Lectiō Prīma (Section I)

3rd Declension Masculine and Feminine

In this chapter several new 3rd declension nouns are introduced.

- Some of them have peculiar forms in the nominative singular: in *leō* an *-n* is dropped: gen. *leōn|is*.
- In *homō* this is combined with a vowel change: gen. *homin|is*.
- The *-s* ending produces the spelling *-x* for *-cs* in *vōx*: gen. *vōc|is*.
- The *-s* ending also produces the loss of *d* in *pēs*: gen. *ped|is*.

From now on the nominative and genitive of new nouns will be found in the margins of your LINGUA LATINA text, as well as in the vocabulary list at the end of each chapter in this book:

leō leōn|is m. lion	*vōx vōc|is* f. voice
homō homin|is m. person	*pēs ped|is* m. foot

This way of listing a noun (nominative, genitive, gender, meaning) is called the *lexical entry*, since that is the way the word will be listed in a lexicon (dictionary).

Conjunctions

Cum

You have already learned the preposition *cum*, which takes the ablative and means "with." *Cum* is also a **temporal** conjunction (referring to time) meaning when:

Cum avis volat, ālae moventur.	When a bird flies, (its) wings move (are being moved). (*l.15*)

It is easy to distinguish between *cum* preposition and *cum* conjunction. Look at the following sentences:

Iūlius in vīllā suā habitat cum magnā familiā. (*Chap. V, l.9*)
Aemilia cum Mārcō, Quīntō Iūliāque in peristȳlō est. (*Chap. V, l.47*)
Etiam līnea cum margarītis ōrnāmentum est. (*Chap. VIII, ll.8-9*)
Cum homō ambulat, pedēs moventur. (*Chap. X, l.15*)
Cum piscis natat, cauda movētur. (*Chap. X, ll.15-16*)

Quod

You have learned *quod* as the neuter singular of both the relative pronoun *quī, quae, quod* and the interrogative adjective. *Quod* is also a causal conjunction with the same meaning as *quia* (because):

Hominēs ambulāre possunt, quod pedēs habent. (*ll.23-24*)

means the same as:

Hominēs ambulāre possunt, quia pedēs habent.

It is easy to distinguish between *quod* pronoun, *quod* interrogative adjective and *quod* conjunction. Look at the following sentences:

Iūlius ambulat ad ōstium, quod ab ōstiāriō aperītur. (*Chap. VII, l.33*)
Lȳdia ōrnāmentum pulchrum in collō habet. Quod ōrnāmentum? (*Chap. VIII, ll.30-31*)

Ōrnāmentum quod Lȳdia habet est līnea margarītārum. (*Chap. VIII, ll.31-32*)

Hominēs volāre nōn possunt, quod ālās nōn habent. (*Chap. X, ll.23-25*)

Neque avēs neque nīdī avium ab aquilā reperīrī possunt, quod rāmīs et foliīs occultantur. (*Chap. X, ll.89-91*)

Potest/possunt

The verb *potest*, which first appears in the sentence *Canis volāre nōn potest* (l.21), denotes ability (English "is able to," "can"). It is a compound with *est*: *pot-est*; the first element *pot-* (meaning "able") is changed before *s* by assimilation to *pos-*: *Hominēs ambulāre pos-sunt* (*l.23*). More examples:

Pāstor duōs pedēs habet, itaque pāstor ambulāre potest. (*ll.22-23*)
Homō sub aquā spīrāre nōn potest. (*ll.47-48*)
Nēmō enim sine cibō vīvere potest. (*ll.59-69*)
Hominēs deōs neque vidēre neque audīre possunt. (*ll.38-39*)
Piscēs numerārī nōn possunt. (*l.45*)
Avēs canere possunt, piscēs nōn possunt: piscēs vōcēs nōn habent. (*ll.85-86*)

sing. *pot-est*

pl. *pos-sunt*

Infinitive Active

Volāre and *ambulāre* are the first examples of the basic verb form which is called the **infinitive** (Latin *infīnītīvus*); the infinitive in English is expressed by "to" with the verb. The Latin infinitive active ends in *-re*. In *ā-*, *ē-* and *ī*-verbs (1st, 2nd and 4th conjugations), this ending is added directly to the stem:

volā|re: to fly
vidē|re: to see
audī|re: to hear

In consonant-verbs of the 3rd conjugation a short *e* is inserted before the ending:

pōn|ere: to put
sūm|ere: to take

The infinitive of i-stem verbs of the 3rd conjugation is indistinguishable from that of consonant stems:

accip|ere: to receive
fac|ere: to do, make

From now on the infinitive will be the form of new verbs shown in the margin of LINGUA LATINA and in the vocabulary of this book, so that you can always tell to which of the four conjugations the verb belongs: 1. *-āre*; 2. *-ēre*; 3. *-ere*; 4. *-īre*. Third conjugation verbs (*-ere*) are separated into consonant and *i*-stem in the vocabulary of this book but not in the margins of LINGUA LATINA.

Lectiō Altera (Section II)

Infinitive Active in *-se*

The original ending of the infinitive was *-se*, but an intervocalic *-s-*, i.e. an *-s-* between vowels, was changed to *-r-*, so *-se* became *-re* after a vowel (eg. *amāre* < *amā|se*). The ending *-se* was kept only in the following infinitives, because it was added directly to the stems *es-* and *ed*:

esse (*est sunt*)
ēsse (*ēst edunt*, with assimilation *ds* > *ss*)
posse (*potest possunt*, Chap. XI)

Examples:

Quī spīrat mortuus esse nōn potest. (*ll.108-109*)
Mārcus et Iūlia Quīntum vīvum esse vident. (*l.122*)
Ēsse quoque hominī necesse est. (*l.59*)
nēmō enim gemmās ēsse potest. (*l.64*)
Gemmae edī nōn possunt. (*l.64*) (*Notā Bene* the passive infinitive *edī* of *ēsse*).

infinitive *-se*:

es|se

ēs|se (< *ed|se*); passive *edī*

Infinitive Passive

The sentence *Hominēs deōs vidēre nōn possunt* becomes in the passive: *Deī ab hominibus vidērī nōn possunt. Vidērī* (to be seen) is the **passive infinitive** corresponding to the active *vidēre* (to see). In the passive, *ā-*, *ē-* and *ī*-verbs have the ending *-rī* in the infinitive, e.g.:

numerā|rī (*l.45*)
vidē|rī (*l.39*)
audī|rī (*l.39*)

Consonant-verbs have only *-ī*, e.g.:

em|ī: *Sine pecūniā cibus emī nōn potest.* (*l.62*)

infinitive

active	passive
āre→*ārī*: *vocā|re*	*vocā|rī*
ēre→*ērī*: *vidē|re*	*vidē|rī*
ĕre→*ī*: *pōn|ere*	*pōn|ī*
īre→*īrī*: *audī|re*	*audī|rī*

More examples:

Aemilia filium suum ā Iūliō portārī videt. (*l.126*)

Sed Mārcus eum spīrāre nōn videt, neque enim anima vidērī potest. (*ll.109-110*)

Deī ab hominibus neque vidērī neque audīrī possunt. (ll.38-39)

Gemmae edī nōn possunt. (l.64)

Necesse est + the Infinitive and Dative of Interest

We have seen the infinitive occurs as object of:

potest possunt

It occurs after other verbs and expressions as well, for example, in this section of the reading, *necesse est*. *Necesse est* is an impersonal expression, that is, one without a subject ("it is necessary"); the person for whom it is necessary to do something is in the dative (dative of interest). Examples:

Spīrāre necesse est hominī. (l.58)
Necesse est cibum habēre. (l.60)

3rd Declension Neuter Nouns

You also meet the first neuter nouns of the 3rd declension. The declension of these nouns will be taken up in the next chapter, but for now, here are the nominative/accusative. Remember, the nominative and accusative of neuter nouns (and adjectives) are always the same:

flūmen
mare
animal

Like all neuter nouns, in the nominative and accusative plural these nouns end in *-a*:

flūmina
maria
animālia

Nēmō

Homō combined with the negation *nē* forms the pronoun *nēmō* (< *nē* + *homō*, "nobody").

Lectiō Tertia (Section III)

Vult/volunt, audet/audent + infinitive

In addition to *potest/possunt* and *necesse est*, an infinitive also occurs after:

vult volunt	the irregular verb that denotes will
audet audent	a verb that denotes courage

Examples:

Iūlia cum puerīs lūdere vult, neque iī cum puellā lūdere volunt. (ll.74-76)
Canis avem ... capere vult, neque potest. (ll.83-84)
Quī volāre vult neque potest, ad terram cadit! (ll.129-130)
Fēminae quae pecūniam facere volunt ōrnāmenta sua vendunt. (ll.67-68)
Avēs canere nōn audent. (l.88)
Mārcus ipse in arborem ascendere nōn audet! (ll.96-97)

Notā Bene: The form *vult* (he, she wants) lacks a vowel; the verb is irregular.

Accusative and Infinitive Construction

The object of verbs of perception, like *vidēre* and *audīre*, can be combined with an infinitive to express what someone is seen or heard to be doing (active infinitive) or what is being done to someone (passive infinitive). There are several ways of rendering the accusative and infinitive construction in English:

Puerī puellam canere vident (l.80):

The boys see (that) the girl is singing.
The boys see the girl sing/that the girl sings.
The boys see (that) the girl does sing.

Mārcus Quīntum ad terram cadere videt (l.104):

Marcus sees (that) Quintus is falling to the ground.
Marcus sees Quintus fall to the ground/that Quintus falls to the ground.
Marcus sees (that) Quintus does fall to the ground.

