vīdērunt.

2 dominus **puellam** audīvit.

3 centuriō **amīcum** salūtāvit.

4 agricolae **gladiātōrem** laudāvērunt.

5 civēs **servō** pecūniam trādidērunt.

6 coquus **mercātōrī** cēnam parāvit.

7 māter **filiō** nōn crēdidit.

8 ancillae **fēminae** respondērunt.

G Translate each sentence, then change the word in boldface from the plural to the singular, and translate again.

For example: vĕnālīcī **mercātōribus** pecūniam dedērunt.

The slave-dealers gave money to the merchants.

This becomes: vĕnālīcī mercātōrī pecūniam dedērunt.

The slave-dealers gave money to the merchant.

- 1 dominus **servōs** inspexit.
- 2 āthlētae **mercātōrēs** vituperāvērunt.
- 3 vĕnālīcius **ancillās** vĕndēbat.
- 4 senex **āctōrēs** spectābat.
- 5 gladiātōrēs **leōnibus** cibum dedērunt.
- 6 iuvenēs **puellis** statuam ostendērunt.
- 7 cīvēs **āctōribus** favērunt.
- 8 puer **amīcis** nōn respondit.

Verbs

A Words like **portō**, **doceō**, **trahō**, **capiō**, and **audiō** are known as **verbs**. They usually indicate an action or a state of affairs.

B In Latin the ending of the verb indicates the **person** who is doing the action. English uses pronoun subjects as follows:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>1st person</i>	I	we
<i>2nd person</i>	you	you
<i>3rd person</i>	s/he, it	they

C In Unit 1, you have met three tenses of verbs:

PRESENT TENSE	portō	<i>I carry</i>
	portās	<i>you (sing.) carry</i>
	portat	<i>s/he carries</i>
	portāmus	<i>we carry</i>
	portātis	<i>you (pl.) carry</i>
	portant	<i>they carry</i>
IMPERFECT TENSE	portābam	<i>I was carrying</i>
	portābās	<i>you (sing.) were carrying</i>
	portābat	<i>s/he was carrying</i>
	portābāmus	<i>we were carrying</i>
	portābātis	<i>you (pl.) were carrying</i>
	portābant	<i>they were carrying</i>
PERFECT TENSE	portāvī	<i>I carried</i>
	portāvistī	<i>you (sing.) carried</i>
	portāvit	<i>s/he carried</i>
	portāvimus	<i>we carried</i>
	portāvistis	<i>you (pl.) carried</i>
	portāvērunt	<i>they carried</i>

D English has more than one way of translating each of these tenses.

- The present tense indicates an action or state happening now. **portō** can mean *I carry, I am carrying, or I do carry.*
- The imperfect tense indicates a repeated or incomplete past action or state. **portābam** can mean *I was carrying, I did carry, I used to carry, or I began to carry.*
- The perfect tense indicates a single or complete past action or state. **portāvī** can mean *I carried, I have carried, or I did carry.*

E Just as nouns have declensions, verbs have families known as **conjugations**, based on the different vowel combinations found in front of the personal endings. The full table of verb endings met in Unit 1 is as follows:

	<i>first conjugation</i>	<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
PRESENT TENSE	portō portās portat portāmus portātis portant	doceō docēs docet docēmus docētis docent	trahō trahis trahit trahimus trahitis trahunt	audiō audīs audit audīmus audītis audiunt
IMPERFECT TENSE	portābam portābās portābat portābāmus portābātis portābant	docēbam docēbās docēbat docēbāmus docēbātis docēbant	trahēbam trahēbās trahēbat trahēbāmus trahēbātis trahēbant	audiēbam audiēbās audiēbat audiēbāmus audiēbātis audiēbant
PERFECT TENSE	portāvī portāvistī portāvit portāvimus portāvistis portāvērunt	docuī docuistī docuit docuimus docuistis docuērunt	trāxī trāxistī trāxit trāximus trāxistis trāxērunt	audīvī audīvistī audīvit audīvimus audīvistis audīvērunt

F In section E, find the Latin words for:

- 1 They were carrying; you (*sing.*) were teaching; she was dragging; I was listening; you (*pl.*) were carrying.
- 2 He heard; they dragged; I taught; we listened; you (*sing.*) carried.
- 3 I teach; we drag; she hears; you (*pl.*) drag; they carry.

G Translate these examples of the present tense:

- 1 ego dormiō; servus dormit; nōs dormīmus; servī dormiunt.
- 2 servī labōrant; tū labōrās; servus labōrat; ego labōrō.
- 3 intrant; intrās; intrat; intrō.
- 4 sedēmus; sedeō; sedent; sedēs.
- 5 veniō; venīmus; veniunt; venītis.

H Further examples of all three tenses:

- 1 servī ambulat; servī ambulābant; servī ambulāvērunt.
- 2 servus labōrat; servus labōrābat; servus labōrāvit.
- 3 clāmāmus; clāmābāmus; clāmāvimus.
- 4 dormiunt; dormiēbant; dormivērunt.
- 5 parābās; parāvistī; parās.
- 6 intrābam; intrāvī; intrō.
- 7 fēcit; faciēbat; facit.
- 8 dīxistis; dīcitis; dīcēbātis.
- 9 appārēbant; appārent; appāruērunt.

