VOLUMEN I

Lessons

Praelūdium I—Basic Vocabulary

This warm-up lesson starts your Latin journey with a baker's dozen words and particles that will appear throughout: some forms of the *be* verb, a common adverb, some conjunctions, and some basic interrogatives, along with some assistance on how to pronounce them. Some items in the list are not even complete words in Latin, but they may translate as complete words in English.

Latin	Pronunciation	English
est	EST	*is* *he is* *she is* *it is* *there is (at the beginning of a clause)*
sunt	SUHNT	*are* *they are* *there are (at the beginning of a clause)*
nōn	NOHN	*not*
et **et...et**	ET	*and* *both...and*
aut **aut...aut**	OWT	*or* *either..or*
sed	SED	*but*
quis…?	KWIS	*who? (singular)*
quid…?	KWID	*what? (singular)*
ubi…?	UH-bee	*where?*
-ne…?	NEH	particle attached to the first word in a yes/no question
-que	KWEH	and (suffix attached to all but the first in a list of nouns, verbs, or adjectives)
nōnne…?	NOHN-neh	used to introduce a yes/no question to which the expected answer is *yes*
num…?	NUHM	used to introduce a yes/no question to which the expected answer is *no*

Latin has several different conjunctions that all translate as *or*. The one in this list, **aut**, by itself is the one that joins two clauses; two or more instances of **aut** preceding two or more alternatives creates an *either...or* situation.

Now, here are some phrases featuring these words in combination. Note the preference in Latin for placing the verb at the end of a sentence or clause.

Quis est?	*Who is (he/she)?*
Quid est?	*What is it?*
Ubi est?	*Where is (he/she/it)?*
Ubi sunt?	*Where are they?*
Estne Iūlius Caesar?	*Is he Julius Caesar?*
Nōnne Iūlius Caesar est?	*Isn't he Julius Caesar?*
Num Iūlius Caesar est?	*He isn't Julius Caesar, is he?*
Nōn Iūlius sed Iūnius est.	*He is not Julius but Junius.*
Iūlius et Iūnius sunt.	*They are Julius and Junius.*
Iūlius Iūniusque sunt.	(same)
Aut Iūlius aut Iūnius est.	*He is either Julius or Junius.*
Et Iūliī et Iūniī adsunt*.	*Both the Juliuses and the Juniuses are here.*

* The prefix **ad**, meaning *toward*, changes the meaning of the verb slightly. **Adest** means *he/she/it is present (here or there)*. The opposite is **abest**, *he/she/it is away/absent*.

The Classical pronunciation of **Iūlius Caesar** is YOO-lee-us KAI-sar. Initial **i** before a vowel, often seen as a **j**, is like an initial **y** in English. The diphthong **ae** sounds like the **i** in *pine*.

I. Familiae Rōmānae

Let us introduce a dozen actual Roman families of great wealth and power in the first century B.C.E. There were hundreds of family names, and this is just a small sampling.

All men and their sons would have a **nōmen** like those in the Masculine column, plus a **praenōmen** (*first name*). Daughters would have the Feminine version of the **nōmen**, sometimes with an adjective to distinguish two or more of them.

Speaking of **nōmina** (the plural of **nōmen**), nouns are always introduced in the <u>Nominative case</u>. This is the grammatical case used in inflected languages for the *subject* of a clause or the *subject complement* (also known as the *predicate nominative*).

Use the forms in the Plural column for groups of masculine or mixed gender.

Masculine	*Feminine*	*Plural*
Antōnius	**Antōnia**	**Antōniī**
Caelius	**Caelia**	**Caeliī**
Calpurnius	**Calpurnia**	**Calpurniī**
Claudius	**Claudia**	**Claudiī**
Flāvius	**Flāvia**	**Flāviī**
Iūlius	**Iūlia**	**Iūliī**
Iūnius	**Iūnia**	**Iūniī**
Līvius	**Līvia**	**Līviī**
Octāvius	**Octāvia**	**Octāviī**
Pompeius	**Pompeia**	**Pompeiī**
Porcius	**Porcia**	**Porciī**
Tullius	**Tullia**	**Tulliī**

Additionally, here are some common nouns to get us started.

Latin	*Plural*	*Gender*	*English Meaning*
familia (fah-MEE-lee-ah)	**familiae**	f.	*family, household*
fēmina (FAY-mi-nah)	**fēminae**	f.	*woman, wife*
lingua (LING-gwah)	**linguae**	f.	*language, tongue*
puella (puh-EL-lah)	**puellae**	f.	*girl*
puer (PUH-air)	**puerī**	m.	*boy, child*
vir (WEER)	**virī**	m.	*man, husband*

And here is a list of the dozen most common **praenōmina** for male Romans. They are quite often seen abbreviated, especially when carved into stone or marble.

Praenōmen	*Abbreviation*
Aulus (OW-loos)	**A.**
Decimus (DEK-ee-moos)	**D.**
Gaius (GUY-oos)	**C.** (originally **Caius**)
Gnaeus (GNUY-oos)	**Cn.** (originally **Cnaeus**)
Lūcius (LOO-kee-oos)	**L.**
Mārcus (MAHR-koos)	**M.**
Publius (PUHB-lee-oos)	**P.**
Quīntus (QUEEN-toos)	**Q.**
Sextus (SEKS-toos)	**S.**
Septimus (SEP-tee-moos)	**Sep.**
Tītus (TEE-toos)	**T.**
Tiberius (tee-BEH-ree-oos)	**Ti.**

Because there were so few **praenōmina** in use, the abbreviations were easy for literate Latin speakers to recognize and memorize. The earliest Romans had feminine versions of these and others, but that fell out of fashion in the late Republic.

Make certain to add these two adjectives to your vocabulary, not that they are at all difficult.

Adjective	*English*
Lātīnus, Lātīna, Lātīnum	Latin, of Latium (Lazio)
Rōmānus, Rōmāna, Rōmānum	Roman, of Rome

The three different forms are for describing nouns that are masculine, feminine, and neuter, respectively. Their plurals are **Rōmānī, Rōmānae,** and **Rōmāna**.

Vocabulary Notes

If you have seen the borrowed word **alumni** as the plural of **alumnus** (a male former student), or the feminine version **alumnae** as the plural of **alumna**, you recognize some Latin plural endings for nouns.

- The **-a/-ae** nouns are said to belong to the First Declension, or Declension I as we call it here.

- The **-us/-ī** nouns belong to the Second Declension, or Declension II.

Note that **vir** and **puer** use the plural ending **-ī**, similar to the family names listed above. These two nouns never have the **-us** termination; the word **virus** means something quite different from **vir**.

We often see **Iūlius** and **Iūnius** translated as *Julius* and *Junius* in English; **Antōnius, Līvius, Pompeius** and **Tullius** may be rendered as *Antony, Livy, Pompey,* and *Tully.*

Masculine, Feminine, Neuter, and...Uter?

In real life, gender is a social construct and a continuum (or spectrum) rather than a binary. In Latin and many other languages, gender is a grammatical construct and also not a binary. Latin has three genders: *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter* (from the Latin adjective meaning *neither of the two*).

Also in real life, the ancient Romans were incredibly sexist by modern standards. Women mostly did not have jobs outside the home, so almost all nouns for occupations appear in Latin dictionaries with an (m.) indicating masculine gender.

These lessons will liberate all these nouns! We are introducing a fourth gender for nouns that today might refer to people of any gender: We'll call it *uter*, which means *either of the two*. So here are the genders used in this text:

- *Masculine* (m.) is used for male people, some animals, some inanimate objects, and some abstract nouns.

- *Feminine* (f.) is used for female people, some animals, all trees, some inanimate objects, and some abstract nouns.

- *Neuter* (n.) is used for inanimate objects and abstract nouns—and, in rare instances, people or animals. The Latin noun **animal** is itself neuter.

- *Uter* (u.) is used in these lessons for people and animals that can be male, female, or some combination of the two. Your Latin dictionary most likely does not recognize this as a grammatical gender.

In Latin dictionaries, all nouns are assigned to one of the three standard genders—or two of the three, for nouns that can describe a male or female person. Remember that *masculine* is not the same as *male*, and *feminine* is not the same as *female*.

Gender Enders

All the **-a** nouns in this list are feminine, but Latin has a few dozen **-a** nouns that are masculine. (You may also recognize the **-a** ending as a plural for nouns ending in **-um**; all the **-um** nouns are neuter; try not to let this confuse you.)

The **-us** nouns in this lesson are all masculine, as are the **-r/-er** nouns **puer** and **vir**. However, not all nouns ending in **-us** are masculine, and not all of them use the **-ī** plural, as we shall see in later lessons. Feminine **-us** nouns refer almost exclusively to types of trees.

Adjectives and Gender

Gender is important primarily in determining which form of an adjective is used to describe it. For example, use **Rōmānus** to describe masculine nouns, **Rōmāna** for feminine nouns. (There's far more to it than that, but we'll keep it simple for now.)

For uter nouns, use whichever gender ending of the adjective is most appropriate. We will not create a whole set of endings for the grammatical gender we've just made up; that would be going too far!

Exercise I: Subject-Verb-Complement Sentences

The names introduced in this lesson are in their subject forms. With linking verbs like **est/sunt**, the subject and the subject-complement (aka predicate nominative) of any noun take the same form, either singular or plural. Translate these short Latin sentences to English. We will provide translations for the first few.

1. Gaius Iūlius vir est.   *Gaius Julius is a man.*
2. Mārcus Iūnius vir Rōmānus est.   *Marcus Junius is a Roman man.*
3. Caelia, ō Calpurnia, fēmina est.   *Celia is a woman, Calpurnia.*
4. Līvia fēmina Rōmāna est.
5. Et Porcia et Tullia puellae sunt.
6. Quid est lingua Lātīna?
7. Rōmānusne est Claudius?
8. Nonne est Calpurnia fēmina?
9. Num Quīntus Pompeius puer Rōmānus est?
10. Tītus Flāvius vir, sed Lūcius Flāvius puer est.
11. Quis est vir, ō Flāvia? Mārcus Antōnius est.
12. Quis est fēmina? Octāvia est.
13. Quī sunt puerī? Aulus et Decimus Calpurnius sunt.
14. Quae sunt puellae? Antōnia Iūliaque sunt.
15. Suntne puellae Rōmānae? Nōn sunt.