Aemilia fīlium suum ā Iūliō portārī videt (l.126):

Aemilia sees (that) her son is being carried by Julius.
Aemilia sees her son being carried by Julius.

Aemilia Quīntum ā Iūliō in lectō pōnī aspicit (l.131):

Aemilia sees (that) Quintus is being put onto the bed by Julius.
Aemilia sees Quintus being put onto the bed by Julius.

Notā Bene: The word "that" is optional in English translation and supplied; there is no Latin equivalent to "that" in any of the sentences above.

Ablative of Manner (*Ablātīvus Modī*)

Besides **means** and **cause**, the simple ablative can also denote **manner** (*ablātīvus modī*), e.g.:

magnā vōce clāmat (l.112)
"leō" dēclīnātur hōc modō... (l.169)

Points of Style

1. *Alius...alius*: In line 9 we read *"aliae bēstiae sunt avēs, aliae piscēs."* Repeating a form of *alius, alia, aliud* signals the idiom which represents the English "some...others." So:
   a. *Aliae bēstiae sunt avēs, aliae piscēs*: some creatures are birds, others fish.
   b. *Alius librīs dēlectātur, alius ōrnāmentīs*: one person is delighted by books, another by jewelry.
   c. *Aliī alia dicunt*: Different people say different things/some say one thing, others say another.
2. *Cauda movet/movētur*: Another example of how Latin differs from English can be seen in this chapter. In lines 16-17 we find *"cum piscis natat, cauda movētur"* (when a fish swims, its tail moves). In line 79, we see *"Canis pilam capit et caudam movet"* (the dog catches the ball and wags its tail). In English the first use is intransitive, the second transitive. Latin, however, expresses the same idea using the passive and active voices, respectively.

Notā Bene: Remember, the infinitive will be given in the vocabulary of this book, so that you can always tell which of the four conjugations the verb belongs to: 1. *-āre*; 2. *-ēre*; 3. *-ere*; 4. *-īre*.

Vocābula Disposita/Ordināta

Nōmina

1st	
āla, -ae	wing
anima, -ae	breath, life, soul
aquila, -ae	eagle
bēstia, -ae	beast, animal
cauda, -ae	tail
fera, -ae	wild animal
pila, -ae	ball
2nd	
asinus, -ī	ass, donkey
deus, -ī	god (*pl.* deī/diī/dī)
folium, -ī	leaf
īnfīnītīvus (modus)	infinitive
lectus, -ī	bed, couch
nīdus, -ī	nest
nūntius, -ī	message, messenger
ōvum, -ī	egg
petasus, -ī	hat with a brim
pullus, -ī	young (of an animal)
rāmus, -ī	branch, bough
3rd	
āër, āëris (*m.*)	air
animal, animālis (*n.*)	animal, living being
avis, avis (*f.*)	bird
flūmen, flūminis (*n.*)	river
homō, hominis (*m.*)	human being, person
leō, leōnis (*m.*)	lion
mare, maris (*n.*)	sea
mercātor, mercātōris (*m.*)	merchant
pēs, pedis (*m.*)	foot
piscis, piscis (*m.*)	fish
pulmō, pulmōnis (*m.*)	lung
vōx, vōcis (*f.*)	voice

Verba

-āre (1)	
natat, natāre	swim
occultat, occultāre	hide
spīrat, spīrāre	breathe
volat, volāre	fly

-ēre (2)	
audet, audēre	dare, venture
movet, movēre	move, stir
sustinet, sustinēre	support, sustain, endure
-ēre (3)	
Consonant-stem	
ascendit, ascendere	climb, go up, mount
cadit, cadere	fall
canit, canere	sing (of), crow, play
lūdit, lūdere	play
vīvit, vīvere	live, be alive
i-stem	
capit, capere	take, catch, capture
facit, facere	make, do, cause
parit, parere	give birth to, lay
Irregular	
necesse est	it is necessary
potest, possunt	be able
vult, volunt	want, be willing
Adiectīva	
1st-2nd (us/er, -a, -um)	
crassus, -a, -um	thick, fat
ferus, -a, -um	wild
mortuus, -a, -um	dead
perterritus, -a, -um	terrified
vīvus, -a, -um	living, alive
3rd (you will learn about these in Chapter XII)	
tenuis, -e	thin
Prōnōmina	
nēmō	no one
Adverbia	
ergō	therefore, so
Coniūnctiōnēs	
cum	when
enim	for
quod	because

XI. Corpus Hūmānum

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
   a. Infinitive in Indirect Statement
   b. *Posse*
2. Nouns
   a. 3rd Declension Neuter
   b. Case Uses
      i. Accusative in Indirect Statement
      ii. Ablative of Respect
      iii. Preposition: *dē* + ablative
3. Possessive Adjectives
4. Conjunctions *atque/ neque* (*ac/nec*)

Roman Medicine

The art of healing was naturally far more primitive in the ancient world than it is today, although not all the doctors of antiquity were so incompetent as the zealous physician who treats poor Quintus. Blood-letting was used then as a kind of panacea.

Lectiō Prīma (Section I)

Third Declension Neuter Nouns

Among the names of parts of the body there are a number of neuter nouns of the 3rd declension. Like all neuters, these nouns have:

- the same form in the nominative and accusative
- the plural nominative/accusative ending in *-a*

In the other cases they have the well-known endings of the 3rd declension. These nouns are all consonant-stems, like *flūmen, -in|is*:

ōs, ōr|is	*cor, cord|is*
crūs, crūr|is	*iecur, iecor|is*
corpus, corpor|is	*caput, capit|is*
pectus, pector|is	*viscer|a, -um*

Notā Bene:

- a final *-s* is changed into *r* when endings are added
- *u* can become *o* in the stem, as in *corpus*, *pectus*, and *iecur*
- *caput*, *capit|is* and *cor*, *cord|is* are irregular
- *viscer|a*, *-um* is only used in the plural

3rd Declension *i*-stem Nouns

In Chapter X we met the 3rd declension neuter nouns *mar|e mar|is* and *animal -āl|is*. There are not many of these nouns; they differ from neuter consonsant stems in that they have:

- *-ia* in the nom./acc. plural
- *-ium* in the gen. plural
- *-ī* in the abl. singular

The complete declension patterns (or **paradigms**) are shown below and on page 83 of LINGUA LATINA.

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	*mar|e*	*mar|ia*	*animal*	*animāl|ia*
acc.	*mar|e*	*mar|ia*	*animal*	*animāl|ia*
gen.	*mar|is*	*mar|ium*	*animāl|is*	*animāl|ium*
dat.	*mar|ī*	*mar|ibus*	*animāl|ī*	*animāl|ibus*
abl.	*mar|ī*	*mar|ibus*	*animāl|ī*	*animāl|ibus*

Lectiō Altera (Section II)

Indirect Statement (Accusative and Infinitive Construction)

In sentences like *Iūlius puerum videt* and *Iūlius puerum audit* we have seen that an infinitive may be added to the accusative *puerum* to describe what the boy is doing or what is happening to him, e.g.:

Iūlius puer<u>um</u> vocā<u>re</u> audit.
Iūlius puer<u>um</u> perterritum <u>esse</u> videt.

Such a construction is called an **accusative and infinitive construction** (*accūsātīvus cum īnfīnītīvō*); in these constructions the accusative is logically the subject of the infinitive ("subject accusative"). You will find this construction with:

- verbs of perception (e.g. *vidēre*, *audīre* and *sentīre*)
  Medicus puer<u>um</u> dormī<u>re</u> videt. (*l.59*)
  <u>cor</u> eius palpitā<u>re</u> sentit. (*l.112*)
- verbs of speaking (e.g. *dīcere*) and thinking (e.g. *putāre*)
  Medicus "puer<u>um</u> dormī<u>re</u>" dīcit. (*ll.63-64*)
  Syra e<u>um</u> mortu<u>um</u> <u>esse</u> putat. (*l.108*)
- *iubēre*
  Dominus serv<u>um</u> venī<u>re</u> iubet.
  Medicus Quīnt<u>um</u> ōs aperī<u>re</u> atque lingu<u>am</u> ostend<u>ere</u> iubet. (*ll.69-70*)
- *gaudēre* (and with other verbs expressing **mood**)
  Syra Quīnt<u>um</u> vīv<u>ere</u> gaudet (= *Syra gaudet quod Quīntus vīvit*) (*l.118*)

- *necesse est* (and other impersonal expressions)
  Necesse est puerum dormire. (*l.128*)

The accusative and infinitive construction reports a person's words or thoughts as an indirect statement, e.g.:

- Direct statement: "*Puer dormit.*"
- Indirect statement: *Medicus "puerum dormire" dīcit.*

In your text, single quotation marks are used to mark indirect speech, but not reported thoughts or perceptions, e.g. when Syra sees the unconscious Quintus:

- Indirect statement: *Syra eum mortuum esse putat.* (*l.108*)

In English indirect statement is generally expressed by a clause beginning with "that": "says/thinks/believes that..."