I A few verbs which do not belong to any of the four conjugations are known as **irregular verbs**. This is the most important one:

PRESENT TENSE		IMPERFECT TENSE	
sum	<i>I am</i>	eram	<i>I was</i>
es	<i>you (sing.) are</i>	erās	<i>you (sing.) were</i>
est	<i>s/he, it is</i>	erat	<i>s/he, it was</i>
sumus	<i>we are</i>	erāmus	<i>we were</i>
estis	<i>you (pl.) are</i>	erātis	<i>you (pl.) were</i>
sunt	<i>they are</i>	erant	<i>they were</i>

J Translate each of the following singular verb forms. Then convert each verb into its equivalent plural form and translate again.

For example: portāvī *I carried*

This becomes: portāvimus *we carried*

- 1 trahis
- 2 audīvistī
- 3 veniēbam
- 4 es
- 5 scrīpsit
- 6 fugiō
- 7 circumspectābās
- 8 mīsit
- 9 tacuī
- 10 erat

K Translate each of the following plural verb forms. Then convert each verb into its equivalent singular form and translate again.

For example: portāvimus *we carried*

This becomes: portāvī *I carried*

- 1 intrāmus
- 2 timēbant
- 3 cēpistis
- 4 dormiunt
- 5 sumus
- 6 festinābātis
- 7 rīdēmus
- 8 surrēxērunt
- 9 celebrāvistis
- 10 erāmus

Ways of Forming the Perfect Tense

A Most verbs in the first, second, and fourth conjugations form their perfect tenses by using a **v** or a **u**:

	PRESENT		PERFECT	
First conjugation	portat	<i>s/he carries</i>	portāvit	<i>s/he carries</i>
	salūtat	<i>s/he greets</i>	salūtāvit	<i>s/he greeted</i>
Second conjugation	docet	<i>s/he teaches</i>	docuit	<i>s/he taught</i>
	terret	<i>s/he terrifies</i>	terruit	<i>s/he terrified</i>
Fourth conjugation	audit	<i>s/he hears</i>	audīvit	<i>s/he heard</i>
	dormit	<i>s/he sleeps</i>	dormīvit	<i>s/he slept</i>

B But there are many other ways in which verbs, especially in the third conjugation, may form their perfect tense. Note the following patterns:

1 A consonant change, most often to an **s** or an **x**:

PRESENT		PERFECT	
discēdit	<i>s/he leaves</i>	discessit	<i>s/he left</i>
mittit	<i>s/he sends</i>	mīsit	<i>s/he sent</i>
trahit	<i>s/he drags</i>	trāxit	<i>s/he dragged</i>
dicīt	<i>s/he says</i>	dīxit	<i>s/he said</i>

(Some English verbs follow the same pattern, e.g. “send – sent”, “make – made.”)

2 A vowel change:

PRESENT		PERFECT	
facit	<i>s/he makes</i>	fēcit	<i>s/he made</i>
capit	<i>s/he takes</i>	cēpit	<i>s/he took</i>

(Some English verbs follow the same pattern, e.g. “take – took”, “run – ran.”)

3 Adding an extra syllable:

PRESENT		PERFECT	
currit	<i>s/he runs</i>	cu currit	<i>s/he ran</i>
dat	<i>s/he gives</i>	de dit	<i>s/he gave</i>

(Many English verbs add an extra syllable “-ed” at the end, e.g. “add – added”, “point – pointed.” The Latin verbs add their extra syllable on the front.)

4 Changing the pronunciation (usually by making a short vowel long):

PRESENT		PERFECT	
venit	<i>s/he comes</i>	vē nit	<i>s/he came</i>
fugit	<i>s/he flees</i>	fū git	<i>s/he fled</i>

(Some English verbs follow the same pattern, e.g. “read – read.”)

5 No change:

PRESENT		PERFECT	
ostendit	<i>s/he shows</i>	ostendit	<i>s/he showed</i>
contendit	<i>s/he hurries</i>	contendit	<i>s/he hurried</i>

(Some English verbs follow the same pattern, e.g. “hit – hit”, “put – put.”)

Unfortunately, as with English, there are many patterns and many exceptions. Learning the forms as they appear on Checklists and by practice in reading stories and writing exercises is still the best way to master recognition.

C Translate each of the following present tense verb forms. Then convert each verb into its equivalent perfect tense form and translate again.

For example: portāmus *we carry*

This becomes: portāvimus *we carried*

- 1 laudat
- 2 venīmus
- 3 quaeritis
- 4 faciunt
- 5 dūcō
- 6 tacēs
- 7 prōcēdimus
- 8 dormit
- 9 reddō
- 10 petitis

D Translate each of the following perfect tense verb forms. Then convert each verb into its equivalent present tense form and translate again.