Notes

In #7, the adjective is placed first for emphasis.

In #10, the verb is needed only once to cover both clauses.

In #13-14, **quī** and **quae** are some plural forms of **quis**. Can you tell from context which is the masculine form and which is feminine? The singular **quis** covers both masculine and feminine.

In #15, ancient Latin managed without words specifically meaning *yes* and *no*. For a short answer, just repeat the important verb, preceded by **nōn** if appropriate.

Some English Derivatives

This lesson introduces only a few common nouns, so the list of derivatives is small.

fēmina: feminine, femininity, feminist/-ism, effeminate

familia: familiar, familial

puer/puella: puerile, puerility

vir: virile, virility, triumvirate

II. Forms of Address

The first five pairs of nouns in the table below refer to people (or anthropomorphic deities) who could be either male or female in the Roman world, so they have both masculine and feminine editions. Nouns repeated from the Introduction are in **red**.

Masculine	Feminine	English
deus	dea	*god, goddess*
discipulus	**discipula**	*student*
dominus	domina	*lord/master, lady/mistress*
fīlius	fīlia	*son, daughter*
magister	magistra	*teacher/master, teacher/mistress*

The remaining seven are selected from the pile of **-a** nouns that are masculine, referring to occupations or positions typically held by men (female chariot racers in the film *Gladiator* notwithstanding).

Uter	English
agricola	*farmer*
aurīga	*charioteer*
incola	*inhabitant, cultivator*
nauta	*sailor*
pīrāta	*pirate*
poēta	*poet*
scrība	*scribe, clerk*

Vocabulary Notes

The seven **-a** nouns in the *Uter* column are usually categorized as masculine. We are taking the liberty of recategorizing them as either masculine or feminine. When they refer to women, use feminine forms of adjectives to describe them; for men, groups of mixed gender, or indeterminate gender, modify them with masculine forms of adjectives.

Both **dominus/domina** and **magister/magistra** can be translated as *master/mistress*, but the former refers to the head of a household, whereas the latter is more of a *schoolmaster*.

The plural form of **magister** is **magistrī**.

Ancient Rome being a polytheistic society, Latin allows for the possibility of plural gods. There are also several different forms for the Nominative plural—**deī, dī, diī**.

Deus with a capital **D** refers to the God of monotheistic traditions such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

The Goddess cults of the ancient world were also monotheistic, believing in a divine feminine presence, **Bona Dea** (the Good Goddess) who created and nurtures the earth.

Dominus with a capital **D** is the Lord, whether referring to God himself or Jesus of Nazareth.

The Vocative Case

In Shakespeare's *Tragedy of Julius Caesar*, the dying dictator looks at his son-in-law Mārcus Iūnius Brūtus, who has applied the last dagger thrust, and says his final words:

> ***Et tū, Brūte?*** *Then fall Caesar!*

Brūte is the form of address for **Brūtus**. Latin uses the *Vocative case* for the person or thing addressed—*i.e.*, spoken to. Latin has special forms of address for certain classes of nouns; for all others, the Vocative form looks just like the equivalent Nominative.

- For Declension II nouns ending in **-ius** or **-eus**, change the final three letters to **-ī**: **Tullī, Porcī, fīlī, dī**.

- For Declension II nouns ending in **-us** (but not **-ius** or **-eus**), change the **-us** to **-e**: **Aule, Decime, domine, dīscipule**.
  NOTE: Gnaeus is not an **-eus** noun because of the diphthong **ae**. Its Vocative singular is **Gnaee**.

- These rules also hold true for adjectives: use **Rōmāne** when addressing one Roman man, boy, or other masculine noun.

For all other nouns, whether common or proper, the Vocative forms are identical to the Nominative forms!

- Declension I: **Tullia, Porcia, fēmina, fīlia, agricola**.

- Declension II **-r/-er** nouns: **vir, puer, magister**.

- Plural forms in any declension: **Tulliī, Porciī, puerī, puellae, dīscipulī, dīscipulae**.

> So to call Brutus by his full name: **Mārce Iūnī Brūte**.
>
> For Caesar: **Gāī Iūlī Caesar**.
>
> For Caesar's daughter: **Iūlia**.
>
> For all the members of Octavius's family as a group: **Octāviī**.

One helpful guideline: The form of address seldom appears first in a sentence, and is often seen after the interjection **ō**.

> **Vir, ō Tīte Līvī, nōn Rōmānus est.** *The man is not a Roman, Titus Livy.*
>
> **Ubi, ō Calpurniī, est fīlia?** *Calpurnius family, where is (your) daughter?*

Exercise II: Call Them by Name

Change each Nominative form below to Vocative. Some of the forms will undergo no change at all. You can add the **ō!** if you feel so inclined.

1. Lūcius
2. Publius
3. Quīntus
4. Sextus
5. Septimus
6. Tītus
7. Tiberius
8. Gnaeus
9. familia
10. magistrī
11. deus
12. deī
13. domina
14. scrībae
15. poēta
16. poētae
17. Līvius
18. Līvia
19. vir Rōmānus
20. incōlae Rōmānī

Some English Derivatives

agricola: agriculture, agricultural (indirectly)

deus/-a: deity

discipulus: disciple

fīlius/-a: filial, affiliate, affiliation

magister/-tra: master, mister, magistrate

nauta: nautical, astronaut, aeronaut

pīrāta: piracy, piratical

poēta: poetry, poetic

III. Conjugating Irregular Verbs

This Latin textbook is irregular, to say the least. Therefore, it is appropriate that we introduce verbs with some that are considered irregular. We are taking this approach because, after mastering the conjugation of irregular verbs, the regular verbs seem that much easier. It just so happens that some of the most commonly used verbs in Latin, as in several other European languages, are irregular.

The word *conjugate* is derived from a Latin verb meaning *join together*. Conjugation is the joining together of a stem and an ending, sometimes with some other parts thrown in.

As noted in the Introduction, most Latin verbs can be conjugated in six tenses, two voices, and three moods. One of the moods, the *imperative*, has only a few conjugated forms in it. Ignoring the imperative mood, each combination of tense-voice-mood combination has six forms. Thus, a Latin verb might take 120 forms or more. (The *subjunctive* mood has only four of the six tenses.)

We are *not* going to learn all those forms right away.

1st Singular (I verb)	Infinitive (to verb)	Basic Meaning
sum	**esse**	*be*
possum	**posse**	*be able*
eō	**īre**	*go*
fīō	**fierī**	*become, be made*
volō	**velle**	*want, wish*
nōlō	**nōlle**	*not want, refuse*

To spice things up, let's add a few common adverbs that deal with places and times.

Latin	English
hīc	*here, in this place*
ibi	*there, in that place*
quō?	*whither, to what place*
ubīque	*everywhere*
nunc	*now, at this time*
quandō?	*when*
semper	*always*
tum	*then, at that time*

Personal Endings

For five of the six tenses in the active voice, Latin uses these endings to represent different subjects of a verb. The passive voice has a different set of endings.

Person & Number	Subject	Personal Ending
1st singular	*I*	**-ō** (sometimes **-m**)
2nd singular	*you* (s.)	**-s**
3rd singular	*he, she, it,* any other singular subject	**-t**
1st plural	*we*	**-mus**
2nd plural	*you* (pl.)/*y'all*	**-tis**
3rd plural	*they*, any other plural subject	**-nt**

All the verbs in this lesson use the regular personal endings. The irregularities are in their stems.

Verb Stems

In the present tense, we add the personal endings to a verb's *present stem*. With regular verbs, the rule for finding the present stem is fairly simple: find its infinitive, and then remove the last two letters (**-re**)—or the last three in the case of some verbs.

The verbs in this lesson do not follow the rules, which is why they are called *irregular*. Their infinitives mostly don't even look like the infinitives of the regular verbs. So students must memorize their conjugations. The present tense is where most of the weirdness happens; beyond that, their conjugations look quite normal.

Irregular Conjugations

To Be and To Be Able

The verb **esse**, *to be*, has two present stems: **su-** and **es-**. The second of these stems follows the "infinitive minus 2" rule. The first has a historical explanation that is too complicated to go into here.

The verb **posse** has a prefix, **pot-**, which carries the meaning of *able* or *powerful*. In the conjugation table below, note how the prefix assimilates with the stem, changing to **pos-** before the letter **s**.

Person	*esse (to be)* Singular	*esse (to be)* Plural	*posse (to be able)* Singular	*posse (to be able)* Plural
1st	**sum** (*I am*)	**sumus** (*we are*)	**possum** (*I can*)	**possumus** (*we can*)
2nd	**es** (*you are*)	**estis** (*y'all are*)	**potes** (*you can*)	**potestis** (*y'all can*)
3rd	**est** (*he/she/it is*)	**sunt** (*they are*)	**potest** (*he/she/it can*)	**possunt** (*they can*)

Also worth noting: Forms of **posse** are almost always seen with another verb in its infinitive form, either expressed or understood. The infinitives in the example below are underlined.

Fēmina <u>esse</u> potes.	*You can <u>be</u> (are able <u>to be</u>) a woman.*

Practice these conjugations aloud. Remember the rules of accentuation for words of three or more syllables:

- never on the last syllable

- on the second-to-last syllable if the vowel is long, a diphthong, or preceding two consecutive consonants)

- on the third-to-last otherwise.

Pronunciation Note: In **possumus** and **possunt**, the accent is on **pos-**; in **potestis**, it is on the **-es-**.

To Go and To Become

The verb **īre** combines with a large number of prefixes, mostly derived from prepositions, to specify which direction one is going. We find a form of **fierī** in a cryptic Latin motto in Larry McMurtry's *Lonesome Dove*: **Uva uvae vivendō fit** (*A grape becomes a bunch of grapes by living—*think about it). As the old rancher says, "It's a motto. It just says itself."

	īre (to go)		*fierī (to become)*	
Person	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
1st	e**ō** (*I go*)	**ī**mus (*we go*)	fi**ō** (*I become*)	fī**mus** (*we become*)
2nd	**ī**s (*you go*)	**ī**tis (*y'all go*)	fī**s** (*you become*)	fī**tis** (*y'all become*)
3rd	i**t** (*he/she/it goes*)	eu**nt** (*they go*)	fi**t** (*he/she/it becomes*)	fiu**nt** (*they become*)

This is a good time to note that there are at least three ways to translate the present tense from Latin:

- Present: *I go*

- Present emphatic: *I do go*

- Present progressive: *I am going*

As a yes/no question, **Euntne?** can be translated *Do they go?* or *Are they going?* No modern English-speaker outside of a poetry book would ask, *Go they?*

To Want and To Want Not

The verb **nōlle** is a mash-up of the prefix **ne-** (*not*) and **velle**. Its present tense conjugation is a mess, and it isn't even complete: Three of its forms are just **nōn** with forms of **velle**.