Conjunctions

Atque/ac

The conjunction *atque* has the same function as *et* and *-que*; the shortened form *ac* is often found (see *Chap. XII, l.59*):

- before consonants
- but not before vowels or *h-*

In the following sentences, *ac* could be substituted for *atque*:

Quīntus oculōs claudit atque dormit. (*l.41*)
Medicus ad lectum adit atque puerum aspicit. (*ll. 56-57*)

But in this sentence, *ac* could not be substituted because *horret* begins with *h*:

Quīntus sanguinem dē bracchiō fluere sentit atque horret. (*ll.100-101*)

Neque/nec

Nec, the shortened form of *neque*, is used before consonants as well as vowels:

Itaque pedem aegrum habet nec ambulāre potest. (*l.54*)

Dē + ablative

Like *ab*, the preposition *dē* expresses motion "from" (mostly "down from") and takes the ablative:

dē arbore (*ll.53-54*) *dē bracchiō* (*l.99*)

Ablative of Respect

The ablative in *pede aeger* (l. 55) specifies the application of the term *aeger*. It is called ablative of respect, as it answers the question "in what respect?"

Nec modo pede, sed etiam capite aeger est. (*l.55*)
Quintus is sick "in his foot" and "in his head."

Lectiō Tertia (Section III)

Posse

We saw in Chapter X that the infinitive of *est sunt* is *esse*; similarly, the infinitive of *potest possunt*, which is formed from *pot-* + *est sunt* is *posse* (*pot* + *esse*)

Aemilia nōn putat medicum puerum aegrum sānāre posse. (*ll.134-135*)

Possessive Adjectives

In Chapter II you learned the possessive adjectives *meus, -a, -um* and *tuus, -a, -um*, and in Chapter IV the reflexive possessive *suus, -a, -um*. Here we see the plural possesive adjectives *noster, -tra, -trum* (English "our"):

> *Iam fīlius noster nōn modo pede, sed etiam bracchiō aeger est.* (*ll.131-132*)
> *Ille medicus crassus fīlium nostrum sānāre nōn potest.* (*ll.133-134*)

In Chapter XII you will find several examples of the possessive adjectives *noster, -tra, -trum* ("our") and *vester, -tra, -trum* ("your").

Vocābula Disposita/Ordināta

Nōmina

1st	
gena, -ae	cheek
lingua, -ae	tongue, language
vēna, -ae	vein
2nd	
bracchium, -ī	arm
capillus, -ī	hair
cerebrum, -ī	brain
culter, cultrī	knife
labrum, -ī	lip
medicus, -ī	doctor
membrum, -ī	limb
pōculum, -ī	cup
3rd	
auris, auris (*f.*)	ear
caput, capitis (*n.*)	head
color, colōris (*m.*)	color
cor, cordis (*n.*)	heart
corpus, corporis (*n.*)	body
crūs, crūris (*n.*)	leg
frōns, frontis (*f.*)	forehead
iecur, iecoris (*n.*)	liver
ōs, ōris (*n.*)	mouth
pectus, pectoris (*n.*)	chest
sanguis, sanguinis (*m.*)	blood
venter, ventris (*m.*)	stomach
viscera, viscerum (*n. pl.*)	internal organs

Verba

-āre (1)	
aegrōtat, aegrōtāre	be ill
palpitat, palpitāre	beat, throb
putat, putāre	think, suppose
sānat, sānāre	heal, cure

spectat, spectāre	watch, look at
stat, stāre	stand
-ēre (2)	
dēterget, dētergēre	wipe off
dolet, dolēre	hurt, feel pain, grieve
gaudet, gaudēre	be glad, be pleased
horret, horrēre	bristle, shudder (at)
iubet, iubēre	order, tell
sedet, sedēre	sit
-ĕre (3)	
appōnit, appōnere	place (on), serve
arcessit, arcessere	send for, fetch
dīcit, dīcere	say, call, speak
fluit, fluere	flow
tangit, tangere	touch
-īre (4)	
revenit, revenīre	come back
sentit, sentīre	feel, sense, think
Irregular	
potest, posse	be able
Adiectīva	
1st-2nd (us/er, -a, -um)	
aeger, -gra, -grum	sick, ill
hūmānus, -a, -um	human
noster, nostra, nostrum	our, ours
ruber, rubra, rubrum	red
sānus, -a, -um	healthy, well
stultus, -a, -um	stupid, foolish
Adverbia	
bene	well
male	badly, ill
modo	only, just
Praepositiōnēs	
dē (*prp. + abl.*)	(down) from, of, about
īnfrā (*prp. + acc.*)	below
super (*prp. + acc.*)	on (top of), above
Coniūnctiōnēs	
atque	and, as, than
nec	and/but not, nor, not

XII. Mīles Rōmānus

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
   a. *ferre*
   b. Irregular Imperatives
   c. 3rd Conjugation Vowel Stems
2. Nouns
   a. *tria nōmina*
   b. 4th Declension
   c. *plūrāle tantum*
   d. Case Uses
      i. Dative of Possession
      ii. Dative with Intransitive Verbs
      iii. Partitive Genitive
      iv. Accusative of Extent of Space
3. Adjectives
   a. 3rd Declension Adjectives
   b. Comparison of Adjectives
4. *Mīlle/Mīlia*

The Roman Army

The military played an important part in the Roman world. Above this chapter you find a picture of a *mīles Rōmānus*. The word "military" is derived from *mīles*, whose stem ends in *-t*: gen. *mīlit|is* (so also *pedes -it|is* and *eques -it|is*).

Lectiō Prīma (Section I)

Dative of Possession

In the sentence *Mārcō ūna soror est* (*l.6*), *Mārcō* is dative. This **dative of possession** with *esse* is used to express to whom something belongs. These two sentences are different ways of expressing the same thing:

Mārcus ūnam sorōrem habet.	Marcus has one sister.
Mārcō ūna soror est.	Marcus has one sister, or, in "Latin-ese": there is to Marcus one sister.

In the second sentence, *ūna soror* is nominative, and the dative *Mārcō* tells us "to whom" or "for whom" there is a sister. In English we would still say "Marcus has one sister." Here are more examples:

Quod nōmen est patrī? Eī nōmen est Iūlius. (*ll.9-10*)
Aemiliae est ūnus frāter, cui "Aemilius" nōmen est. (*l.17*)
Virō Rōmānō tria nōmina sunt. (*ll.10-11*)
Filiīs nōmina sunt "Mārcus Iūlius Balbus" et "Quīntus Iūlius Balbus." (*ll.12-13*)

Tria Nōmina: Praenōmen, Nōmen, Cognōmen

Roman men often had three names, called the *tria nōmina*. *Iūlius* is a *nōmen*, or **family name**: male members of this family are called *Iūlius* and female members *Iūlia*. Besides the family name in *-ius* Roman men have a first or personal name, the *praenōmen* (the number of *praenōmina* is quite small: see the list in the margin of page 86 in LINGUA LATINA), and a surname, the *cognōmen*, which is common to a branch of the family. The *cognōmen* is often descriptive of the founder of the family, e.g. *Longus, Pulcher, Crassus*; *Paulus* means "small" and *Balbus* "stammering."

Irregular Verb: *Ferre*

In the verb *fer|re*, the infinitive ending *-re* is added directly to the consonant-stem; the original *-se* ending (encountered in Chapter X) became *-re* by assimilation to the *r* in *fer*. The endings *-t* and *-tur* are also added directly to the stem:

Infinitive:
fer|re

Singular:
fer|t
fer|tur

Plural:
fer|unt
fer|untur

The imperative has no *-e*:
fer!
fer|te!

E.g.:

Mīles est vir quī scūtum et gladium et pīlum fert. (*ll.33-34*)

Aemilius pīlum tantum fert. (*l.42*)

Gladius eius brevis et levis est — brevior et levior quam is quī ab equite fertur. (*ll.56-57*)

Gladiī ... ā Germānīs feruntur. (*ll.57-58*)

Hispānī et Gallī ... et alia arma et arcūs sagittāsque ferunt. (*ll.90-91*)

Irregular Imperatives

Like *fer!*, a few other verbs have a short imperative:

es! of *esse* (pl. *es|te!*)
dūc! of *dūcere* (pl. *dūc|ite!*)
dīc! of *dīcere* (pl. *dīc |ite!*)
fac! of *facere* (pl. *faci |te!* —*facere* is an *i*-stem: *faci|unt*)

3rd Declension Adjectives

All the adjectives learned so far, e.g. *alb|us -a -um*, follow the 1st and 2nd declensions: the 1st in the feminine (*alb|a*) and the 2nd in the masculine and neuter (*alb|us*, *alb|um*). A few adjectives, like *niger -gr|a -gr|um*, have *-er*, not *-us*, in the nom. sing. m., (cf. nouns like *liber -br|ī*, *culter -tr|ī*). Thus:

aeger, aegra, aegrum
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
ruber, rubra, rubrum
noster, nostra, nostrum
vester, vestra, vestrum

There are also **adjectives of the 3rd declension**, one of which (*tenuis*) you met in Chapter X. Some others are:

brevis, breve
gravis, grave
levis, leve
trīstis, trīste
fortis, forte

In the masculine and feminine these adjectives are declined like *ovis*, **except**:

- *-ī* (not *-e*) in the ablative singular

	sing. masc./fem.	pl. masc./fem.
nom.	*brev|is*	*brev|ēs*
acc.	*brev|em*	*brev|ēs*
gen.	*brev|is*	*brev|ium*
dat.	*brev|ī*	*brev|ibus*
abl.	*brev|ī*	*brev|ibus*

In the neuter they are declined like *mare*:

- *-e* in the nom./acc. singular
- *-ī* in the abl. singular
- *-ia* in the nom./acc. plural
- *-ium* in the gen. plural

	sing. neut.	pl. neut.
nom.	*brev|e*	*brev|ia*
acc.	*brev|e*	*brev|ia*
gen.	*brev|is*	*brev|ium*
dat.	*brev|ī*	*brev|ibus*
abl.	*brev|ī*	*brev|ibus*

So in the nominative singular we have *gladius brevis*, *hasta brevis* and *pīlum breve*.