For example: portāvimus *we carried*

This becomes: portāmus *we carry*

- 1 rogāvī
- 2 dedimus
- 3 īspexit
- 4 ostendit
- 5 cucurristis
- 6 respondimus
- 7 audīvistī
- 8 timuī
- 9 laudavērunt
- 10 clāmāvistis

Word Order

A The following word order is very common in Latin:

Milō discum īspexit. *Milo looked at the discus.*
mercātor togam vēndidit. *The merchant sold the toga.*
(nominative–accusative–verb)

B From Stage 7 on, you have learned a slightly different example of the above word order:

discum īspexit. *He looked at the discus.*
togam vēndidit. *He sold the toga.*
amīcum salūtāvit. *She greeted the friend.*
theātrum intrāvērunt. *They entered the theater.*

(There is no nominative; the subject is indicated by the verb ending.)

C The following sentences are similar to those in sections A and B:

- 1 spectātōrēs Milōnem laudāvērunt.
- 2 Milōnem laudāvērunt.
- 3 senex agricolam cōspexit.
- 4 statuum fēcī.
- 5 canēs et servī leōnem necāvērunt.
- 6 mercātor poētam et vēnālīcium vīdit.
- 7 poētam vīdimus.
- 8 āthlētam salūtāvistī.
- 9 mē salūtāvistis.
- 10 tē salūtāvērunt.
- 11 Metella clāmōrem audīvit.
- 12 clāmōrem audīvit.

D Further examples:

- 1 Caecilius amīcōs salūtat; amīcōs salūtat.
- 2 ego frātre[m] cōspexī; frātre[m] salūtāvī.
- 3 nōs gladiātōrēs spectābāmus; clāmōrem audīvimus.
- 4 vōs cibum cōsūmēbātis; vīnum bibēbātis; Grumiōnem laudāvistis.

E From Stage 9 on, you have learned to read longer sentences, involving the dative. The following word order is common in Latin:

vēnālīcius mercātōrī ancillam ostendit.
The slave-dealer showed the slave-girl to the merchant.
(nominative–dative–accusative–verb)

F Further examples:

- 1 iuvenis Milōnī discum trādīdit.
- 2 Metella filiō dōnum ēmit.
- 3 dominus ancillīs signum dedit.
- 4 nūntiī cīvibus spectāculum nūntiāvērunt.
- 5 Quīntus mercātōrī et amīcīs togam ostendit.

Longer Sentences with “postquam” and “quod”

A Compare these two sentences:

Pompēiānī gladiātōrēs vīdērunt.
The Pompeians saw the gladiators.

Pompēiānī, postquam amphitheātrum intrāvērunt,
gladiātōrēs vīdērunt.
*The Pompeians, after they entered the amphitheater, saw the
gladiators.*

Or, in more natural English:

*After the Pompeians entered the amphitheater, they saw the
gladiators.*

B The next example is similar:

servī umbram timēbant.
The slaves were afraid of the ghost.

servī, quod erant ignāvī, umbram timēbant.
The slaves, because they were cowardly, were afraid of the ghost.

Or:

Because the slaves were cowardly, they were afraid of the ghost.

C **postquam** and **quod** are **conjunctions** introducing subordinate clauses. A **subordinate clause** is one that cannot stand by itself but is dependent on (i.e. subordinate to) the rest of the sentence, which is called the **main clause**.

D Further examples:

1 Metella ad tablīnum festīnāvit.

Metella, postquam ē culinā discessit, ad tablīnum festīnāvit.

2 amīcī Fēlicem laudāvērunt.

amīcī, postquam fābulam audīvērunt, Fēlicem laudāvērunt.

3 tuba sonuit.

postquam Rēgulus signum dedit, tuba sonuit.

-
- 4 Caecilius nōn erat sollicitus.
Caecilius nōn erat sollicitus, quod in cubiculō dormiēbat.
 - 5 Nūcerīnī fūgērunt.
Nūcerīnī, quod Pompēiānī erant irātī, fūgērunt.
 - 6 coquus cēnam optimam parāvit.
coquus, quod erat laetus, cēnam optimam parāvit.

Complete Vocabulary

A Nouns and adjectives are usually listed in their nominative singular form, as follows:

servus *slave*

magnus *big, large, great*

ancilla *slave-girl, slave-woman*

auxilium *help*

B Third declension nouns, however, are listed with both nominative and accusative singular forms, as follows:

leō: leōnem *lion*

This kind of entry means that **leō** is the nominative singular form and **leōnem** the accusative singular form of the Latin word for *lion*.

C *Practice examples*

Find the nominative singular of the following words:

novāculam

lupum

sanguinem

parietem

cinerem

stēllae

īfantēs

mūrō

cīvibus

hospiti

D Verbs are usually listed in the 3rd person singular form of their present and perfect tenses, as follows:

parat: parāvit *prepares*

This kind of entry indicates that **parat** means *s/he, it prepares* and **parāvit** means *s/he, it prepared* or *has prepared*.

E Sometimes, if the perfect tense looks somewhat different from the present tense, it will be listed separately, as well as with its present tense. For example:

tulit, cēpit.

F *Practice examples*

Find the meaning of the following words, some of which are in the present tense and some in the perfect:

laudat
laudāvit
respondit
respondet
intellēxit
accēpit
salūtāvit
tenet
reddidit
pōnit

G Phrases (e.g. **cōnsilium capit, rem intellēxit**, etc.) are listed under both words of the phrase.