There's an even odder verb, **mālle**, meaning *prefer*, that we will save for much later.

In the table below, for spatial considerations, we will use *refuse* as the meaning for **nōlle**.

Person	velle (to want)		nōlle (to refuse)	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
1st	**volō** (*I want*)	**volumus** (*we want*)	**nōlō** (*I refuse*)	**nōlumus** (*we refuse*)
2nd	**vīs** (*you want*)	**vultis** (*y'all want*)	**nōn vīs** (*you refuse*)	**nōn vultis** (*y'all refuse*)
3rd	**vult** (*he/she/it wants*)	**volunt** (*they want*)	**nōn vult** (*he/she/it refuses*)	**nōlunt** (*they refuse*)

Both of these verbs are frequently seen with infinitives of what one wants or refuses to be or do—e.g., **nōlō** <u>contendere</u> (*I do not wish <u>to contest</u> [the charge]*). In the examples below, all the infinitives are <u>underlined</u>.

Rōmam* <u>īre</u> volō.	*I want <u>to go</u> to Rome.*
Hīc <u>esse</u> nōlunt.	*They don't want <u>to be</u> here.*

* **Rōmam** is Latin's peculiar way of saying *to Rome*. Normally, Latin uses the preposition **ad** for motion *toward* a place, but not when the place is a large city.

Exercise III: Latin to English

Translate these short Latin sentences into English. There may be more than one correct answer for each, especially given that there are three ways to translate the present tense.

1. Ubi es, Gnaee Pompeī?
2. Quid tum fītis, ō puellae?
3. Nōn sumus Iūliī.
4. Quō vultis nunc īre?
5. Aulus potest vir fierī.
6. Ubīque sunt puerī!
7. Mārcus Sextusque ibi esse nōn possunt.
8. Rōmam semper īmus.
9. Rōmae* esse vult.
10. Quandō vīs Rōmānus fierī?

* **Rōmae** is Latin's peculiar way of saying *in Rome*. Normally, Latin uses the preposition **in** for location *in* or *on* a place, but not when the place is a large city.

Some English Derivatives

<u>**fiĕrī:**</u> fiat (which is the subjunctive equivalent of **fit**, meaning *let it be done*)

<u>**ibi:**</u> alibi

<u>**īre:**</u> circuit, exit, obituary

<u>**ubīque:**</u> ubiquitous

<u>**velle:**</u> benevolent, malevolent, volition

IV. Conjugation I Verbs (-āre)

Latin usually requires fewer words to get ideas across than modern European languages. One cool thing about Latin verbs is that a single verb form can be a complete sentence. For example, **ambulō** can mean *I am walking*. The **-ō** part indicates *I*; the **ambul-** part indicates *walk* in the present tense.

In this lesson, we will add a few verbs to our repertoire and practice adding the endings that mean *I, we, you* and anyone or anything else.

1ˢᵗ Singular (I verb)	Infinitive (to verb)	Basic Meaning
ambulō	**ambulāre**	*walk*
clāmō	**clāmāre**	*shout*
errō	**errāre**	*wander, make a mistake*
habitō	**habitāre**	*live, dwell*
lābōrō	**lābōrāre**	*work, suffer*
ōrō	**ōrāre**	*pray, ask; give a persuasive speech*
pugnō	**pugnāre**	*fight*
stō	**stāre**	*stand*

Here are a few farm animals that you might see standing, wandering, working—perhaps even shouting or praying?

Singular	Plural	Gender	English
caper **capra**	**caprī** **caprae**	m. f.	*billy goat* *nanny goat*
equus **equa**	**equī** **equae**	m. f.	*horse* *mare*
taurus	**taurī**	m.	*bull*
vacca	**vaccae**	f.	*cow*

Vocabulary Notes

<u>**Nouns:**</u> As you can see from the list of nouns, some animals in Latin have masculine and feminine forms that share a stem; others have entirely separate words for male and female. The Declension III noun **bōs** (plural **bōvēs**) is the more general term for *cattle*.

<u>**Verbs:**</u> These verbs all belong to the First Conjugation in Latin, which we will call Conjugation I. The **-āre** at the end of the infinitive indicates that a verb belongs to this conjugation. Not all Conjugation I verbs have that same termination, but the great majority do.

Conjugation: Present Tense

Deep into their Golden Years, former Latin students remember how to conjugate **-āre** verbs, even if they remember nothing else from Latin class. All the verbs in this lesson are from Conjugation I; thus, they follow the standard pattern for adding *personal endings*:

1. The first form in the table is the 1st-person singular: *I verb*.

2. For the others, first find the *infinitive* (**-āre**) form.

3. Drop the final **-re** to form the *present stem*.

4. Add the endings that we learned in Lesson II: **-s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt**.

5. For the 3rd-person forms, shorten the **a** before **-t** and **-nt**.

Here then is the conjugation of **ambulāre** in the present tense (active voice and indicative mood):

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	**ambulō** (*I walk*)	**ambulāmus** (*we walk*)
2nd	**ambulās** (*you walk*)	**ambulātis** (*y'all walk*)
3rd	**ambulat** (*he/she/it walks*)	**ambulant** (*they walk*)

Practice conjugating the remaining verbs in the lesson in the present tense: **clāmō, errō, habitō, lābōrō, ōrō, pugnō, stō**.

Exercise IV: Make the Change

Make the requested change to each form, keeping everything else the same. We have included some of the irregular verbs from Lesson III.

1. **clāmās** to plural

2. **ōrāmus** to 3rd person

3. **lābōrō** to plural

4. **errant** to singular

5. **vult** to 2nd person

6. **stātis** to 1st person

7. **fiō** to 2nd-person plural

8. **Equī possunt** to singular

9. **Vacca habitat** to plural

10. **Caper pugnat** to plural

Some English Derivatives

ambulāre: ambulatory, perambulate/-or

clāmāre: claim, declamation, exclamation, proclamation

caper/capra: capiricious, caprine, cabrito (from Spanish, of course)

equus/-a: equine, equestrian

errāre: errant

fīlius/-a: filial, affiliate, affiliation

habitāre: inhabit, habitable, habitation, cohabitation

lābōrāre: collaborate, elaborate, laboratory

ōrāre: orate, oration, peroration, orator, oratory

pugnāre: impugn, repugnant

stāre: stable, stability, status, stature, instant, extant, circumstance

taurus: taurine

vacca: vaccine

V. Ubi Est?

Here are some nouns to serve as the locations for our actions, as well as a preposition.

Singular	*Plural*	*Gender*	*English*
ager	**agrī**	m.	*field* (for farming)
campus	**campī**	m.	*field, plain, battlefield*
casa	**casae**	f.	*cottage, hut*
īnsula	**īnsulae**	f.	*island; apartment house*
Ītalia	**Ītaliae**	f.	*Italy*
liber	**librī**	m.	*book*
lūdus	**lūdī**	m.	*game, school*
prōvincia	**prōvinciae**	f.	*province*
Rōma	**Rōmae**	f.	*Rome*
terra	**terrae**	f.	*land, earth, country*
via	**viae**	f.	*road, way*
vīlla	**vīllae**	f.	*farmhouse, manor*
vīta	**vītae**	f.	*life*

in	*in, on; into, onto; against*

Vocabulary Notes

ager, campus: The difference in meaning between **ager** and **campus** is one of use: An **ager** is used in **agrī cultūra** (farming), while a **campus** is uncultivated or used for livestock. The **Campus Mārtius** (*Field of Mars*), a military training ground just outside the northwest walls of the city, is the most famous field in ancient Rome.

lūdus: The famous **lūdī Rōmānī** were very popular, very costly to stage, and usually very bloody. The **Lūdī Olympicī** of Greece could also get violent, but they did not involve fights to death with sharp blades. As for the *school* translation, the ancients thought of learning as a leisure activity.

Latin used another word, **schola**, borrowed from a Greek word for *leisure time*, to mean a place for learning, a time for learning, a student body, or a school of thought in the philosophical world. It connotes a more advanced level of learning than **lūdus**.

īnsula: An **īnsula** is either (a) land entirely surrounded by water or (b) a dwelling entirely or mostly surrounded by other dwellings (which is well <u>insulat</u>ed). A **paenīnsula**, meaning *almost island*, is surrounded by water on all side but one—like **Ītalia**.

via: Ancient Roman civilization is known for its feats of engineering and construction, particularly the building of roads, some of which are still in use today. The most famous Roman road is the **Via Appia** (Appian Way) built to carry travelers and goods between Rome and the east-facing port of Brundusium in Apulia, southeastern Italy.

ager, liber: Lastly, notice how the **e** disappears from **ager** and **liber** when forming the plural, just as it does in **magister**. Their stems are, respectively, **agr-, libr-,** and **magistr-**. This "fleeting **e**" phenomenon occurs with most **-er** nouns (and adjectives, as you will eventually see), but by no means all; **puer** keeps the **e** and becomes **puerī** in the plural.

The Ablative Case: Place Where

When the preposition **in** means *in* or *on*, the object of that preposition takes a different ending. This ending expresses the *place where* someone or something is or happens. Place where is one of many functions of the *Ablative case*.

For the **-a** nouns, lengthen the final vowel to **-ā** (singular objects only) to make their Ablative forms.

in Ītaliā	*in Italy*
in īnsulā	*in/on the island* or *in the apartment house*
in terrā	*in/on the land* or *in the country*

For the **-r/-er** and **-us/-ius** nouns, add **-ō** to their stems.

in agrō	*in the field*
in campō	*on the plain/battlefield*
in lūdō	*in the game/school*

The Ablative plural ending for *almost* all nouns in these categories is **-īs**: **in īnsulīs, in agrīs,** *etc.* We will explore the exceptions in a later lesson.

The Big City Exception: There is one notable exception to this rule: As we noted in a previous lesson, for certain places like large cities, Latin uses a different form without the preposition. To say *in Rome*, just use the form **Rōmae**.