Examples:

Itaque trīstis est Aemilia. (*l.20*)

Cūr tam brevis est gladius? Quod gladius brevis nōn tam gravis est quam gladius longus. (*ll.50-53*)

Pīlum nostrum breve et leve est. (*l.134*)

Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortēs sunt. (*ll.118-119*)

Pīla eōrum brevia et levia sunt, nōn longa et gravia ut Germānōrum. (*ll.136-137*)

Lectiō Altera (Section II)

Nouns: 4th Declension

The noun *exercitus* here represents the **4th declension** (*dēclīnātiō quārta*). All the forms are shown in lines 80-89. This declension does not comprise nearly so many words as the first three.

In the singular:

- the accusative has *-um*
- the genitive *-ūs*
- the dative *-uī*
- the ablative *-ū*

In the plural:

- the nominative and accusative end in *-ūs*
- the genitive in *-uum*
- the dative and ablative in *-ibus*.

	sing.		pl.	
nom.	*-us*	*manus*	*-ūs*	*manūs*
acc.	*-um*	*manum*	*-ūs*	*manūs*
gen.	*-ūs*	*manūs*	*-uum*	*manuum*
dat.	*-uī*	*manuī*	*-ibus*	*manibus*
abl.	*-ū*	*manū*	*-ibus*	*manibus*

4th declension nouns are regularly **masculine**, e.g.:

arcus	*metus*
equitātus	*passus*
exercitus	*versus*
impetus	

manus is **feminine** (*duae manūs*)

Dative with Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs are those that are not completed by an accusative direct object. The verbs *imperāre* and *pārēre* (first introduced in Chapter IV) are intransitive and take the dative (persons whom you command and whom you obey are in the dative). In the following sentences *exercituī* and *ducī* are datives:

Dux exercituī imperat. (*l.82*)
Exercitus ducī suō pāret. (*l.82*)
nec Rōmānīs pārent. (*ll.75-76*)
Hispānī et Gallī iam exercitibus nostrīs pārent. (*ll.88-89*)

Notā Bene: Verbs that are transitive in English are not always transitive in Latin. It can be helpful to memorize intransitive verbs with a dative pronoun (*eī*) to help you remember that they do not take an accusative direct object, e.g.:

imperāre eī
pārēre eī

Adjectives: Comparison

A comparison like *Via Latīna nōn tam longa est quam via Appia* can also be expressed *Via Appia longior est quam via Latīna. Longior* is a **comparative adjective** (Latin *comparātīvus*, from *comparāre*, "compare") and *quam* here means "than" (as opposed to "as" in *tam...quam* "as...as").

The comparative

- ends in *-ior* in the masculine and feminine (*gladius/hasta longior*)
- ends in *-ius* in the neuter (*pīlum longius*)
- follows the 3rd declension:
  - gen. *-iōr|is*; plural *- iōr|um*
  - nom./acc. pl. *-iōr|ēs* (m./f.) and *-iōr|a* (n.)
  - abl. sing. *-e* (not *-ī*): *-iōr|e*

	sing. masc./fem.	pl. masc./fem.	sing. neut.	pl. neut.
nom.	*brevior|*	*brevior |ēs*	*brevius*	*brevior |a*
acc.	*breviōr |em*	*breviōr |ēs*	*brevius*	*breviōr |a*
gen.	*breviōr |is*	*breviōr |um*	*breviōr|is*	*breviōr |um*
dat.	*breviōr |ī*	*breviōr |ibus*	*breviōr|ī*	*breviōr|ibus*
abl.	*breviōr |e*	*breviōr |ibus*	*breviōr|e*	*breviōr|ibus*

Examples:

Gladius equitis longior et gravior est quam peditis. (*ll.53-54*)
The sword of the cavalryman is longer and heavier than that [i.e., the sword] of the foot-soldier.

Gladius peditis brevis et levis est — brevior et levior quam is quī ab equite fertur. (*ll.56-57*)

Etiam gladiī quī à Germānis feruntur longiōrēs et graviōrēs sunt quam Rōmānōrum ac pīla eōrum longiōra et graviōra quam nostra sunt. (*ll.57-59*)

Comparative

sing.	masc./fem.	neut.
nom.	*-ior*	*-ius*
acc.	*-iōrem*	*-ius*
gen.	*-iōris*	
dat.	*-iōrī*	
abl.	*-iōre*	
pl.		
nom./acc.	*-iōrēs*	*-iōra*
gen.	*-iōrum*	
dat./abl.	*-iōribus*	

Genitive Case: Partitive

So far you have encountered the following uses of the genitive case:

- possession (Chap. II) *Iūlius dominus Mēdī est.*
- with *numerus* (Chap. II) *Numerus servōrum est centum.*
- with *plēnus* (Chap. VII) *Hic saccus plēnus mālōrum est.*

In this chapter we see the genitive expressing the whole of which a part (*pars part|is* f.) is taken. It is called **partitive genitive**:

Prōvincia est pars imperiī Rōmānī, ut membrum pars corporis est. (*ll.64-65*)

Lectiō Tertia (Section III)

Verbs: 3rd Conjugation Vowel Stems

Besides consonant-stems (like *pōn|ere, sūm|ere, dīc|ere*) the 3rd conjugation includes some verbs whose stems end in short *u* or *i*.

U-Stems: The inflection of *u*-stems does not differ from that of consonant-stems., e.g.:

flu|ere : fluit, fluunt
metu|ere: metuit, metuunt

I-Stems: *I*-stems, too, largely agree with consonant-stems, but they are characterized by having *i* before vowel endings, e.g. *-unt*. In Chapter VIII you saw the i-stems *accipiunt* and *aspiciunt*. In this chapter we also see:

capi|unt
iaci|unt
fugi|unt

Notā Bene: *i* changes into *e*

- before *r*, e.g. in the infinitive: *cape|re, iace|re, fuge|re*, stem *capi-, iaci-, fugi-*
- and in final position: *cape! iace! fuge!* (imperative)

Plūrāle Tantum

Here you read about the equipment of a Roman soldier and the layout of a Roman army camp: *castra*. This noun is neuter **plural**, called *plūrāle tantum* ("plural only," cf. "barracks," "entrails," "arms"). Other *plūrāle tantum* nouns:

līberī, -ōrum *arma, -ōrum*
viscera, -um

Accordingly, though only one camp is meant, you read:

castra sunt (*l.94*) *in castrīs* (*l.97*)
vāllum castrōrum (*l.101*)

Notā Bene: *Plūrāle tantum* nouns take plural verbs.

Mīlle/mīlia

The common Roman linear measures were:

- *pēs*, "foot" (29.6 cm)
- *passus* = 5 *pedēs* (1.48 m)

In Chapter I you learned *mille* (one thousand). *Mīlle passūs* (4th decl.), or "1,000 paces," that is, "5,000 feet," equals a "Roman mile" of 1.48 km, a little less than an English mile ("mile" is derived from *mīlia*). In the singular, *mīlle* is an **indeclinable adjective**; the plural is expressed by the **noun** *mīlia -ium* n., e.g. *duo mīlia* (2,000) which is followed by a partitive genitive:

mīlle passūs (adjective agrees with *passūs*)

duo mīlia passuum (noun + genitive)

sex mīlia mīlitum.

Ūnus passus est quīnque pedēs, ergō mīlle passūs sunt quīnque mīlia pedum. (*ll.96-97*)

Long distances were given in *mīlia passuum* ("Roman miles").

1,000 = mīlle + noun
more than 1,000 = mīlia + partitive genitive

Accusative of Extent of Space

The accusative without a preposition is used to indicate extent ("how long?" "how high?"), e.g.:

Gladius duōs pedēs longus est.	The sword is two feet long. (*l.49*)
Aemilius in castrīs habitat mīlle passūs ā fīne imperiī.	Aemilius lives in a camp one mile from the boundary of the empire. (*l.93*)
Prope decem pedēs altum est, et duo mīlia passuum longum.	It is almost ten feet high and two miles long. (*ll.102-103*)

Recensiō: 3rd Declension Ablative Singular in *-ī* and *-e*

Ends in *-e*

- consonant-stem nouns of all genders:
  pastor (m.) abl.: *pastōre*
  vōx (f.) abl.: *vōce*
  nōmen (n.) abl.: *nōmine*

- masculine and feminine *i*-stem nouns:
  mōns (m.) abl.: *monte*
  nūbēs (f.) abl.: *nūbe*
- comparative adjectives of all genders
  brevior, brevius (from *brevis, breve*): abl.: *breviōre*
  longior, longius (from *longus, longa, longum*): abl.: *longiōre*

Ends in *-ī*

- neuter *i-stem* nouns
  mare (n.) abl.: *marī*
- positive adjectives of all genders
  brevis, breve: abl.: *brevī*
  gravis, grave: abl.: *gravī*

Vocābula Disposita/Ordināta

Nōmina

1st

fossa, -ae	ditch, trench
hasta, -ae	lance
patria, -ae	native country/town
sagitta, -ae	arrow

2nd

adiectīvum (nomen)	adjective
avunculus, -ī	(maternal) uncle
arma, -ōrum (*n. pl.*)	arms
bellum, -ī	war
castra, -ōrum (*n. pl.*)	camp
comparātīvus, -ī (gradus)	comparative
gladius, -ī	sword
pīlum, -ī	spear, javelin
pugnus, -ī	fist
scūtum, -ī	shield
vāllum, -ī	rampart