H Some Latin words have more than one possible translation. Always choose the most suitable translation for the sentence you are working on.

cīvēs perterriti urbem petēbant.

The terrified citizens were heading for the city.

iuvenēs irātī mercatōrem petivērunt.

The angry young men attacked the merchant.

I All words which are given in the “Vocabulary Checklists” for Stages 1–12 are marked with an asterisk (*) in the following pages.

a

- * abest *is gone, is absent*
* aberat *was absent*
* abit: abiit *goes away*
accidit: accidit *happens*
* accipit: accēpit *accepts, receives*
accūsāt: accūsāvit *accuses*
āctor: āctōrem *actor*
* ad *to, at*
addit: addidit *adds*
* adest *is here, is present*
adiuvat: adiūvit *helps*
administrat: administrāvit *manages*
aedificat: aedificāvit *builds*
aedilis: aedilem *aedile, a Roman political official*
aeger: aegrum *sick, ill*
Aegyptius *Egyptian*
* agit: ēgit *does, acts*
* fābulam agit *acts in a play*
grātiās agit *thanks*
* negōtium agit *does business, works*
* agitat: agitāvit *chases, hunts*
* agnōscit: agnōvit *recognizes*
* agricola *farmer*
alius *other, another*
alter: alterum *the other, the second*
alumnus *slave (acquired very young)*
* ambulat: ambulāvit *walks*
amīcissimus *very friendly, a very good friend*
* amīcus *friend*
* amittit: amīsīt *loses*
amphitheātrum *amphitheater*
* ancilla *slave-girl, slave-woman*
animal *animal*
antīquus *old, ancient*
* ānulus *ring*
anxius *anxious*
aper: aprum *boar*
aperit: aperuit *opens*
apodytērium *changing-room*
appāret: appāruit *appears*
architectus *builder, architect*
ardet: arsit *burns, is on fire*
arēna *arena*
argentāria *banker's stall*
argentārius *banker*
argūmentum *proof, evidence*

- artifex: artificem *artist, craftsman*
asinus *ass, donkey*
āter: ātrum *black*
āthlēta *athlete*
* ātrium *atrium, reception hall*
attonitus *astonished*
auctor: auctōrem *creator*
audācissimē *very boldly*
* audit: audīvit *hears, listens to*
aurae *air*
auxilium *help*
* avārus *miser*

b

- babae! *hey!*
barba *beard*
barbarus *barbarian*
basilica *court building*
benignus *kind*
bēstia *wild animal, beast*
bēstiārius *a gladiator who fights animals, beast-fighter*
* bibit: bibit *drinks*
* bonus *good*
melior *better*
* optimus *best, very good*

c

- caelum *sky*
caldārium *hot room*
* callidus *clever, smart*
candidātus *candidate*
candidus *dazzling white*
* canis: canem *dog*
cantat: cantāvit *sings*
* capit: cēpit *takes*
cōnsilium capit *has an idea*
caudex: caudicem *blockhead, idiot*
caupō: caupōnem *innkeeper*
cautē *cautiously*
cavea *seating area*
cēlat: cēlāvit *hides*
* celebrat: celebrāvit *celebrates*
* celeriter *quickly*
quam celerrimē *as quickly as possible*
* cēna *dinner*
* cēnat: cēnāvit *eats dinner, dines*
* centuriō: centuriōnem *centurion*
cēpit *took, has taken*
-

* cēra *wax, wax tablet*
 cervus *deer*
 Chrīstiānus *Christian*
 * cibus *food*
 * cinis: cinerem *ash*
 * circumspētat: circumspēctāvit *looks around*
 * cīvis: civem *citizen*
 * clāmat: clāmāvit *shouts*
 * clāmor: clāmōrem *shout, uproar*
 claudit: clausit *shuts, closes*
 clausus *closed*
 cliēns: clientem *client*
 cōgitat: cōgitāvit *considers*
 rem cōgitat *considers the problem*
 columba *dove, pigeon*
 comitium *assembly hall*
 committit: commisit *begins*
 commōtus *moved, affected*
 * complet: complēvit *fills*
 compluvium *compluvium, opening in the roof for air, light, rain*
 compōnit: composuit *arranges*
 comprehendit: comprehendit *arrests*
 cōnficit: cōnfēcit *finishes*
 rem cōnfēcit *finished the job*
 cōnsentit: cōnsēnsit *agrees*
 cōnsilium *plan, idea*
 cōnsilium capit *makes a plan, has an idea*
 * cōspicit: cōspexit *catches sight of*
 * cōsūmit: cōsūmpsit *eats*
 * contendit: contendit *hurries*
 contentiō: contentiōnem *argument*
 * contentus *satisfied*
 contrōversia *debate*
 * convenit: convēnit *gathers, meets*
 convincit: convīcit *convicts, finds guilty*
 * coquit: coxit *cooks*
 * coquus *cook*
 cōfidīē *every day*
 * crēdit: crēdidit *trusts, believes, has faith in (+ DATIVE)*
 crīnēs: crīnēs *hair*
 * cubiculum *bedroom*
 cucurrit *ran, has run*
 * culīna *kitchen*
 * cum *with*
 * cupit: cupīvit *wants*
 * cūr? *why?*