Exercise V: Pattern Practice

Form as many grammatically correct and sensible Latin sentences as you can using combinations of the words and phrases in columns A, B, and C of the table below.

You can match *Antony* with either *is* or *is not*, or any other singular form in column B, plus just about any phrase in column C. But it would not make much sense to say that Rome lives in the cottage or is walking in the apartment house (not that you couldn't *try* to assemble such a sentence).

NOTE: When you have chosen a subject, verb, and place where, remember that you can arrange them in whichever order you choose; usually the part you wish to emphasize is placed first.

Here are two examples:

Līvia in viā ambulat.	*Livia is walking in/on the road.*
Rōmae pugnāmus.	*We fight in Rome.*

A (subjects)	B (verbs)	C (places where)
Antony	is	in the cottage
Quintus Caelius	are	in the apartment house
Livia	is not	in the country
the girls	are not	in the provinces
the Roman families	is walking	on the road
Calpurnia and Porcia	are working	in the farmhouse
Rome	lives	in Italy
Publius	fight	in Rome
the boys	does stand	on the plains
we	do wander, don't they?	here
I	cannot live	there
you	do not want to shout	where?

Some English Derivatives

ager: agrarian

campus: campus

īnsula: insular, insulate, isolate, peninsula

Ītalia: italic(-ize)

liber: library

lūdus: ludicrous

prōvincia: province, provincial, Provence, Provcençal

Rōma: romance, romantic

terra: terrain, terrestrial, inter (as in *bury*)

via: deviate/-ant, obviate

vīlla: villain, village

VI. Transitive Verbs and Direct Objects

As with Lesson IV, the verbs in this list are classified as Conjugation I (**-āre**). Unlike Lesson IV, in which the verbs are *intransitive*, this batch is full of *transitive* verbs, referring to actions performed upon someone or something.

1st Singular	*Infinitive*	*Basic Meaning*
adōrō	**adōrāre**	*worship, pray to*
amō	**amāre**	*love, like*
iuvō	**iuvāre**	*help*
laudō	**laudāre**	*praise*
līberō	**līberāre**	*free, set free*
occupō	**occupāre**	*seize*
parō	**parāre**	*prepare*
portō	**portāre**	*carry*
salūtō	**salūtāre**	*greet*
servō	**servāre**	*keep, save, guard*
spectō	**spectāre**	*watch, look at*
vocō	**vocāre**	*call*

Here is a different form of the interrogative pronoun **quis?** that we introduced at the beginning of this unit. Use **quis?** when the answer to the question is the *subject* of a verb; use **quem** when the answer is the *direct object* of a verb.

Latin	*English*
quem?	*whom?*

The direct object form of **quid?** is the same as the Nominative (subject) form.

Quem amās?	*Whom do you love?*
Quid portātis?	*What are y'all carrying?*

Vocabulary Notes

adōrō: This verb is an example of how learning Latin can increase and improve one's English vocabulary dramatically! The verb **adōrō** combines a prefix (**ad-**, meaning *toward*) and a root (**ōrō**, meaning *pray*) to create a new verb. The prefix and the root verb have meanings of their own; when combined, the result has a meaning that is easily predictable...or not.

Latin has thousands such combinations; English has adopted and adapted a large percentage of those. We can combine the verbs **parō, portō, servō, spectō,** and **vocō** with a variety of prefixes to create dozens of new verbs. Then those verbs take on suffixes and be turned into nouns and adjectives. We will start compiling a list of such verbs in later lessons.

Direct Objects

When used in sentences, transitive verbs like the ones in this lesson usually have direct objects, either expressed or understood. The verb form **lābōrat** can be a sentence in itself; **servat** cannot, really, because one must *guard*/*keep*/*save* someone or something. Some verbs, including some of the verbs in the lesson, can be used either transitively or intransitively.

One of the most basic sentence patterns in any language is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO). When the subject performs the action of the verb directly upon a person, place, or thing, that person, place, or thing is called the *direct object*.

The case for direct objects in Latin (and othert languages) is the *Accusative*. For now, we will learn just the singular forms for the Accusative case for Declensions I and II; plural forms will be introduced in the next lesson.

Declension I

Declension I nouns that serve as singular direct objects take the **-am** ending.

Iūlia Calpurniam vocat.	*Julia calls Calpurnia.*
Scrībam puella laudat.	*The girl praises the scribe.*
Amatne puer familiam?	*Does the boy love the/his family?*

Declension II

For Declension II, the Accusative singular ending is **-um**.

Flāvia Calpurnium iuvat.	*Flavia helps Calpurnius.*
Agrum puella spectat.	*The girl looks at the field.*
Ubi servat puer equum?	*Where does the boy keep the/his horse?*

Word Order

Because Latin word order is flexible, we can place the direct object before the subject. In the examples above, the endings tell you *who* or *what* calls, praises, or likes *whom* or *what*.

Practice scrambling the sample sentences above. **Vocat Iūlia Calpurniam** means the same as **Iūlia Calpurniam vocat**; the only difference is in the emphasis. If you put the verb first, you are emphasizing it: *Julia <u>calls</u>/<u>does call/is calling</u> Calpurnia.* Put the direct object first to emphasize it: <u>**Quem Iūlia vocat?**</u> <u>**Calpurniam**</u> **vocat Iūlia.**

Exercise VI: Subject, Verb, Direct Object

The sentences below are short and simple, but some of them can be translated multiple ways. (1) Translate them in every way you can think of. (2) Then change them to Latin questions that ask *yes/no.* The first one is done for you.

1. Prōviniciam occupāmus. (*We seize the province.*/**Occupāmusne prōvinciam?**)

2. Puerī viam parant.

3. Quīntus Porcius fēminam (*[his] wife*) salūtat.

4. Britānniam līberātis, ō virī.

5. Puerum, ō Antōnia, semper iuvō.

6. Iūlia Flāviaque Tulliam vocant.

7. Vīllam spectās.

8. Līviam nōn adōrāmus.

9. Virī Iūnium amant.

As a bonus exercise, splice in a prepositional phrase for each sentence to show place where—*e.g.*, **Prōvinciam in Ītaliā occupāmus.**

Some English Derivatives

The lists of verb roots with prefixes implies that their *-ance* and *-ation* English noun forms, as well as the *-able* adjective forms, are also derivatives: *e.g.*, deportation, convocation, observance, respectable.

adōrāre: adore, adorable

amāre: amatory

iuvāre: adjutant

laudāre: laud, laudation, laudatory

līberāre: liberate/-ation, deliver

occupāre: occupy, occupation, preoccupy, preoccupation

parāre: prepare, compare, repair

portāre: porter, portable, comport, deport, export, import, report, support, transport

salūtāre: salute, salutatory, salutatorian

servāre: conserve, deserve, observe, preserve, reserve

spectāre: spectacle, spectacular, circumspect, expect, inspect, respect, suspect

vocāre: vocation, avocation, convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke

VII. Conjugation II Verbs (-ēre)

Can you tell which verbs in this list are transitive, which are not, and which can go either way? Remember, if a verb refers to an action performed on someone or something (a direct object), then it is transitive.

1st Singular (I verb)	*Infinitive (to verb)*	*Basic Meaning*
doceō	**docēre**	*teach*
habeō	**habēre**	*have, hold*
iaceō	**iacēre**	*lie (in place)*
maneō	**manēre**	*stay, remain*
moneō	**monēre**	*warn, advise*
prohibeō	**prohibēre**	*prevent, stop*
rīdeō	**ridēre**	*laugh, laugh at*
sedeō	**sedēre**	*sit*
teneō	**tenēre**	*hold, have*
terreō	**terrēre**	*frighten*
timeō	**timēre**	*fear, be afraid of*
videō	**vidēre**	*see*

Vocabulary Notes

To answer the question posed above, the intransitive verbs in this list are **iaceō, maneō,** and **sedeō**. All the others are transitive. The verbs that straddle the line are **rīdeō** and **timeō**: Without a direct object, they mean just *I laugh* and *I'm afraid*; *I laugh at* and *I'm afraid of* with a direct object.

habeō, teneō: Generally, the former refers to a more permanent possession. Neither verb takes infinitives for an expression like *I have to verb*.

doceō, prohibeō: The verbs **doceō** and **prohibeō** can take both a direct object and infinitive. In fact, **doceō** is frequently seen with *two* direct objects: for what one teaches and whom one teaches. The infinitive with **prohibeō** is better translated as *from verbing* than *to verb*.

Fīlium pugnāre doceō.	*I am teaching my son (how) to fight.*
Fīlium pugnāre prohibeō.	*I am preventing my son from fighting.*

iaceō, sedeō: An additional note about **iaceō**: It means *lie* in reference to someone or something already lying in place. Latin has a different verb for *lie down*. Similarly, **stō** means *stand* as someone or something already in a standing position; Latin has a different verb for *stand up*. **sedeō**, however, can mean both *sit* and *sit down*.

Conjugation II in the Present Tense

This conjugation may be a bit easier than the Conjugation I, because it keeps the **e/ē** all the way through. Use long **ē** before any ending containing an **s**, short **e** before the others.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	**habeō** (*I have*)	**habēmus** (*we have*)
2nd	**habēs** (*you have*)	**habētis** (*y'all have*)
3rd	**habet** (*he/she/it has*)	**habent** (*they have*)

All verbs with **-eō** and **-ēre** in the *I* and *to* forms, respectively, fall under this conjugation. As with Conjugation I, form their stems by dropping the final **-re** from the infinitive form.

Practice conjugating the other verbs from this lesson: **doceō, iaceō, maneō, moneō, prohibeō, rīdeō, sedeō, terreō, timeō,** and **videō**.

Accusative Plural

The endings for plural direct objects in Latin are as follows:

- Declension I: **-ās**

- Declension II non-neuter: **-ōs**

As we shall see in an upcoming lesson, all neuter nouns (with a few exceptions) have **-a** as their Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative plural endings.

This is a good time to review all the endings for cases of noun that we have covered so far. Each case in the table below is accompanied by one or more functions associated with it.