3rd

cognōmen, -inis (*n.*)	surname
dux, ducis (*m.*)	leader, chief, general
eques, equitis (*m.*)	horseman
frāter, frātris (*m.*)	brother
fīnis, fīnis (*m.*)	boundary, limit, end
hostis, hostis (*m.*)	enemy
lātus, lāteris (*n.*)	side, flank
mīles, mīlitis (*m.*)	soldier
mīlia, mīlium (*n.*)	thousand
nōmen, nōminis (*n.*)	name
pars, partis (*f.*)	part, direction
pedes, peditis (*m.*)	footsoldier

praenōmen, praenōminis (*n.*)	first name
soror, sorōris (*f.*)	sister
4th	
arcus, arcūs	bow
equitātus, equitātūs	cavalry
exercitus, exercitūs	army
impetus, impetūs	attack, charge
metus, metūs	fear
passus, passūs	pace
versus, versūs	line, verse
Verba	
-āre (1)	
pugnat, pugnāre	fight
mīlitat, mīlitāre	serve as a soldier
expugnat, expugnāre	conquer
oppugnat, oppugnāre	attack
-ere (3)	
Consonant-stem	
incolit, incolere	inhabit
dīvidit, dīvidere	divide
metuit, metuere	fear
dēfendit, dēfendere	defend
i-stem	
iacit, iacere	throw, hurl
fugit, fugere	run away, flee
Irregular	
fert, ferre	carry, bring, bear
Adiectīva	
1st-2nd (us/er, -a, -um)	
altus, -a, -um	high, tall, deep
armātus, -a, -um	armed
barbarus, -a, -um	foreign, barbarian
lātus, -a, -um	wide
vester, -tra, -trum	your, yours
3rd	
brevis, -e	short
fortis, -e	strong, brave
gravis, -e	heavy, severe, grave
levis, -e	light, slight
trīstis, -e	sad
Praepositiōnēs	
contrā (*prp. + acc.*)	against
Coniūnctiōnēs	
ac	and, as, than

XIII. Annus et Mēnsēs

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
   a. Preterite (Imperfect) Tense
   b. *dīcitur* + Nominative Infinitive
   c. Infinitive *velle*
2. Nouns
   a. Case Uses
      i. Ablative of Time When
      ii. Accusative of Duration of Time
   b. 5th Declension
   c. *māne* (noun/adverb)
3. Adjectives
   a. Names of the Months
   b. Comparison of Adjectives
      i. Positive
      ii. Comparative
      iii. Superlative
   c. Numerals
      i. Cardinals
      ii. Ordinals
      iii. Fractions
4. Conjunction: *vel*

Roman Calendar

Today we still use a version of Roman calendar, as it was reformed by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., with twelve months and 365 days (366 in leap years). Before this reform, only four months—March, May, July and October—had 31 days, while February had 28, and the other months only 29. This made a total of 355 days. It was therefore necessary at intervals to put in an extra month. The Julian calendar was revised under Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 (creating the Gregorian calendar).

As you learn from the reading, in the oldest Roman calendar March was the first month of the year. This explains the names *September, Octōber, November* and *December*, which are clearly formed from the numerals *septem, octō, novem, decem*. The fifth month in the old calendar was called *Quīntīlis* (from *quīntus*), but after the death of Julius Caesar it was renamed *Iūlius* in memory of him. In the year 8 B.C., the following month, which until then had been called *Sextīlis* (from *sextus*), was given the name of the Roman emperor *Augustus*.

Lectiō Prīma (Section I)

Fifth Declension Nouns

The noun *diēs*, gen. *diēī*, here represents the **5th declension** (Latin *dēclīnātiō quīnta*). Only a few nouns belong to the 5th declension. The complete paradigm is shown below and on page 101 in LINGUA LATINA.

- 5th declension nouns have stems in *ē*, which is kept before all endings (but shortened in *-em*).
- Most 5th declension nouns have *-iēs* in the nominative, like:
  diēs
  merīdiēs
  faciēs
  glaciēs
- A few have a consonant before *-ēs* (and short *e* in gen./dat. sing. *-ēī*), e.g. the common word *rēs*, gen. *reī* ("thing," "matter"), which turns up in the next chapter.
- The nouns of this declension are feminine except for *diēs* (and *merī-diēs*) which is masculine. (In special senses and in late Latin *diēs* is feminine).

	sing.	pl.
nom.	*di|ēs*	*di|ēs*
acc.	*di|em*	*di|ēs*
gen.	*di|ēī*	*di|ērum*
dat.	*di|ēī*	*di|ēbus*
abl.	*di|ē*	*di|ēbus*

Recensiō: Declensions

You have now learned **all five declensions**. The classification is based on the (original) final stem-vowel:

1st declension: *a*-stems, e.g. *ālā*, gen. sing. *-ae*

2nd declension: *o*-stems, e.g. *equus, ōvum*

- the "u" in the ending of these nouns was originally an "o"
  equus < *equo|s*
  ōvum < *ōvo|m*, gen. sing. *-ī* (<*-oi*)

3rd declension: consonant-stems and *i*-stems, e.g. *sōl, ovi|s*, gen. sing. *-is*

4th declension: *u*-stems, e.g. *lacu|s*, gen. sing. *-ūs*

5th declension: *ē*-stems, e.g. *diē|s, rē|s*, gen. sing. *-ēī, -eī*

Māne

The neuter noun *māne* is **indeclinable** (also used as an adverb: Chap. XIV, 1.55).

Prīma pars diēī est māne, pars postrēma vesper. (*ll.35-36*)
Nox est tempus ā vesperō ad māne. (*l.37*)

Calendar: Names of the Months

The names of the months are **adjectives**: *mēnsis Iānuārius*, etc.

- They are often used alone without *mēnsis*.
- Most of the months are 1st/2nd declension (e.g. *Iānuārius, -a, -um*).
- 3rd declension:

  Aprīlis, is
  September, Octōber, November, December

  - Nominative masculine singular: *-ber* (without *-is*), gen. *-br|is*.
  - Ablative in *-ī*: (*mense*) *Aprīlī, Septembrī, Octōbrī*, etc.

Expressions of Time

To express **time when** the ablative (*ablātīvus temporis*) without a preposition is used:

mēnsē Decembrī	in the month of December
illō tempore	at that time
hōrā prīmā	at the first hour

Tempore antīquō Mārtius mēnsis prīmus erat. (*ll.17-19*)
Nocte sōl nōn lūcet. (*l.46*)
Vēre campī novā herbā operiuntur. (*l.92*)
"Quandō sōl altissimus est?" "Hōrā sextā vel merīdiē." (*ll.107-108*)

Time **how long** (duration) is expressed by the accusative:

centum annōs vīvere (*ll.10-11*)

Numerals

Of the Latin **numerals** you already know the **cardinals** 1-10:

ūn|us, -a, -um	*sex*
du|o, -ae, -o	*septem*
tr|ēs, -ia	*octō*
quattuor	*novem*
quīnque	*decem*

and the **ordinals** 1st-4th. In numbering the months the first twelve ordinals are needed:

prīm|us, -a, -um	*septim|us, -a, -um*
secund|us, -a, -um	*octāv|us, -a, -um*
terti|us, -a, -um	*nōn|us, -a, -um*
quārt|us, -a, -um	*decim|us, -a, -um*
quīnt|us, -a, -um	*ūndecim|us, -a, -um*
sext|us, -a, -um	*duodecim|us, -a, -um*

The ordinals are also combined with *pars* to form **fractions**:

⅓ tertia pars
¼ quārta pars
⅕ quīnta pars etc.
Notā bene: ½ *dīmidia pars*

Verbs: Preterite (Imperfect) Tense

The forms *erat erant* are used instead of *est sunt* when the past is concerned. Compare the sentences:

Tunc (= *illō tempore*) *Mārtius mēnsis prīmus erat.*
Nunc (= *hōc tempore*) *Mārtius mēnsis tertius est.*

Erat erant is called the **imperfect tense**, or *preterite* while *est sunt* is the **present tense** ("tense" comes from Latin *tempus*). The past tense of other verbs comes later (Chapter XIX).

Comparison of Adjectives

Consider the following examples:

Februārius brevis est.
Februārius brevior est quam Iānuārius.
Februārius mēnsis annī brevissimus est.

Brevis **(positive degree)**

- simply describes or limits the noun "February"
- ends in:
  -us, -a, -um (e.g. *longus, -a, -um*)
  -is, -e (e.g., *brevis, -e*)
  (other endings will be learned later)

Brevior **(comparative degree)** of *brevis*

- it compares February with January
- ends in:
  -ior, -ius (e.g. *longior, longius, brevior, brevius*)

Brevissimus **(superlative degree)** (Latin *superlātīvus*) of *brevis*:

- compares February with all the other months of the year
- ends in:
  -issimus, -a, -um (e.g. *longissimus, -a, -um, brevissimus, -a, -um*)

Quam

Lines 25-30 illustrate the three degrees as well as different uses of *quam*:

Quam (=how) *longus* (positive degree) *est mēnsis November?*
November trīgintā diēs longus est. December ūnum et trīgintā diēs habet.