cūrat: cūrāvit *takes care of*
 nihil cūrō *I don't care*
 * currit: cucurrit *runs*
 * custōdit: custōdīvit *guards*

d

* dat: dedit *gives*
 fābulam dat *puts on a play*
 * dē *down from; about*
 dea *goddess*
 dēbet: dēbuit *owes*
 decem *ten*
 dēcidit: dēcidit *falls down*
 dēcipit: dēcēpit *deceives, tricks*
 dedit *gave, has given*
 dēiēcit *threw down*
 deinde *then*
 dēlectat: dēlectāvit *delights, pleases*
 dēlet: dēlēvit *destroys*
 dēliciae *darling*
 dēnārius *a denarius (a small coin)*
 * dēnsus *thick*
 dēpōnit: dēposuit *puts down, takes off*
 dēscendit: dēscendit *comes down*
 dēsertus *deserted*
 dēsistit: dēsistit *stops*
 dēsperat: dēsperāvit *despairs*
 dēstringit: dēstrīnxit *draws (a sword), pulls out*
 deus *god*
 dīcit: dīxit *says*
 dictat: dictāvit *dictates*
 * diēs: diem *day*
 * diēs nātālis: diem nātālem *birthday*
 difficilis *difficult*
 dīligerter *carefully*
 discēdit: discessit *departs, leaves*
 discit: didicit *learns*
 discus *discus*
 dissentit: dissēnsit *disagrees, argues*
 dīves: dīvitem *rich*
 dīvīsor: dīvīsōrem *distributor, a man hired to bribe voters*
 dīxit *said*
 docet: docuit *teaches*
 doctus *educated, skillful*
 dolet: doluit *hurts, is in pain*
 domina *lady (of the house), mistress*
 * dominus *master (of the house)*

dōnum *present, gift*
* dormit: dormīvit *sleeps*
dubium *doubt*
* dūcit: dūxit *leads*
* duo *two*
duovir: duovirum *duovir, one of two chief magistrates in Pompeii*

e

* ē, ex *out of, from*
eam *her*
ēbrius *drunk*
* ecce! *see! look!*
ēdit: ēdidit *presents*
effugit: effūgit *escapes*
* ego *I*
* ēheu! *alas! oh dear!*
ēligit: ēlēgit *chooses*
* emit: ēmit *buys*
* emittit: emīsit *throws, sends out*
eōs *them*
* epistula *letter*
ērādit: ērāsit *erases*
* erat *was*
* est *is*
ēsurit *is hungry (no perfect tense)*
* et *and*
* euge! *hurrah!*
* eum *him, it*
ēvanēscit: ēvānuit *vanishes*
ēvitat: ēvītāvit *avoids*
ēvolat: ēvolāvit *flies*
ex *out of, from*
exanimātus *unconscious*
excitat: excitāvit *arouses, wakes up*
* exclāmat: exclāmāvit *exclaims, shouts*
* exercet: exercuit *exercises*
* exit: exiit *goes out*
expeditus *lightly armed*
explicat: explicāvit *explains*
* expectat: expectāvit *waits for*
expīrat: expīrāvit *dies*
extrahit: extrāxit *pulls out*

f

* fābula *play, story*
fābulam agit *acts in a play*
fābulam dat *puts on a play*

* facile *easily*
* facit: fēcit *makes, does*
familia *household*
faucēs *entrance hall*
fautor: fautōrem *supporter*
* favet: fāvit *favors, supports (+ DATIVE)*
fēcit *made, did*
fēlēs: fēlem *cat*
fēlix: fēlicem *lucky, happy*
* fēmina *woman*
* ferōciter *fiercely*
* ferōx: ferōcem *fierce, ferocious*
ferōcissimus *very fierce*
* fert: tulit *brings, carries*
* festinat: festināvit *hurries*
fidēlis *faithful, loyal*
filia *daughter*
* filius *son*
fīnis: fīnem *end*
* flamma *flame*
fluit: flūxit *flows*
fortasse *perhaps*
* fortis *brave, strong*
* fortiter *bravely*
* forum *forum, business center*
frāctus *broken*
* frāter: frātre[m] *brother*
fremit: fremuit *roars*
frīgidārium *cold room (in the baths)*
* frūstrā *in vain*
* fugit: fūgit *runs away, flees*
fūmus *smoke*
fūnambulus *tightrope walker*
* fundus *farm*
* fūr: fūrem *thief*
furcifer! *scoundrel! crook!*
fūstis: fūstem *club, stick*

g

garrit: garrīvit *chatters, gossips*
* gēns: gentem *family*
gerit: gessit *wears*
gladiātor: gladiātōrem *gladiator*
* gladius *sword*
Graecia *Greece*
Graeculus *poor little Greek*
Graecus *Greek*
grammaticus *teacher (second level)*
grātia *thanks*