Case	Declension I		Declension II (non-neuter)	
Nominative Subject or Complement	-a	-ae	-r/-us/-ius	-ī
Vocative Direct Addressee	-a	-a	-r/-e/-ī	-ī
Accusative Direct Object	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs
Ablative Place Where	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs

Equum vīllamque habeō.	*I have a horse and a farmhouse.*
Equōs vīllāsque habēmus.	*We have horses and farmhouses.*

Exercise VII: Questions & Answers, English to Latin

The question-answer pairs below contain subjects, direct addressees, direct objects, and locations. Translate them into Latin, paying particular attention to the endings. (**NOTE:** We have slipped in some Accusative forms of personal pronouns, already translated for you in parentheses.)

1. *Decimus, whom do you (s.) see?*

   I see Porcia and Marcus Iunius.

2. *Where are the bulls sitting?*

   They are sitting in the plain.

3. *Boys, do y'all have books in the cottage?*

   The books are not in the cottage but in the field.

4. *What is lying on the island?*

   The horses are lying there.

5. *Do the cows frighten you (**vōs**), girls?*

   We are afraid not of the cows but of the goats.

6. *When do we laugh in school?*

   We always laugh in school.

7. *Can you (s.) help Porcia in the farmhouse?*

   I can, but I don't want to help.

8. *Do y'all want to stand in the roads?*

   We want to walk on the road to Rome.

9. *Who prevents you (**tē**) from warning the sailors?*

   The pirates are preventing me (**mē**).

10. *Can't I teach (my) sons to love the land?*

    You can teach (your) sons and daughters.

Some English Derivatives

Some of the verbs introduced in this lesson undergo internal stem changes when prefixes are attached, as well as some evolutionary changes when passed into English through Medieval French (*e.g.*, **-ten** becoming *-tain*).

docēre: docent, doctrine, indoctrinate

habēre: habit, exhibit

iacēre: adjacent

manēre: remain

monēre: monitor, admonish/-ition, premonition

prōhibēre: prohibit/-ition/-itive

ridēre: deride, ridicule

sedēre: sedentary, sessile, preside, reside

tenēre: attain, contain, detain, maintain, pertain, retain, sustain, sustinence

terrēre: deter, terrify

timēre: timid

vidēre: vision, visible, advise, devise, revise, provide, provision, invidious

VIII. Place Whence and Place Whither

This list contains a mixture of Conjugations I and II, with verbs that indicate motion. There is also a verb that looks at first like a rerun from Lesson III...until you see its infinitive.

1st Singular (I verb)	*Infinitive (to verb)*	*Basic Meaning*
equitō	**equitāre**	*ride a horse*
moveō	**movēre**	*move*
natō	**natāre**	*swim, float*
nāvigō	**nāvigāre**	*sail*
saltō	**saltāre**	*leap, dance*
volō	**volāre**	*fly*

Here are a few nouns referring to places toward which or or away from which one can go:

Singular	*Plural*	*Gender*	*English*
aqua	**aquae**	f.	*water*
culīna	**culīnae**	f.	*kitchen*
fundus	**fundī**	m.	*farm, estate, bottomland*
mūrus	**mūrī**	m.	*wall*
taberna	**tabernae**	f.	*shop, tavern, inn*
vīcus	**vīcī**	m.	*village*

Now we will add two prepositions to triple the number of prepositions learned thus far. These two, which are basically antonyms, are good to introduce together.

Latin	*English*
ā, ab (+ Ablative)	*from, away from*
ad (+Accusative)	*to, toward, for the purpose of*

Vocabulary Notes

Verbs: First, the proverbial **elephās** in the room: **volō-volāre** vs. **volō-velle**. English-speakers know that English has hundreds of words with vastly different meanings and identical spellings—words such as *fly, plane,* and *plain* just for starters. Latin has some words like that as well, but considerably fewer than English. Be that as it may, **Volō volāre** is a complete sentence in Latin (*I wish to fly*).

All the verbs in the list are verbs of motion, like **eō-īre** and **ambulō-ambulāre**. In this lesson, we will learn how to *ride, move, swim, sail, leap,* or *fly* <u>to</u> places other than **Rōmam**.

The verb **moveō-movēre** can be both transitive and intransitive, just as in English. One can move (oneself) in a certain direction or move *something* that way.

<u>**Nouns:**</u> The basic meaning of **taberna** is a stall in the **forum** or marketplace. **Tabernae** come in a variety of sizes, selling nearly everything that one could sell, including refreshments like a cup of wine (**vīnum**).

The noun **mūrus** refers to the walls of an individual building and the walls built around a town or city to protect it from invaders.

Ablative Case—Place from Which

The *ab-* in **Ablative** is a prefix that means *away* or *away from* in both Latin and English. The preposition **ā/ab** always takes objects in the Ablative case; it also serves as a prefix meaning *away*, as found in the word *ablative*.

Generally, Latin puts **ab** before nouns or adjectives beginning with a vowel or **h**, **ā** before objects beginning with any other consonant. There is nothing wrong with using **ab** before all objects, but an ancient Roman might giggle at it.

Ā fundō nāvigāmus.	*We are sailing away from the farm.*
Ab aquā movent.	*They are moving away from the water.*

We will introduce other prepositions that indicate place from which in a later lesson.

Accusative Case—Place to Which

Unlike **in**, the preposition **ad** takes objects exclusively in the Accusative case. In fact, the *ac-* in *accusative* is a modified form of **ad**, similar to the prefix in **adōrō**.

Objects of **ad** perform the function of *place to which*, one of the uses of the Accusative case. The same is true of **in** when it means *into, onto,* or *against* (as with a legal case).

Ad campōs equitāmus.	*We ride to(ward) the (battle)fields.*
Virī in culīnam movent.	*The men are moving into the kitchen.*

Compare that second example with the sentence **Virī in culīnā movent**. One letter makes the difference between *in* and *into* the kitchen. With the Ablative of place where, the men start the sentence already in the kitchen and remain there; with Accusative, they start the sentence outside the kitchen and end up in it.

<u>**NOTE:**</u> In the present tense, the appearance of **ad** does not guarantee that those who move make it all the way to the Accusative destination. It merely means that there is motion in progress *toward* or *in the direction of* that destination.

We will introduce other prepositions that indicate place to which in a later lesson.

Exercise VIII: Change the Numbers

For all the nouns and verbs in these sentences, change all singular forms to plural and plural to singular, keeping everything else the same. Then translate the resulting sentences into English.

Can you spot the two infinitive forms in the sentences? Remember that infinitives are neither singular nor plural; do not try to change them.

CAUTION: By now you know that there are both noun forms and verb forms that end similarly. Before changing the form, know whether you are dealing with a noun or a verb.

1. Nāvigātisne ab īnsulīs?
2. Ad vīcum natō.
3. Equī, dīscipulī, volāre nōn possunt.
4. Dominus ad mūrum equitat.
5. Capram ā culīnā moveō.
6. Puellae in vīcīs saltāre volunt.
7. Quandō, fīlia, in tabernam ambulās?
8. Puerī in fundīs puellās salūtant.

Some English Derivatives

In Volume IV, we will explore how Latin verbs have multiple stems. The most significant of these for building vocabulary are the present stem and the perfect passive stem. We combine these stems with prefixes to make a lot of English words. The two combining stems for **movēre** are **movē-** and **mōt-**.

culīna: culinary

equitāre: equitation

fundus: fund, found, foundation

movēre: move, remove, remote, commotion, demote, emote, promote

mūrus: mural, immure

natāre: natatorium

nāvigāre: navigate/-ation, circumnavigat/-ation

saltāre: saltation, assault

taberna: tavern, tabernacle

vīcus: vicinity, -wich/-wick (in names of English towns)

volāre: volatile

IX. Adjectives

At last, we will add some more adjectives to our repertoire. This first set consists of six pairs of opposites (if you consider *mine* and *yours* to be opposites). The ***Masculine*** column is listed first because that is how Latin dictionaries have catalogued adjectives for centuries. We also have the demonyms for people and things found in **Ītalia, Lātium,** and **Rōma**.

We have added a column for the neuter gender in preparation for the neuter nouns you will learn soon.

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	English
bonus	**bona**	**bonum**	*good*
laetus	**laeta**	**laetum**	*happy*
magnus	**magna**	**magnum**	*large, great*
malus	**mala**	**malum**	*bad, evil*
meus	**mea**	**meum**	*my, mine*
miser	**misera**	**miserum**	*sad, poor, wretched*
multus **multī**	**multa** **multae**	**multum** **multa**	*much* (for mass nouns) *many* (for count nouns)
noster	**nostra**	**nostrum**	*our, ours*
parvus	**parva**	**parvum**	*small*
paucī	**paucae**	**pauca**	*few, a few* (pl. only)
tuus	**tua**	**tuum**	*your/yours (thy/thine)*
vester	**vestra**	**vestrum**	*your/yours (y'all's)*
Ītalus	**Ītala**	**Ītalum**	*Italian*
Lātīnus	**Lātīna**	**Lātīnum**	*Latin (from Lazio)*
Rōmānus	**Rōmāna**	**Rōmānum**	*Roman*

Vocabulary Notes

The purpose of adjectives is to *modify* nouns. The term *modify* is a bit more general than just saying *describe*. In Latin, as in English, adjectives may stand on their own, without a noun nearby. This is what we call the *substantive* use of an adjective. We will explore this later in the lesson.

Adjectives may appear either before or after their nouns; however, the standard practice is to place adjectives after their nouns: **puer Rōmānus, casa nostra**. The main exception is for adjectives that reflect size or quantity—*e.g.*, **magnus, parvus, multī, paucī**.

The disappearing e: What's the story with the **-er** adjectives, with the **e** disappearing between **noster** and **nostra** but not between **miser** and **misera**? The so-called "fleeting e" is a phenomenon of several European languages in which **e** is a weak vowel. (In Latin, short **e** is weak, but long **ē** is strong.)

To help remember which adjectives lose the **e**, consider this rule:

- If there is a consonant or pair of consonants preceding the **e** that can combine with **r** to begin a word, drop the **e**. In Latin, those consonants are **b, c, ch, d, f, g, p, st,** and **t**. (**NOTE:** There are some exceptions to this rule.)

- Keep the **e** after **l, m, n, s, v,** a vowel, or **t** preceded by any consonant other than **s**.

This also applies to **-er** nouns: **ager, agrī; caper, caprī; magister, magistrī;** but **puer, puerī**.

Agreeable Adjectives

Adjectives must agree with their nouns in three dimensions: **case, number,** *and* **gender***.* This includes when the adjective is used as a subject complement, as in these examples:

Suntne deae laetae?	*Are the goddesses happy?*
Magnī sunt taurī.	*The bulls are large.*

Now let's match up some adjectives from this lesson with feminine and masculine nouns.

	Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
Nominative	puella bona	puellae bonae	magnus vir	magnī virī
Vocative	puella bona	puellae bonae	magne vir	magnī virī
Accusative	puellam bonam	puellās bonās	magnum virum	magnōs virōs
Ablative	puellā bonā	puellīs bonīs	magnō virō	magnīs virīs

As you know, Latin has some masculine nouns in Declension I. In order to agree with those nouns, the adjectives that modify them must take Declension II masculine endings.

	Singular	*Plural*
Nominative	scrība meus	scrībae meī
Vocative	scrība mī	scrībae meī
Accusative	scrībam meum	scrībās meōs
Ablative	scrībā meō	scrībīs meīs

We will add the third gender, neuter, to the declension tables beginning in Lesson X, in which we introduce neuter nouns of Declension II.

Adjectival Oddities

Latin adjectives follow some rules that may seem odd from an English speaker's perspective.

It's Understood

The possessive adjectives can be left out when the possessor is also the subject. That adjective is said to be *understood—i.e.*, implicit, and therefore unnecessary.

Fīliam amō.	*I love (my) daughter.*
Amāsne fīliam?	*Do you love (your) daughter?*
Amāsne fīliam meam?	*Do you love my daughter?*

Mī

The Vocative singular masculine form of **meus** is simply **mī**. It follows the rule for adjectives and nouns ending in **- ius** or **-eus**: Change those last three letters to an **ī**.

Esne laetus, mī fīlī?	*Are you happy, my son?*

Adjectives without Nouns

Sometimes an adjective appears, often in a plural form, without an explicit noun attached. When that happens, figure out which gender the form represents.

- If masculine, supply *man/men* or *person/people*.

- If feminine, supply *woman/women*.

- If neuter, supply *thing/things*.

<u>**Nostrī**</u> **ad īnsulam nāvigant.**	*Our people are sailing to the island.*
<u>**Bonae**</u> **hīc manēre possunt.**	*The good women can stay here.*
<u>**Pauca**</u> **in casā meā habeō.**	*I have (a) few things in my cottage.*

Two or More Descriptors

How does Latin express a description using two or more adjectives? Since the ancient Romans had no system of punctuation, they frequently used **et** or **-que** between each adjective in a list. The exceptions were with possessive adjectives (**meus, tuus,** etc.) and sometimes with demonyms like **Ītalus**.

Tuum taurum magnum videō.	*I see your big bull.*
Magnum et malum taurum videō.	*I see (a/the) big, bad bull.*
Multōs et magnōs et malōs taurōs vidēmus.	*We see many big, bad bulls.*

Adjectives into Adverbs

For regular adjectives of Declensions I and II, conversion into an adverb is fairly simple: add **-ē** to the stem. The stem is the feminine form (Nominative singular) minus the **-a**. The **-ē** ending is one equivalent of the English *-ly*.

laetē = *happily*	**miserē** = *sadly*
Lātīnē = *in Latin, the Latin way*	**Rōmānē** = *as the Romans do*

However, as we did back in Lesson II, we have some jokers in the deck. Some of the most commonly used adjectives convert to adverbs in their own peculiar ways, like the first one in this table:

Adjective	*Adverb*	*English*
bonus, -a, -um	**bene**	*well*
malus, -a, -um	**male**	*badly*
magnus, -a, -um	**magnōpere**	*greatly, in a big way*
parvus, -a, -um	**paulum**	*a little bit*
multus, -a, -um	**multum**	*a lot*

The adverbial form **magnōpere** modifies adjectives more often than verbs. It has more to do with quantity than quality.

Exercise IX: Sentence Completion and Translation

In each sentence below, fill each blank with a correct ending for each adjective or noun. You may also find an adverb or two lurking here. Then translate the resulting sentence into English.

NOTE: Some blanks may accommodate more than one correct ending.

1. Ubi, ō Calpurnī bon____, iacent agr____ tu____?
2. Equ____ nostr____ in camp____ parv____ videō.
3. Fēmin____ me____ nunc miser____ est.
4. Porcius ad īnsul____ magn____ et laet____ natat.
5. In terr____ mal____ equitāre mangōpere timēmus.
6. Pauc____ puer____ Rōmān____ ad lud____ īre volunt.
7. Habētisne mult____ libr____ in vill____ vestr____?
8. Virī in prōvinci____ Ītal____ ben____ nāvigant.
9. Sunt mult____ lingu____ in terr____ nostr____.

Some English Derivatives

bonus: bonus

laetus: Letitia

magnus: magnify, magnificent

malus: malice, malnutrition, malpractice (many other mal- words)

miser: misery, miserable, commiserate

paucī: paucity

X. Neuter Nouns

This list consists entirely of **-um** nouns—*i.e.*, neuter nouns in Declension II. Like the early songs of Talking Heads, the dominant themes here are buildings and food—including parts of buildings, collections of buildings, and what one drinks with a meal.

Singular	*Plural*	*English*
aedificium	**aedificia**	*building*
ātrium	**ātria**	*atrium, main hall*
caelum	**caela** (or **caelī**)	*sky, heaven*
cubiculum	**cubicula**	*bedroom*
forum	**fora**	*outdoor marketplace, plaza*
frūmentum	**frūmenta**	*grain*
ientāculum	**ientācula**	*breakfast*
oppidum	**oppida**	*town*
ovum	**ova**	*egg*
prandium	**prandia**	*lunch*
templum	**templa**	*temple*
trīclīnium	**trīclīnia**	*dining room*
vīnum	**vīna**	*wine*
Lātium	**Lātia**	*Latium* (modern Lazio, region of Italy where Rome is)

We also have a new form of the interrogative pronoun to introduce.

cuius?	*whose? of whom? of what?*

Vocabulary Notes

The list contains words for three rooms found in a **vīlla** (or...a **domus**, the Latin word for an urban house, a Declension IV noun).

- The **trīclīnium**, is a formal dining area for **cēna** (*supper*), seldom for **ientāculum** or **prandium**. A Roman dining room contained a stone table surrounded by three wooden or stone benches. Each bench held three diners, all reclining on their left elbows (because one ate with one's right hand) on pillows. Servants would remove and replace the tabletops at the end of each. Extravagant dinners might last several hours, with several varieties of **cibus** (*food*) and **vīnum**.

- The **ātrium**, with its open-air design to let in indirect Italian sunlight, was the social center of the house. It might feature some furniture, a small pool or fishpond (**piscīna**), and a catch-basin for rainwater (**complūvium**).

- **Cubicula** were usually small and sparsely decorated, if at all. A **cubiculum** consisted of one or more stone shelves on which to place feather mattresses.

caelum: In Classical Latin, **caelum** is a regular neuter noun whose plural form is **caela**. However, in later Latin, the noun became hybridized so that its plural forms look masculine: **caelī, caelōs**. It even took on a different spelling when referring to the Christian Heaven: **coelī**.

forum: Every city or town of any size in ancient Italy had at least one **forum**; Rome had at least one in each district, including the gigantic **forum Rōmānum**. These were marketplaces for goods, but also for ideas—places where philosophers and politicians might give speeches. Each **forum** would have multiple **tabernae**, or shops, tucked away in their own alcoves, at which shoppers would buy food, drink, or durable goods.

oppidum: The distinguishing feature of an **oppidum** as opposed to a mere **vīcus** (*village*) is defensive walls around it. An **oppidum** can grow into an **urbs** if it attains a level of dominance in its region. Even Rome started as a small town, but within 600 years it grew into *the* City of Mediterranean Europe.

templum: A city like Rome might also have hundreds of **templa** dedicated to the various gods and goddesses. The most famous **templum** in Rome is the Pantheon, a domed structure near the center of the old city, dedicated to all the gods (its name means *of all gods* in Greek).

Neuter Nouns

If a noun appears in the dictionary with an **-um** at the end, it is almost certainly a neuter noun in Declension II.

Here are the rules you need to remember for *all* nouns of the neuter gender in Latin:

1. The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative singular are all identical—e.g., **aedificium**.

2. The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative plural are all identical, always with an **-a** at the end—e.g., **aedificia**.

3. The same rules hold true for neuter forms of adjectives—e.g., **bonum/bona**.

4. The other three cases (Genitive, Dative, and Ablative) follow the regular rules for the declension of the noun or adjective—*i.e.*, in Declension II, the endings for neuter in these three cases are the same as for masculine.

It is a common feature in inflected European languages that use the neuter gender—*e.g.*, German and Russian—that at least the Nominative and Accusative cases have identical forms, as well as the Vocative if the language (*e.g.*, Czech) uses it. Russian and other Slavic languages still have that **-a** termination in the plural forms.

Genitive Case—Possessor

You may be familiar with the now-obsolete abbreviation A.D., which stands for **Annō Dominī** (*in the year of the Lord*), meaning. **Annō** is an Ablative form, showing the *time when* something happens (similar to *place where*). **Dominī** is in the Genitive case.

The Genitive case has several uses; its primary function is to designate a possessor of another noun in the sentence. English may translate it using a possessive ending, *'s or s'*, or with the preposition *of* (especially for things that cannot really possess other things).

The Genitive singular form is important in determining a noun's declension. We also use it to derive a noun's stem, which is the form minus the ending.

The table also includes the Genitive plural ending for Declensions I and II, with the nouns' stems underlined.

Nominative	Genitive singular	Genitive plural
fīlia	**fīliae**	**fīliārum**
deus	**deī**	**deōrum**
ātrium	**ātriī** or **ātrī**	**ātriōrum**

Note that these Genitive plural endings have two syllables. The vowel before the **rum** is long and occupies the penultimate position, so it is always accented.

We can now add the Genitive case to the declension table. Note how, for non-neuter noun-adjective phrases in Declensions I and II, the Nominative-Vocative plural and Genitive singular forms are identical.