Iānuārius tam longus est quam (=as...as) *December, sed Februārius brevior* (comparative degree) *est: duodētrīgintā aut ūndētrīgintā diēs tantum habet.*

Februārius brevior (comparative degree) *est quam* (= than) *cēterī ūndecim mēnsēs: is mēnsis annī brevissimus* (superlative degree) *est.*

Vel

The conjunction *vel* is originally the imperative of *velle*; it implies a free choice between two expressions or possibilities:

duodecim mēnsēs vel trecentōs sexāgintā quīnque diēs (*l.7*)
centum annī vel saeculum (*l.9*)
hōra sexta vel merīdiēs (*l.43*)

Vel is distinct from *aut*, which is put between mutually exclusive alternatives:

duodētrīgintā aut ūndētrīgintā diēs (*l.28*)

Lectiō Altera (Section II)

Roman Calendar: Divisons of the Month

Three days in each month had special names; they are all feminine plurals:

kalendae	the 1st
īdūs	the 13th (*īdūs -uum* 4th decl.)
nōnae	the 5th (the 9th day before *īdūs*: inclusive reckoning)

In March, May, July and October (the four months that originally had 31 days):

īdūs was the 15th
nōnae consequently the 7th

The following mnemonic may help:

In March, July, October, May
The IDES fall on the fifteenth day,
The NONES the seventh; all besides
Have two days less for Nones and Ides.

To these names (*kalendae*, *īdūs* and *nōnae*), the names of the months are added as adjectives. Thus:

January 1st	*kalendae Iānuāriae*
January 5th	*nōnae Iānuāriae*
January 13th	*īdūs Iānuāriae*

Ablative of Time When

Dates are given in the ***ablātīvus temporis***, e.g.:

kalendīs Iānuāriīs	"on January 1st"
īdibus Mārtiīs	"on March 15th"

Other dates were indicated by stating the number of days before the following *kalendae*, *nōnae* or *īdūs*. The Romans counted inclusively; that is, they counted the beginning and ending day, e.g.; since April 21st (Rome's birthday) is the 11th day before *kalendae Māiae* (inclusive reckoning), it should therefore be:

diēs ūndecimus ante kalendās Māiās

but *ante* being illogically put first, it became a set phrase with all the words in the accusative:

ante diem ūndecimum kalendās Māiās
usually shortened *a. d. XI kal. Māi.*

Dīcitur + Nominative and Infinitive

Note the passive *dīcitur* with an infinitive and the *nominative* case:

Lūnā "novā" esse dīcitur. (*l.52*, "is said to be...")

Compare the same thought using the active verb (*dīcunt*) with the accusative and infinitive construction you learned in Chapter XI:

(*Hominēs*) *lūnam "novam" esse dīcunt.*

When used with a predicate nominative *dīcitur* is closer in meaning to "is called."

Diēs prīmus mēnsis Iānuāriī dīcitur "kalendae Iānuāriae." (*ll.56-57*)

Item "īdūs Februāriae" dīcitur diēs tertius decimus mēnsis Februāriī. (*ll.64-65*)

Diēs octāvus ante kalendās Iānuāriās, quī dīcitur "ante diem octāvum kalendās Iānuāriās," est diēs annī brevissimus. (*ll.72-74*)

Lectiō Tertia (Section III)

Velle

The infinitive of *vult volunt* has the irregular form *velle*, as appears from the acc. + inf. in:

Aemilia puerum dormīre velle putat. (*l.140*)

Recensiō: Expressions of Time and Space: Ablative and Accusative

The ablative represents a point in space or time:

- Space: Where?

  Diēs est dum sōl in caelō est. (*l.35*)

  In Germāniā hiemēs frīgidiōrēs sunt quam in Italiā. (*ll.95-96*)

- Time: When? During what time?

  Aestāte diēs longī sunt, sōl lūcet, āēr calidus est. (*l.87*)

  Hōc annī tempore diēs nōn tam calidī sunt quam aestāte et noctēs frīgidiōrēs sunt. (*ll.120-121*)

The accusative represents movement through a block of space or time.

- Space: How long? How high? How deep?

  Gladius duōs pedēs longus est. (*Chap. XII, l.49*)

  vāllum castrōrum...prope decem pedēs altum est, et duo mīlia passuum longum. (*Chap. XII, ll.101-103*)

- Time: How long?

  November trīgintā diēs longus est. (*ll.25-26*)
  Mārtius ūnum et trīgintā diēs longus est. (*ll.30-31*)

In both cases the **accusative** expresses movement through space/time from point A to point B, unlike the **ablative**, which expresses a point in space/time.

Vocābula Disposita/Ordināta

Nōmina

1st	
fōrma, -ae	form, shape, figure
hōra, -ae	hour
kalendae, -ārum (*pl.*)	the 1st of the month
lūna, -ae	moon
nōnae, -ārum (*pl.*)	5th/7th of the month
stēlla, -ae	star
2nd	
aequinoctium, -ī	equinox
annus, -ī	year
autumnus, -ī	autumn
initium, -ī	beginning
saeculum, -ī	century
superlātīvus, -ī (gradus)	superlative
vesper, vesperī	evening
3rd	
aestās, aestātis (*f.*)	summer
hiems, hiemis (*f.*)	winter
imber, imbris (*m.*)	rain, shower
lūx, lūcis (*f.*)	light, daylight
mēnsis, mēnsis (*m.*)	month
nix, nivis (*f.*)	snow
nox, noctis (*f.*)	night
tempus, temporis (*n.*)	time
urbs, urbis (*f.*)	city
vēr, vēris (*n.*)	spring
4th	
īdūs, īduum (*f. pl.*)	13th/15th of the month
lacus, -ūs	lake
5th	
diēs, -ēī, (*m.*)	day, date
faciēs, -ēī	face
glaciēs, -ēī	ice
merīdiēs, -ēī (*m.*)	midday, noon, south
Indeclinable	
māne	morning

Verba

-āre (1)	
illūstrat, illūstrāre	illustrate, make clear
nōminat, nōmināre	name, call
-ere (3)	
i-stem	
incipit, incipere	begin

-īre (4)	
operit, operīre	cover
Irregular	
erat, erant	was, were
vult, velle	want, be willing
Adiectīva	
1st-2nd (us/er, -a, -um)	
aequus, -a, -um	equal, calm
calidus, -a, -um	warm, hot, *f.* hot water[1]
clārus, -a, -um	bright, clear, loud
decimus, -a, -um	tenth
dīmidius, -a, -um	half
duodecimus, -a, -um	twelfth
exiguus, -a, -um	small, scanty
frīgidus, -a, -um	cold, chilly, cool
nōnus, -a, -um	ninth
obscūrus, -a, -um	dark
octāvus, -a, -um	eighth
postrēmus, -a, -um	last
quīntus, -a, -um	fifth
septimus, -a, -um	seventh
sextus, -a, -um	sixth
tōtus, -a, -um	the whole of, all
ūndecimus, -a, -um	eleventh
3rd	
indēclīnābilis, -e	indeclinable
Numerī (indecl. unless otherwise noted)	
ducentī, -ae, -a	two hundred
sexāgintā	sixty
trecentī, -ae, -a	three hundred
trīgintā	thirty
ūndecim	eleven
Adverbia	
item	likewise, also
māne	in the morning
nunc	now
quandō	when, as
tunc	then
Coniūnctiōnēs	
igitur	therefore, then, so
vel	or

1 When *calida* (f.) is used as a noun, it means *calida aqua* = hot water.

XIV. Novus Diēs

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs: *inquit, inquiunt*
2. Nouns: Case Uses
   a. Dative of Interest (*datīvus commodī*)
   b. Ablative of Attendant Circumstances
3. Present Participles (*participium praesēns*)
4. Adjectives
   a. *omnis -e*
   b. Numbers *duo, duae, duo* (ablative)
   c. *uter, neuter, alter, uterque*
5. Pronouns: *mihi, mē, tibi, tē* (dative/ablative)
6. Points of Style: *sē habēre*

The New Day

At dawn Marcus is roused from his morning slumbers by Davus, who also sees to it that he washes properly before putting on his *tunica* and *toga*, the clothes that were the mark of freeborn Roman men and boys.

Lectiō Prīma (Section I)

Uter, neuter, alter, uterque

Among the new words in this chapter is a group of words that are used only when two persons or things are concerned; they can be used as adjectives or pronouns:

uter?	which (of the two)?
neuter	neither (of the two)
alter	the other (of the two)
uterque	each (of the two)

Uter, utra, utrum is the interrogative used when there are only two alternatives ("which of the two?"), e.g.:

Uter puer, Mārcusne an Quīntus? (the conjunction *an*, not *aut*, is put between the two in question)

The answer may be:

1. *neuter, -tra, -trum* ("neither"), e.g. *neuter puer, nec Mārcus nec Quīntus*
2. *alter, -era, -erum* ("one"/"the other"), e.g. *alter puer, aut M. aut Q.*
3. *uter-, utra-, utrum- que* ("each of the two"), e.g. *uterque puer, et M. et Q.*

Uterque

Where English prefers "both" followed by the plural ("both boys"), Latin has the singular *uterque*:

Uterque puer cubat in cubiculō parvō, neuter in cubiculō magnō. (*ll.8-9*)
Uterque puer quiētus est, neuter puer sē movet. (*ll.10-11*)

Uterque is singular and followed by a singular verb; the verb is also in the singular even if there are two subjects separated by *neque...neque, aut...aut* or *et...et*, as in:

et caput et pēs eī dolet (*ll.3-4*)
nec caput nec pēs dolet (*l.66*)

The general rule is that two or more subjects:

- take a verb in the plural if they denote **persons**
- if the subjects are **things**, the verb agrees with the nearest subject, as in
  pēs et caput eī dolet (*l.3-4, 64*)

Dative of Interest

In the last example (*pēs et caput eī dolet*) the dative *eī* denotes the person concerned, benefited or harmed. This use of the dative is called the **dative of interest** (*dativus commodī*), e.g.:

Bracchium quoque dolet Quīntō. (*l.4*)
Multīs barbarīs magna pars corporis nūda est. (*ll.76-77*)

Duo, duae, duo

The ablative of *duo, duae, duo* is:

- masculine and neuter *duōbus*

  ē duōbus puerīs (*ll.11-12*)
  in duōbus cubiculīs

- feminine *duābus*

  ē duābus fenestrīs (*l.16*)

Ablative of Attendant Circumstances

A noun and an adjective in the ablative can show the conditions surrounding the verb, as in:

Mārcus fenestrā apertā dormit.	"with the window open" (*l.15*)
Is fenestrā clausā dormit.	"with the window shut" (*l.18*)
Quīntus, quī oculīs apertīs iacet.	"with his eyes open" (*ll.21-22*)

Notice that the noun comes first; this is the case unless the adjective is being emphasized.