grātiās agit *gives thanks*
graviter *seriously*
*gustat: gustāvit *tastes*

h

*habet: habuit *has*
*habitat: habitāvit *lives*
hae *these*
haec *this*
hanc *this*
haurit: hausit *drains, drinks up*
hercle! *by Hercules!*
*heri *yesterday*
hī *these*
*hic *this*
hoc *this*
*hodiē *today*
*homō: hominem *person, man*
*hortus *garden*
*hospes: hospitem *guest*
hūc *here, to this place*
hunc *this*

i

*iacet: iacuit *lies, rests*
*iam *now*
iampridem *a long time ago*
*iānua *door*
ībat *was going*
ibi *there*
*igitur *therefore, and so*
*ignāvus *cowardly, lazy*
illam *that*
*ille *that*
imitātor: imitātōrem *imitator*
*imperium *empire*
impetus *attack*
impluvium *pool (for rainwater)*
imprimit: impressit *presses*
*in *in, on; into, onto*
incendium *fire, blaze*
*incidit: incidit *falls*
*incitat: incitāvit *urges on, encourages*
induit: induit *puts on*
*infāns: infantem *baby, child*
infēlix: infēlicem *unlucky*
*ingēns: ingentem *huge*
*inimicus *enemy*

*inquit *says, said*
īnsānus *insane, crazy*
īnscriptiō: īnscriptiōnem *inscription, notice, writing*
*īnspicit: īnspexit *looks at, inspects, examines*
īnstitor: īnstītōrem *peddler, street-vendor*
īnsula *apartment building*
*intelligit: intellēxit *understands*
rem intellēxit *understood the truth*
*intentē *intently*
interficit: interfēcit *kills*
*intrat: intrāvit *enters*
intrō ite! *go inside!*
intus *inside*
*invenit: invēnit *finds*
*invitat: invītāvit *invites*
*irātus *angry*
Īsis *Isis, Great Mother goddess of Egypt*
iste *that*
*it: iit *goes*
ita *in this way*
ita vērō *yes*
iter *journey, progress*
*iterum *again*
iubet: iussit *orders*
*iūdex: iūdicem *judge*
Iūlius *Julius (a man's name)*
*iuvenis: iuvenem *young man*

l

*labōrat: labōrāvit *works*
*lacrimat: lacrimāvit *cries, weeps*
laetē *happily*
*laetus *happy*
lambit: lambit *licks*
lapideus *made of stone*
larārium *domestic shrine*
larēs *household gods*
latet: latuit *lies hidden*
Latīnus *Latin*
lātrat: lātrāvit *barks*
latrīna *toilet, bathroom*
*laudat: laudāvit *praises*
lectus *couch*
*legit: lēgit *reads*
*leō: leōnem *lion*
*liber: librum *book*
*liberālis *generous*

liberat: liberāvit *frees, sets free*
liberī *children*
liberta *freedwoman*
libertās: libertātem *freedom*
*libertus *freedman, ex-slave*
lingua *tongue, language*
locus *place*
longē *far, a long way*
longus *long*
lūcet: lūxit *shines*
lūdi magister *school teacher (first level)*
lūna *moon*
lupus *wolf*

m

magnificē *splendidly, magnificently*
magnificus *splendid, magnificent*
*magnus *big, large, great*
maior *bigger, larger, greater*
māne *in the morning*
*manet: mānsit *remains, stays*
manūmissiō *setting free (of a slave)*
marītus *husband*
*māter: mātrem *mother*
maximus *very big, very large, very great*
mē *me*
mēcum *with me*
*medius *middle*
melior *better*
mendācissimus *very deceitful*
*mendāx: mendācem *liar*
*mēnsa *table*
*mercātor: mercātōrem *merchant*
*meus *my, mine*
mihī *to me*
*minimē! *no!*
*mīrābilis *marvelous, strange, wonderful*
miserandus *pitiful, pathetic*
missiō: missiōnem *release*
*mittit: mīsīt *sends*
*mōns: montem *mountain*
moribundus *almost dead, dying*
moritūrus *going to die*
mors: mortem *death*
*mortuus *dead*
*mox *soon*
*multus *much, (in plural) many*
murmillō: murmillōnem *murmillo, a kind of heavily armed gladiator*

*mūrus *wall*

n

*nārrat: nārrāvit *tells, relates*
nāsus *nose*
nauta *sailor*
*nāvis: nāvem *ship*
*necat: necāvit *kills*
*negōtium *business*
negōtium agit *does business*
nēmō: nēminem *no one, nobody*
Neptūnus *Neptune, god of the sea*
*nihil *nothing*
nihil cūrō *I don't care*
nimium *too much*
nisi *except*
nōbilis *noble, of noble birth*
nōbīs *to us*
*nōn *not*
*nōs *we, us*
*noster: nostrum *our*
*nōtus *well-known, famous*
novācula *(long) razor*
novus *new*
nox: noctem *night*
*nūbēs: nūbem *cloud*
Nūceria *Nuceria, a town near Pompeii*
Nūcerīnī *people of Nuceria*
nūllus *no*
num? *surely ... not?*
numerat: numerāvit *counts*
numquam *never*
*nunc *now*
*nūntiat: nūntiāvit *announces*
*nūntius *messenger*

o

obdormit: obdormīvit *falls asleep*
obstinātē *stubbornly*
occupātus *busy*
*offert: obtulit *offers*
oleum *oil*
olfacit: olfēcīt *smells, sniffs*
*ōlim *once, some time ago*
*omnis *all*
opportūnē *just at the right time*
*optimē *very well*
*optimus *very good, excellent, best*
ōrātiō: ōrātiōnem *speech*