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	casa tua	casae tuae	deus meus	deī meī
Vocative	casa tua	casae tuae	dī mī	deī meī
Genitive	casae tuae	casārum tuārum	deī meī	deōrum meōrum
Accusative	casam tuam	casās tuās	deum meum	deōs meōs
Ablative	casā tuā	casīs tuīs	deō meō	deīs meīs

Here is a table with the declension of the phrase **forum Rōmānum**, with the Genitive case forms inserted:

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	forum Rōmānum	fora Rōmāna
Vocative	forum Rōmānum	fora Rōmāna
Genitive	forī Rōmānī	forōrum Rōmānōrum
Accusative	forum Rōmānum	fora Rōmāna
Ablative	forō Rōmānō	forīs Rōmānïs

Adjectives in the Genitive Case

For adjectives of Declensions I and II, use the Genitive endings **-ae/-ārum** and **-ī/-ōrum** for feminine and masculine nouns respectively. Remember that the endings for adjective and noun may not be identical, as the second example below illustrates.

Vīlla poētae Rōmānae magna est.	*The Roman poetess's farmhouse is large.*
Parva est Ītalī pīrātae casa.	*The Italian pirate's cottage is small.*
Lūdī terrārum nostrārum bonī sunt.	*The schools of our lands are good.*

-ius Nouns

Nouns like **fīlius** and **Iūlius**, which end in **-ius**, have a quirk. Their Genitive singular form is found with either a single **ī** like the Vocative singular or an **iī** like the Nominative plural. The single **ī** version, characteristic of earlier Latin (before the Augustan reforms), results from the short **i** in the stem combining with the long **ī** of the ending. In contrast, the Nominative plural of these nouns *always* keeps both the short and the long **i**.

Iūlī fīliī ad īnsulam nāvigant.	*Julius's sons are sailing to the island.*

It is a good idea to learn both; however, *henceforth this text will follow the post-Augustan -iī rule.*

Confusion Alert

As we noted earlier in this Lesson, the Genitive singular ending for Declension I is **-ae**. For Declension II, it is **-ī**. For Declension I and masculine nouns of Declension II, those are the same exact endings as the Nominative/Vocative plural—which may cause some confusion as to who or what possesses what or whom. You may need to depend on context to discern the meaning in these situations.

Dominae vīllae rīdent.	*???*
Magistrī discipulī hīc sedent.	*???*

Which is the more sensible and likely translation of the first sentence: *The mistresses of the farmhouse are laughing* or *The farmhouses of the mistress are laughing*?

The second sentence is a bit tougher: Is it *the teacher's students* or *the student's teachers* who are sitting here? We don't have enough context to know. The former of the two meanings is more likely, since a teacher is more likely to have more than one student than a student is to have more than one teacher. More often than not, the possessor appears before the possessed, but that is not a requirement.

Exercise X: English to Latin

Translate the English phrases and sentences below into Latin, then make the requested changes to the words and phrases in parentheses, which may require additional changes in the sentence.

1. the large (building/buildings)   **magnum aedificium/magna aedificia**

⇒ Change to (*apartment/apartments*)   **magna īnsula/magnae īnsulae**

2. toward the small (market/markets)

⇒ Change to (*school/schools*)

3. of the evil (town/towns)

⇒ Change to (*female student/students*)

4. of the wretched (wine/wines)

⇒ Change to (*poet/poets*)

5. toward (heaven/the heavens)

⇒ Change to (*the goddess/the goddesses*)

6. whose good (egg/eggs)?

⇒ Change to (*shop/shops*)

7. We are carrying (much grain/many grains).

⇒ Change to (*breakfast/breakfasts*)

8. Do you (s.) want to prepare my (dining room/dining rooms)?

⇒ Change to (*field/fields*)

9. I love your (pl.) happy (temple/temples).

⇒ Change to (*scribe/scribes*)

10. The (farmhouse/farmhouses) in Lazio (has/have) (an atrium/atriums).

⇒ Change (farmhouse/farmhouses) to (*cottage/cottages*) and (an atrium/atriums) to (*a book/books*)

11. (My lunch/Our lunches) (is/are) calling me now.

⇒ Change (lunch/lunches) to (*master/ masters*)

Some English Derivatives

aedificium: edifice, edify

ātrium: atrium, atrial

caelum: celestial

cubiculum: cubicle

forum: forensic(s)

ovum: oval, ovoid, ovulate

prandium: post-prandial

templum: temple, templar

vīnum: vine, vineyard, viniculture

XI. Indirect Objects

What these verbs have in common is their tendency to take two objects: one direct (the recipient of the action itself) and one indirect (the recipient of the direct object).

1st Singular	Infinitive	English
dēbeō	**dēbēre**	*owe; ought, must* (+ infinitive)
dō	**dare**	*give*
mōnstrō	**mōnstrāre**	*show, point out*
narrō	**narrāre**	*tell, relate*
nūntiō	**nūntiāre**	*announce, report*

In this list of nouns, we pick up a few that were mentioned in the Vocabulary Notes for Lesson IX, plus some others to fill in some gaps or complement the verbs farther down. Note that it is a mixture of genders, declensions, and tangibilities.

Nominative	Genitive	Gender	English
cēna	**cēnae**	f.	*supper, meal*
cibus	**cibī**	m.	*food*
dōnum	**dōnī**	n.	*gift*
fābula	**fābulae**	f.	*(fictional) story, tale*
historia	**historiae**	f.	*(true) story, account*
verbum	**verba**	n.	*word*

Lastly, we have two new pronoun forms and one new preposition to introduce. Lesson XI will have a few more prepositions.

cui?	*to/for whom?*
quō?	*whom* (Ablative)

Vocabulary Notes

dēbeō: The verb **dēbeō-dēbēre** is a compound of **dē** and **habeō**. It connotes a deficit or lack, in terms of both resources and actions. When seen with an infinitive, you can translate it as *ought, should, must*, or something else involving an obligation.

Fābulam narrāre dēbēs.	*You should tell a/the story.*

dō: The verb **dō-dare** is not truly irregular, but it is unusual. Its infinitive has a short **a**, so its stem is **da**. Only the 2nd-singular form in the present tense has a long **ā**.

Person	Singular	Plural
1st	**dō** (*I give*)	**damus** (*we give*)
2nd	**dās** (*you give*)	**datis** (*y'all give*)
3rd	**dat** (*he/she/it gives*)	**dant** (*they give*)

<u>fābula, historia:</u> The difference between **fābula** and **historia** is not as cut and dried as it looks in this lesson. This is especially true because the histories we have from ancient Roman historians is not reliably true. However, think of **fābula** as synonymous with its English derivative *fable*, referring to something made up, and **historia** as if every fact and event in your history books actually happened.

Dative Case: the Indirect Object

We have finally arrived at the last case, the Dative. Its very name is derived from **dō-dare**, and you can think of it as the case of *giving*. Frequently, you can also translate it with the English preposition *to* or *for*, but with verbs of giving, saying, telling, showing, etc., the preposition is often understood. (**<u>NOTE:</u>** We are not talking about *to* as in *toward* or *for* as in *for the sake of/on behalf of/in place of*.)

When a direct and indirect object appear together in a clause, Latin usually places the indirect object before the direct object—usually, but by no means always.

Endings

The singular and plural endings, respectively, and irrespective of gender, for Declensions I and II are as follows.

- Declension I: **-ae/-īs**

- Declension II: **-ō/-īs**

<u>IMPORTANT NOTE:</u> About that **-īs** ending: It is the same as for Ablative plural. *These two forms are identical for any noun and adjective, of any declension and gender!*

To distinguish nouns such as **dea** and **fīlia** from their masculine counterparts, these feminine nouns take the special ending **-ābus** in the Dative and Ablative plural: **deābus, dominābus, fīliābus**.

Examples

In the English examples below, the direct objects are single-underlined, and the indirect objects are double-underlined. (This is *not* the standard method of diagramming English sentences.)

> *He is giving the <u>cow</u> (her) <u>dinner</u>.*
>
> *We are preparing the <u>food</u> for <u>Gaius Julius</u>.*
>
> *Can you show the village to my <u>sons</u> and <u>daughters</u>?*

Cover the translations just below this paragraph with your hand or a piece of paper. How would you translate the direct and indirect objects into Latin? Wait a few seconds, and then remove the covering to see if your translations are correct.

> **Vaccae cēnam dat.**
>
> **Gaiō Iūliō cibum parāmus.**
>
> **Potesne fīliīs fīliābusque meīs vīcum mōnstrāre?**

Interrogative Review

We have now introduced the interrogative pronoun **quis** in five cases, singular only. It has plural forms as well—but let us review the singular forms we have seen so far.

	Singular	*English*
Nominative	quis	*who*
Genitive	cuius	*whose*
Dative	cui	*to/for whom*
Accusative	quem	*whom*
Ablative	quō	*whom*

Cui is pronounced as a single syllable, containing the uncommon diphthong **ui**. It appears in the Latin phrase **cui bonō?** which means approximately *to whose benefit?* or *as a good thing for whom?* This phrase is an example of the odd construction called the Double Dative, about which we will learn more in a much later lesson.

As you may recall, the Accusative form **quem** is used for direct objects and the objects of prepositions such as **ad**. The Ablative form **quō** is used for objects of prepositions such as **in** (meaning *in* or *on*) and **ab**. Yes, it has the same spelling as the **quō?** meaning *whither?* That happens sometimes in Latin.

Quid is also an interrogative pronoun. Grammatically speaking, it has neuter gender, so its Nominative and Accusative forms are identical.

> **Quis est in forō?**   *Who is in the forum?*
>
> **Quem in oppidō vidētis?**   *Whom do you see in the town?*
>
> **Quid est in forō?**   *What is in the forum?*
>
> **Quid in oppidō vidētis?**   *What do you see in the town?*

Quid has the same Genitive, Dative, and Ablative forms as **quis**. English does not have a neuter form of *whose*, so context will often determine the best translation in the rare event of **cuius** as a neuter form.

We have also covered some interrogative adverbs. Do you recall the meanings of **ubi? quō?** and **quandō?**

Exercise XI: Latin to English

Translate the Latin questions and answers below into English. There are quite a few Dative forms, and there may be more than one way to translate them, so choose the translation that works best for you.

1. Cui historiam Gnaeī Pompeiī narrās?

   a. Meō discipulō historiam narrō.

2. Quid malō pīrātae dēbētis?

   a. Pīrātae multum cibum vīnumque dēbēmus.

3. Dē (*about*) quō, mī domine, est tua fābula?

   a. Fābula mea dē Mārcō Antōniō est.

4. Quandō scrībae nūntiant virīs nōmina (*names*) aurīgārum?

   a. Nunc nūntiant nōmina.

5. Quem mōnstrātis vestrae magistrae?

   a. Magistrae nostrae poētam mōnstrāmus.