Participium Praesēns (Present Participle)

On page 104 a new form of the *verb* is introduced, the **participle** (Latin *participium*) ending in *-(ē)ns*:

puer dormiēns = puer quī dormit (ll.22-23)
puer vigilāns = puer quī vigilat (l.23)

The participle, being part verb and part adjective, was called *participium* (< *pars partis*). The participle:

- is a 3rd declension **adjective** with the same ending in the nōminative singular of all genders.
  vigilāns, gen. *-ant|is*
  dormiēns, gen. *-ent|is*
- keeps **verbal** functions, e.g.
  - it may take an object in the accusative:
    Dāvus cubiculum intrāns interrogat... (l.25)
- has an **ablative singular** in *-e* when it has verbal force, e.g.:
  Parentēs ā fīliō intrante salūtantur. (l.91)
- has an **ablative singular** in *-ī* only when used only as an adjective, with no verbal force:

ibi nocte silentī Ariadnam dormientem relīquit.	He left Ariadne sleeping there during the silent night. (*Chap. XXV, ll.99-100*)

Silentī is the ablative of the present participle of *silēre*. Here it is being used only as an adjective describing the night and has no verbal force.

participle

	m./f.	n.
nom.	*-ns*	*-ns*
acc.	*-ntem*	*-ns*
gen.	*-ntis*	
dat.	*-ntī*	
abl.	*-nte/-ntī*	
pl.		
nom./acc.	*-ntēs*	*-ntia*
gen.	*-ntium*	
dat./abl.	*-ntibus*	

Lectiō Altera (Section II)

Personal Pronouns: Dative and Ablative

Mihi and *tibi* are the **datives** corresponding to the accusatives *mē* and *tē*:

"Affer mihi aquam!" (l.43)
"Mihi quoque caput dolet!" (l.65)
"Tibi nec caput nec pēs dolet!" (l.66)

The **ablative** of these pronouns is identical with the accusative: *mē, tē*. When used as the object of the preposition *cum*, the preposition is suffixed:

mē-cum
tē-cum
sē-cum

For example:

Dāvus eum sēcum venīre iubet: "Venī mēcum!" (*ll.86-87*)
"Mēdus tēcum īre nōn potest." (*l.117*)
"Alterum tēcum fer!" (*l.108*)
"Cūr ille servus mēcum venīre nōn potest ut solet?" (*l.120*)
"...stilum rēgulamque sēcum ferēns ē vīllā abit." (*ll.127-128*)

acc.	*mē*	*tē*
dat.	*mihi*	*tibi*
abl.	*mē*	*tē*

Inquit

The verb *inquit*, "(he/she) says," is inserted after one or more words of **direct** speech:

"Hōra prīma est" inquit Dāvus, "Surge ē lectō!" (*l.40*)
Servus Mārcō aquam affert et "Ecce aqua" inquit. (*l.44*)

It is a **defective** verb: only *inquit inquiunt* and a few other forms of the indicative occur. Neither *inquit* nor *inquiunt* is used to begin accusative + infinitive constructions.

Lectiō Tertia (Section III)

Omnis -e

The opposite of *nūllus* is *omnis, -e* ("every," "all"), which more often appears in the plural *omnēs, -ia* (see lines 115 and 119).

Used without a noun the plural *omnēs* ("everybody") is the opposite of *nēmō* ("nobody") and the neuter plural *omnia* ("everything") is the opposite of *nihil* ("nothing").

omnis ↔ nūllus
omnēs ↔ nēmō
omnia ↔ nihil

Points of Style: *sē hābēre*

Davus asks Quintus: *Quōmodo sē habet pēs tuus hodiē?* (*ll.25-26*): "How is your foot today?" Quintus answers *"Pēs male sē habet"* (*l.27*). *Sē habēre* + adverb = to be (in a certain state), and is a regular way of asking how, as we say in English, "someone is doing."

Vocābula Disposita/Ordināta

Nōmina

1st	
rēgula, -ae	ruler
tabula, -ae	writing tablet
toga, -ae	toga
tunica, -ae	tunic
2nd	
calceus, -ī	shoe
gallus, -ī	cock, rooster
participium, -ī	participle
stilus, -ī	stylus
vestīmentum, -ī	garment, clothing
3rd	
parentēs, -um (*m. pl.*)	parents
5th	
rēs, reī (*f.*)	thing, matter, affair

Verba

-āre (1)	
cubat, cubāre	lie (in bed)
vigilat, vigilāre	be awake
excitat, excitāre	wake up, arouse
lavat, lavāre	wash, bathe
-ēre (2)	
valet, valēre	be strong, be well
solet, solēre	be accustomed
frīget, frīgēre	be cold
-ere (3)	
Consonant-stem	
surgit, surgere	rise, get up
mergit, mergere	dip, plunge, sink
poscit, poscere	demand, call for
induit, induere	put on (clothes)
gerit, gerere	carry, wear, carry on, do
-īre (4)	
vestit, vestīre	dress
Irregular	
affert, afferre	bring (to, forward)
inquit, inquiunt	(he/she) says/said

Adiectīva

1st-2nd (us/er, -a, -um)	
apertus, -a, -um	open
clausus, -a, -um	closed, shut
sordidus, -a, -um	dirty, mean, base
pūrus, -a, -um	clean, pure

nūdus, -a, -um	naked
togātus, -a, -um	wearing the toga
dexter, -tra, -trum	right, *f.* the right (hand)[1]
sinister, -tra, -trum	left, *f.* the left (hand)
neuter, -tra, -trum	neither
alter, -era, -erum	one, the other, second
uter, -tra, -trum	which (of the two)
uterque, utraque, utrumque	each of the two
3rd	
omnis, -e	all, every
Prōnōmina	
mihi	me, myself (dat.)
tibi	you, yourself (dat.)
mēcum	with me
tēcum	with you
sēcum	with himself/herself
Adverbia	
prīmum	first
nihil/nīl	nothing
quōmodo	how
hodiē	today
adhūc	so far, till now, still
deinde/dein	afterward, then
Praepositiōnēs	
praeter (*prp. + acc.*)	past, besides, except
Coniūnctiōnēs	
an	or
Alia	
valē, valēte	farewell, goodbye

1 When *dextra* (f.) is used as a noun, it means *dextra manus* = right hand; the noun *sinistra* means left hand.

XV. Magister et Discipulī

Rēs Grammaticae Novae

1. Verbs
   a. Personal Endings: 1st and 2nd Person
   b. *esse*
   c. *posse*
   d. Impersonal Verbs
      i. *convenit*
      ii. *licet*
2. Nouns: Case Uses
   a. Accusative of Exclamation
3. Pronouns
   a. Personal Pronouns
   b. Pronouns vs. Possessive Adjectives
   c. Reflexives in Indirect Statement

Going to School in Ancient Rome

Rome had no public school system. Parents who could afford it sent their young children to an elementary school, *lūdus*. It was run as a private enterprise by a *lūdī magister*, who taught the children reading, writing and arithmetic. We now follow Marcus to school. His teacher tries his best to maintain discipline, but he has some difficulty in keeping these boys in hand.

Lectiō Prīma (Section I)

Personal Endings: 1st and 2nd Person Singular

From the conversation between the teacher and his pupils you learn that the verbs have different endings as one speaks about oneself (**1st person**), addresses another person (**2nd person**), or speaks about someone else (**3rd person**).

The dialogue in lines 35-40 illustrates the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd singular endings:

Titus, quī librum nōn habet, "Ego librum nōn habeō."

Magister: "Quid? Sextus librum suum habet, tū librum tuum nōn habēs? Cūr librum nōn habēs?"

Titus: "Librum nōn habeō, quod Mārcus meum librum habet."

It appears from this that in the singular:

- the 1st person of the verb ends in *-ō* (*habe|ō*)
- the 2nd in *-s* (*habē|s*)
- the 3rd, as you know, in *-t* (*habe|t*)

Personal Pronouns

The verbs in the above examples are preceded by **personal pronouns** in the nominative:

ego	1st pers. sing.	*nōs*	1st pers. pl.
tū	2nd pers. sing.	*vōs*	2nd pers. pl.

But these pronouns are only used when the subject is emphasized, for example (*ll.24-26*):

Sextus: "Num ego discipulus improbus sum?"

Magister: "Immō tū probus es discipulus, Sexte, at Mārcus et Quīntus et Titus improbī sunt!"

Normally the personal ending is sufficient to show which person is meant, as in these examples (*ll.38-39*):

Magister: "Cūr librum nōn habēs?"