* ostendit: ostendit *shows*
orchestra *area in front of the stage*
ostiārius *doorkeeper*
ōtiōsus *at leisure, with time off, idle*

P

paedagōgus *slave escort (to school)*
* paene *nearly, almost*
palaestra *palaestra, exercise ground*
palla *shawl*
pānis: pānem *bread*
* parat: parāvit *prepares*
parātus *ready*
parce! *mercy!*
parēns: parentem *parent*
pariēs: parietem *wall*
* parvus *small*
pāstor: pāstōrem *shepherd*
* pater: patrem *father*
patrōnus *patron*
* paulisper *for a short time*
pauper: pauperem *poor*
pauperrimus *very poor*
pāvō: pāvōnem *peacock*
pavor: pavōrem *panic*
* pāx: pācem *peace*
* pecūnia *money*
* per *through*
percutit: percussit *strikes*
periculōsus *dangerous*
peristȳlium *peristylum, outdoor courtyard*
perit: periit *dies, perishes*
* perterritus *terrified*
pervenit: pervēnit *reaches, arrives at*
* pēs: pedem *foot, paw*
pessimus *worst, very bad*
* pestis: pestem *pest, rascal*
* petit: petīvit *heads for, attacks, seeks*
philosophus *philosopher*
pictor: pictōrem *painter, artist*
pictūra *painting, picture*
pingit: pīnxit *paints*
piscīna *fishpond*
pistor: pistōrem *baker*
* placet: placuit *it pleases, suits (+ DATIVE)*
* plaudit: plausit *applauds, claps*
plēnus *full*
plūrimus *most*

* pōculum *cup (often for wine)*
* poēta *poet*
pollex: pollicem *thumb*
Pompēiānus *Pompeian*
pōnit: posuit *puts, places*
pōns: pontem *bridge*
* porta *gate*
* portat: portāvit *carries*
porticus *colonnade*
* portus *harbor*
* post *after*
posteā *afterwards*
* postquam *after, when*
postrēmō *finally, lastly*
postrīdiē *(on) the next day*
* postulat: postulāvit *demands*
posuit *placed, put up*
praefectus *prefect, special political officer*
praemium *profit*
pretiōsus *expensive, precious*
* p̄rimus *first*
probat: probāvit *proves*
rem probat *proves the case*
probus *honest*
* prōcēdit: prōcessit *advances, proceeds*
* prōmittit: prōmīsit *promises*
* prope *near*
proprius *right, proper*
prōvocat: prōvocāvit *calls out, challenges*
proximus *nearest*
* puella *girl*
* puer: puerum *boy*
pugil: pugilem *boxer*
* pugna *fight*
* pugnat: pugnāvit *fights*
* pulcher: pulchrum *beautiful, handsome*
pulcherrimus *very beautiful, very handsome*
* pulsat: pulsāvit *hits, knocks on, whacks, punches*
pȳramis: pȳramidem *pyramid*

Q

quadrāgintā *forty*
* quaerit: quaesīvit *searches for, looks for*
* quam *than, how*
quam celerrimē *as quickly as possible*
quanti? *how much?*
quid? *what?*

quiētus *quiet*
quīndecim *fifteen*
quīnquāgintā *fifty*
quīnque *five*
*quis? *who?*
quō? *where, where to?*
*quod *because*
*quoque *also, too*

R

rādīt: rāsīt *scrapes*
*rapīt: rapuīt *seizes, grabs*
recitat: recitāvit *recites*
*recumbīt: recubuit *lies down, reclines*
recūsāt: recūsāvit *refuses*
*reddīt: reddidit *gives back*
redīt: rediit *goes back, comes back, returns*
*rēs: rem *thing*
 rem cōgitāt *considers the problem*
 rem cōnfēcīt *finished the job*
 rem intellēxit *understood the truth*
 rem nārrāt *tells the story*
 rem probāt *proves the case*
respirāt: respīrāvit *recovers, revives*
*respondet: respondit *replies*
rēte *net*
rētiārius *retiarius, gladiator who fought*
 with a net
retinet: retinuit *holds back, keeps*
*revenit: revēnit *comes back, returns*
rhētor: rhētozem *teacher*
*rīdet: rīsīt *laughs, smiles*
rīdiculus *ridiculous, silly*
*rogāt: rogāvit *asks*
Rōma *Rome*
Rōmānus *Roman*
ruīna *ruin, wreckage*
ruit: ruit *rushes*

S

sacrificium *offering, sacrifice*
*saepe *often*
salit: saluit *leaps, jumps*
salūs: salūtem *safety*
*salūtāt: salūtāvit *greet*
salūtātiō *the morning call, reception*
*salvē! *hello!*
*sanguis: sanguinem *blood*

*satis *enough*
scaena *stage, scene*
 scaenae frōns *the stage back wall*
scissus *torn*
scit: scīvit *knows*
*scrībīt: scripsit *writes*
scrīptor: scrīptōzem *sign-writer*
sculptor: sculptōzem *sculptor*
scurrilis *obscene, dirty*
sē *himself, herself, themselves*
secat: secuit *cuts*
*secundus *second*
*sed *but*
*sedet: sēdit *sits*
sella *chair*
sēmirutus *half-collapsed*
sēmisoimnus *half-asleep*
*semper *always*
*senātor: senātōzem *senator*
*senex: senem *old man*
senior *older*
sēnsim *slowly, gradually*
*sententia *opinion*
*sentit: sēnsit *feels*
serpēns: serpentem *snake*
*servat: servāvit *saves, protects*
*servus *slave*
 sibi *to himself, herself, themselves*
*signum *sign, seal, signal*
*silva *woods, forest*
sine *without*
*sollicitus *worried, anxious*
*sōlus *alone, lonely*
sonat: sonuit *sounds*
sonus *sound*
sordidus *dirty*
soror: sorōzem *sister*
*spectāculum *show, spectacle*
*spectat: spectāvit *looks at, watches*
spectātor: spectātōzem *spectator*
spīna *thorn*
splendidus *splendid*
*stat: stetit *stands*
*statim *at once*
statua *statue*
stēlla *star*
stertit: stertuit *snore*
stilus *pen, stick*
stola *(long) dress*
strigilis: strigilem *strigil, scraper*

*stultus *stupid*
 suāviter *sweetly*
 *subitō *suddenly*
 *superat: superāvit *overcomes, overpowers*
 superfuit *survived*
 *surgit: surrēxit *gets up, rises*
 suscipit: suscēpit *undertakes, takes on*
 susurrat: susurrāvit *whispers, mumbles*
 *suus *his, her, their*
 Syrius *Syrian*

t

*taberna *store, shop, inn*
 *tablīnum *study*
 tabula *(wooden) tablet*
 *tacet: tacuit *is silent, is quiet*
 *tacitē *quietly, silently*
 *tamen *however*
 *tandem *at last*
 tantum *only*
 tē *you (singular)*
 tēcum *with you (singular)*
 *templum *temple*
 tenet: tenuit *holds*
 tepidārium *warm room*
 *terra *ground, land*
 *terret: terruit *frightens*
 *tertius *third*
 testis: testem *witness*
 theātrum *theater*
 thermae *baths*
 tibi *to you (singular)*
 *timet: timuit *is afraid, fears*
 timidē *fearfully*
 titulus *advertisement, slogan*
 *toga *toga*
 tondet: totondit *shaves, trims*
 tōnsor: tōnsōrem *barber*
 *tōtus *whole*
 *trādit: trādidit *hands over*
 trahit: trāxit *drags*
 trānsfigit: trānsfixit *pierces*
 tremor: tremōrem *trembling, tremor*
 tremit: tremuit *trembles, shakes*
 *trēs *three*
 tribūnal *speakers' platform*
 *triclīnium *dining room*
 trīgintā *thirty*
 triste *sadly*

trīstis *sad*
 *tū *you (singular)*
 tuba *trumpet*
 tulit *brought, carried*
 *tum *then*
 *tunica *tunic*
 *turba *crowd*
 turbulentus *rowdy, disorderly*
 tūtus *safe*
 *tuus *your, yours*

u

*ubi *where*
 ubique *everywhere*
 ululat: ululāvit *howls*
 *umbra *ghost, shadow*
 *ūnus *one*
 *urbs: urbem *city*
 *ūtilis *useful*
 ūtilissimus *very useful*
 *uxor: uxōrem *wife*

v

vāgit: vāgīvit *cries, wails*
 *valdē *very much, very*
 *valē *good-bye*
 valedīcit: valedīxit *says good-bye*
 valet: valuit *feels well*
 *vehementer *violently, loudly*
 vēnābulum *hunting spear*
 vēnālicius *slave-dealer*
 vēnātiō: vēnātiōnem *hunt*
 vēnātor: vēnātōrem *hunter*
 *vēndit: vēndidit *sells*
 *venit: vēnit *comes*
 *verberat: verberāvit *strikes, beats*
 verna *slave (born in the household)*
 versipellis: versipellem *werewolf*
 versus *verse, line of poetry*
 vertit: vertit *turns*
 Vesuvius *Vesuvius, mountain near Pompeii*
 vexat: vexāvit *annoys*
 *via *street*
 vibrat: vibrāvit *waves, brandishes*
 vicīnus *neighbor*
 victor: victōrem *victor, winner*
 *videt: vidit *sees*
 vīgintī *twenty*

vīlicus *overseer, manager*
* villa *villa, (large) house*
* vīnum *wine*
* vir: virum *man*
vīsitat: vīsitāvit *visits*
vīta *life*
* vituperat: vituperāvit *finds fault with,*
tells off, curses
vīvit: vīxit *is alive*
vīvus *alive, living*
vōbīs *to you (plural)*
* vocat: vocāvit *calls*
* vōs *you (plural)*
vulnerat: vulnerāvit *wounds, injures*