Titus: "Librum nōn habeō."

Accusative of Exclamation

Diodorus expresses his frustration with the students in two different ways:

"Ō, discipulōs improbōs...!" (*l.23*)

"Ō improbī discipulī!" (*ll.101-102*, voc. pl. = nom. pl.)

The first example (*Ō, discipulōs improbōs*) is in the accusative, the second (*Ō improbī discipulī!*) in the vocative. What's the difference? The vocative is used to address those present, while the accusative (called the **accusative of exclamation**) exclaims **about** more than **to** the students.

Esse

The verb *esse* is irregular; in the singular it runs:

sum
es
est

Example:

"Cūr tū sōlus es, Sexte?" "Ego sōlus sum." (*ll.20-21*)

Lectiō Altera (Section II)

Personal Endings: 1st and 2nd Person Plural

The dialogue in lines 51-57 illustrates the 1st and 2nd plural endings:

> *Mārcus (ad Sextum et Titum): "Vōs iānuam nōn pulsātis cum ad lūdum venītis, nec magistrum salūtātis cum eum vidētis. Audītisne id quod dīcō?"*
>
> *Tum Sextus et Titus "Id quod dīcis" inquiunt "vērum nōn est: nōs iānuam pulsāmus cum ad lūdum venīmus, et magistrum salūtāmus cum eum vidēmus. Nōnne vērum dīcimus, magister?"*

It appears from this that in the plural:

- the 1st person ends in *-mus* (*pulsā|mus, vidē|mus, venī|mus*)
- the 2nd in *-tis* (*pulsā|tis, vidē|tis, dīc|itis venī|tis*)
- the 3rd, as you know, in *-nt*.

The examples in the section GRAMMATICA LATINA in LINGUA LATINA show how these **personal endings** are added to the various stems in the **present tense**.

Personal Pronouns (continued)

The plural of the **personal pronouns** in the nominative:

nōs	1st. pers. pl.
vōs	2nd pers. pl.

The accusative of *ego* and *tū* is *mē* and *tē*, but *nōs* and *vōs* are the same in the accusative (*ll.119-120*):

> *"Quid nōs verberās, magister?"*
> *"Vōs verberō."*

	sing.	pl.	sing.	pl.
nom.	*ego*	*nōs*	*tū*	*vōs*
acc.	*mē*	*nōs*	*tē*	*vōs*

Overview of Present Active Endings

1st	*-ō, -mus*
2nd	*-s, -tis*
3rd	*-t, -nt*

Notā Bene:

- before *-ō*
  - *ā* is dropped: *puls|ō* (stem *pulsā*)
  - *ē* and *ī* shortened: *habe|ō, veni|ō* (stems *habē-, venī-*)
- in 3rd conjugation consonant-stems, a short *i* is inserted before:
  - *-s*: *dīc|is* (stem *dīc-*)
  - *-mus*: *dīc|imus*
  - *-tis*: *dīc|itis*
  - *-t*: *dīc|it*

- in 3rd conjugation *i*-stems, a short *i* appears before the endings:
  - *-ō : faci|ō* (stem *faci-*)
  - *-unt: faci|unt*
  - Other verbs of this kind which you have met are *accipere, aspicere, capere, fugere, iacere, incipere, parere.*

	1st	2nd	3rd cons.	3rd i-stem	4th
sing. 1	*puls|ō*	*habe|ō*	*dīc|ō*	*faci|ō*	*venī|ō*
2	*pulsā|s*	*habē|s*	*dīc|is*	*faci|s*	*venī|s*
3	*pulsa|t*	*habe|t*	*dīc|it*	*faci|t*	*venī|t*
pl. 1	*pulsā|mus*	*habē|mus*	*dīc|imus*	*faci|mus*	*venī|mus*
2	*pulsā|tis*	*habē|tis*	*dīc|itis*	*faci|tis*	*venī|tis*
3	*pulsa|nt*	*habe|nt*	*dīc|unt*	*faci|unt*	*venī|unt*

The Reflexive in Indirect Speech

Much of the time, changing direct to indirect speech is pretty straightforward. When reporting in acc. inf. (indirect speech) what a person says in the 1st person, however, the subject accusative is the reflexive *sē*. This is best learned by studying several examples. We have already read an example in Chapter XIV:

> *Dāvus...eum sēcum venīre iubet: "Venī mēcum!"*: Davus orders him (Marcus) to come with him (Davus): Come with me! (*Chap. XIV, l.87*)
>
> *Quīntus: "(Ego) aeger sum"* is reported by Marcus: *Quīntus dīcit "sē aegrum esse."* Quintus says that he is sick. (*l.82*)
>
> *Mārcus: "Ego eius librum habeō."* becomes *Mārcus dīcit "sē eius librum habēre."*
>
> *Mārcus: "Ego" inquit "nōn dormiō"* becomes *Mārcus dīcit "sē nōn dormīre."*
>
> *Sextus et Titus: "Neque nōs dormīmus" inquiunt, "Vigilāmus et omnia verba tua audīmus* becomes *Sextus et Titus dīcunt "sē nōn dormīre; sē vigilāre et omnia verba eius audīre."*

Esse (continued)

The verb *esse* is irregular; in the plural it runs:

> *sumus*
> *estis*
> *sunt*

Example:

> *"Ubi estis, puerī?" "In lūdō sumus."* (*ll.113-114*)

Convenit

We first met *convenit* in Chapter VIII (see Points of Style in that chapter). *Convenit* is an impersonal verb from *convenīre*, i.e. only found in the 3rd person singular. It is often combined the dative case and an infinitive:

> *Tergum dolet Mārcō, neque ille lacrimat, nam lacrimāre puerō Rōmānō nōn convenit.* (*ll.62-64*)

Posse

Compounds of *esse* show the same irregular forms. As you learned in Chapter X, the "*pot*" of the verb:

- remains before the vowel "*e*" in *potes, potest*
- becomes "*pos*" before "*s*" in *possum*

In the singular *posse* runs:

pos-sum
pot-es
pot-est

Examples (*ll.72-73*):

Mārcus: "Non cōnsīdō, quod sedēre nōn possum."
Diodōrus: "Cūr sedēre nōn potes?"

Lectiō Tertia (Section III)

Posse (continued)

In the plural *posse* runs:

pos-sumus
pot-estis
pos-sunt

Examples (*ll.124-127*):

Magister: "Quid nōn cōnsīditis?" Discipulī: "Nōn cōnsīdimus, quod sedēre nōn possumus."

Diodōrus: "Quid? Sedēre nōn potestis?... Nec enim stantēs dormīre potestis!"

Licet

The verb *licet* ("it is allowed," "one may") is also (like *convenit*) impersonal, i.e. only found in the 3rd person singular. It is often, like *convenit*, combined with a dative: *mihi licet* ("It is permitted to me," therefore "I may").

- *In lectulō dormīre licet, hīc in lūdō nōn licet dormīre!*
- cf. *necesse est* (Chapter X: it is necessary), which, in addition to the accusative and infinitive, also takes the dative and infinitive. In addition to:
  - *Necesse est tē pūnīre.* (*l.59-60*)

  We might say:
  - *Necesse est discipulis aperire libros* (it is necessary for the students to open [their] books).

Recensiō: Pronouns vs. Possessive Adjectives

In this chapter, you learned more forms of the personal pronoun. In Chapters II, IV, V and XI, you learned the possessive adjective. Review the following forms:

	personal pronouns	possessive adjectives	personal pronouns	possessive adjectives
nom.	*ego*	*meus, mea, meum*	*nōs*	*noster, nostra, nostrum*
acc.	*mē*		*nōs*	
dat.	*mihi*			
abl.	*mē*			
nom	*tū*	*tuus, tua, tuum*	*vōs*	*vester, vestra, vestrum*
acc.	*tē*		*vōs*	
dat.	*tibi*			
abl.	*tē*			

Vocābula Disposita/Ordināta

Nōmina

1st

iānua, -ae	door
sella, -ae	stool, chair
virga, -ae	rod

2nd

discipulus, -ī	pupil, disciple
lūdus, -ī	play, game, school
magister, magistrī	schoolmaster, teacher
tergum, -ī	back
lectulus, -ī	bed

Verba

-āre (1)

exclāmō, exclāmāre	cry out, exclaim
recitō, recitāre	read aloud

-ēre (2)

licet, licēre	it is allowed, one may (+ *dat.*)

-ere (3)[1]

cōnsīdō, cōnsīdere	sit down
dēsinō, dēsinere	finish, stop, end
reddō, reddere	give back, give

-īre (4)

pūniō, pūnīre	punish

Irregular

redeō, redīre	go back, return
sum, esse	be

1 The first principal part will show you whether a 3rd conjugation verb is a consonant or *i*-stem; they will, therefore, no longer be separated out.

Adiectīva

1st-2nd (us/er, -a, -um)

malus, -a, -um	bad, wicked, evil
sevērus, -a, -um	stern, severe
tacitus, -a, -um	silent
vērus, -a, -um	true, *n.* truth

Adiectīva Comparātiva (3rd)

īnferior, -ius	lower, inferior
posterior, -ius	back, hind, later
prior, -ius	first, former, front

Prōnōmina

ego	I, myself
tū	you, yourself
nōs	we, us, ourselves
vōs	you, yourselves

Adverbia

nondum	not yet
statim	at once
tum	then

Coniūnctiōnēs

antequam	before
at	but
sī	if
nisi	if not, except, but
vērum	but

Vocābula Interrogātīva

quid?	why

Alia

domī	at home (*locative*)