6. Dāsne puerīs multa dōna?

   a. Minimē, sed puerīs magnam cēnam semper dō.

7. Quō nunc ambulat Publius Tullius?

   a. Ad laetī agricolae tabernam ambulat et frūmentum spectat.

8. Quō īre vultis, meī fīliī?

   a. Īmus ad vīllam Aulī Porciī, cui* parvam vaccam damus.

*In this use of **cui**, it is a relative pronoun, introducing a relative clause; it still translates as *to whom*, but not as part of a question.

Some English Derivatives

dare: dative, data, dedicate/-ation

dēbēre: debt, debit

dōnum: donation (via the verb **dōnāre**)

fābula: fable, confabulation

historia: history, historic, historical (please learn the difference!)

mōnstrāre: demonstrate, remonstrate

narrāre: narrate/-ative/-ation

nūntiāre: announce, denounce, enunciate, renounce (and noun forms thereof)

verbum: verbal, verbose

XII. Review I

Congratulations! You have made it to the end of Volume I! You should now know:

- about 150 additional Latin words, plus some male-female noun pairs like **deus/dea**

- the six cases and their basic functions for Latin nouns and adjectives

- agreement of adjectives and nouns in case, number, and gender

- how to conjugate **-āre** and **-ēre** verbs in the present tense—*i.e.*, making a verb agree with its subject in person and number

- how to conjugate six irregular verbs in the present tense

- translation of phrases and simple sentences Latin to English and *vice versa*.

Vocabulary—Nouns

For each noun, provide

- the Genitive singular form

- the Nominative plural form

- the gender (masculine, feminine, neuter, or uter)

- the English meaning(s)

For **-ius** and **-ium** nouns, give the -iī Genitive singular forms.

It is quite likely that the Genitive singular and Nominative plural forms for a given noun will be identical.

Additional Note: We have included all the nouns of Declensions I and II from the Introduction. Those should be easy to translate (*e.g.*, **asparagus**). But we have not included the **nōmina** and **praenōmina** from Lesson I.

People (including Divine Beings)

1. agricola
2. alumna/alumnus
3. aurīga
4. dea/deus
5. discipula/discipulus
6. domina/dominus
7. familia
8. fēmina
9. fīlia/fīlius

10. incola

11. magister/magistra

12. nauta

13. philosophus

14. pīrāta

15. poēta

16. politicus

17. puella

18. puer

19. scrība

20. vir

Non-Human Animals

21. camela/camelus

22. caper/capra

23. equa/equus

24. leopardus

25. taurus/vacca

Places

26. ager

27. arēna

28. caelum

29. campus

30. colōnia

31. forum

32. fundus

33. īnsula

34. Ītalia

35. Lātium

36. oceānus

37. oppidum

38. paenīnsula

39. prōvincia

40. Rōma

41. taberna

42. terra

43. vīcus

Buildings and Rooms

44. aedificium

45. ātrium

46. casa

47. circus

48. columna

49. cubiculum

50. culīna

51. dormītōrium

52. librārium

53. mūrus

54. stadium

55. templum

56. theātrum

57. trīclīnium

58. vīlla

Food and Drink

59. aqua

60. asparagus

61. cēna

62. cibus

63. frūmentum

64. ientāculum

65. olīva

66. ovum

67. prandium

68. vīnum

Arts, Sciences, and Learning

69. cultūra

70. disciplīna

71. doctrīna

72. historia

73. liber

74. lūdus

75. mathemātica

76. medicīna

77. mūsica

78. nātūra

79. philosophia

80. pictūra

81. scrīptūra

82. sculptūra

83. statua

Miscellaneous

84. autumnus

85. dōnum

86. fābula

87. fāma

88. fortūna

89. glōria

90. humus

91. lingua

92. matrīmōnium

93. memoria

94. mīrāculum

95. praemium

96. responsum

97. spectāculum

98. spīna

99. tōga

100. tūnica

101. vehiculum

102. verbum

103. via

104. victōria

105. vīta

Vocabulary—Verbs (Infinitive Forms)

Give their basic meaning (or meanings) of each verb.

1. adōrāre

2. amāre

3. ambulāre

4. clāmāre

5. dare

6. dēbēre

7. docēre

8. equitāre

9. errāre

10. esse

11. fierī

12. habēre

13. habitāre

14. iacēre

15. īre

16. iuvāre

17. lābōrāre

18. laudāre

19. līberāre

20. manēre

21. monēre

22. mōnstrāre

23. movēre

24. narrāre
25. natāre
26. nāvigāre
27. nōlle
28. nūntiāre
29. occupāre
30. orāre
31. parāre
32. portāre
33. posse
34. prohibēre
35. pugnāre
36. ridēre
37. saltāre
38. salūtāre
39. sedēre
40. servāre
41. spectāre
42. stāre
43. tenēre
44. terrēre
45. timēre
46. velle
47. vidēre
48. vocāre
49. volāre

Vocabulary—Adjectives

Give the basic meanings of each.

1. bonus/-a/-um
2. Ītalus/-a/-um
3. laetus/-a/-um
4. Lātīnus/-a/-um
5. magnus/-a/-um
6. malus/-a/-um
7. meus/-a/-um
8. miser/-er/-erum
9. multī/-ae/-a
10. multus/-a/-um
11. noster/-tra/-trum
12. parvus/-a/-um
13. paucī/-ae/-a
14. Rōmānus/-a/-um
15. tuus/-a/-um
16. vester/-tra/-trum

Vocabulary—Miscellaneous

Prepositions

1. ā/ab
2. ad
3. in +Abl.
4. in + Acc.

Adverbs

1. hīc
2. ibi
3. nōn
4. nunc
5. quandō?
6. quō?

7. tum
8. ubi?
9. ubīque

Conjunctions, Pronouns, and Miscellaneous

1. -ne
2. -que
3. aut
4. et
5. num
6. quid?
7. quis?
8. sed

Exercise XII.A.: Grammar—Nouns and Adjectives

Cases and Functions

Which case does Latin use to express each of these functions for nouns?

1. direct object
2. possessor
3. direct address
4. subject complement
5. place where
6. object of *of*
7. place to which
8. subject
9. place from which
10. indirect object

Declensions

Decline the following adjective-noun phrases.

I (f.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	terra Lātīna	
Vocative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

mixed (m.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	incola Rōmānus	
Vocative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

II (m.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	equus meus	
Vocative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

II (n.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	parvum oppidum	
Vocative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

Exercise XII.B.: Grammar—Verbs

Complete the conjugations of these verbs in the present tense.

esse	Singular	Plural
1st	sum	
2nd		
3rd		

īre	Singular	Plural
1st	eō	
2nd		
3rd		

vocāre	Singular	Plural
1st	vocō	
2nd		
3rd		

monēre	*Singular*	*Plural*
1ˢᵗ	**moneō**	
2ⁿᵈ		
3ʳᵈ		

dare	*Singular*	*Plural*
1ˢᵗ	**dō**	
2ⁿᵈ		
3ʳᵈ		

velle	*Singular*	*Plural*
1ˢᵗ	**volō**	
2ⁿᵈ		
3ʳᵈ		

Exercise XII.C.: Match the Derivatives

In each set, match each English derivative from Latin on the left with its approximate meaning on the right, one to one.

Set I

1.	deify	A.	childish
2.	commiserate	B.	a building for swimming competitions
3.	cosmonaut	C.	wishing good things
4.	demote	D.	to elevate to the position of a god
5.	insular	E.	describing activities or beverages following a meal
6.	interment	F.	to express sympathy with someone's sadness
7.	pugnacious	G.	immunotherapy originally derived by cow's blood
8.	puerile	H.	one who sails the universe
9.	equitation	I.	generous, big-minded
10.	post-prandial	J.	to move someone downward
11.	adjacent	K.	easily provoked to fight
12.	natatorium	L.	generally disposed to keep to oneself
13.	magnanimous	M.	burial in the earth
14.	benevolent	N.	lying next to
15.	vaccine	O.	the pastime of riding horses

Set II

1.	denunciation	A.	complex and detailed, clearly requiring a lot of work
2.	edifice	B.	philosophy promoting equity between men and women
3.	premonition	C.	harboring evil intent
4.	doctrine	D.	to mock or scorn
5.	deride	E.	advance warning of an event
6.	provincial	F.	make up details when relating a story
7.	malicious	G.	one who learns from a master
8.	feminism	H.	announcement of rejection or scorn
9.	cubicle	I.	a building, especially a permanent structure
10.	aberrant	J.	to call upon
11.	confabulate	K.	off-target or away from standard practice
12.	elaborate	L.	accepted teaching or policy in a specific topic area
13.	invoke	M.	averse to taking risks for fear of disapproval
14.	circumspect	N.	describing attitudes and practices outside metropolises
15.	disciple	O.	a small space surrounded at least partly by walls

Set III

1.	ubiquitous	A.	relation of a smaller group to a larger parent group
2.	report	B.	music played before a church service
3.	atrial	C.	greetings, especially at the beginning of a letter
4.	celestial	D.	full of praise
5.	invidious	E.	able to walk
6.	static	F.	in the same place, as in citations of footnotes
7.	multiplex	G.	relating to the sky or heaven
8.	affiliation	H.	related to an upper chamber of the heart
9.	salutation	I.	standing still
10.	laudatory	J.	the cultivation of wine grapes
11.	prelude	K.	seemingly everywhere at once
12.	ambulatory	L.	looking upon someone envy or jealousy
13.	ibidem	M.	to carry back news from an event
14.	viniculture	N.	relating to sexual love
15.	amatory	O.	a cinema complex with several screens in one building

Volūmen I—Answer Key

There are usually several correct ways to translate phrases and sentences from English to Latin or *vice versa*. When translating to Latin, you may have decided to place the words in a different order; when translating to English, you may have used a different present tense for the verb (i.e., present emphatic or present progressive). *And that's OK.*

I

1. Gaius Iūlius vir est.　　　　　　*Gaius Julius is a man.*

2. Mārcus Iūnius vir Rōmānus est.　　*Marcus Junius is a Roman man.*

3. Caelia, ō Calpurnia, fēmina est.　　*Celia is a woman, Calpurnia.*

4. Līvia fēmina Rōmāna est.　　　　*Livia is a Roman woman.*

5. Et Porcia et Tullia puellae sunt.　　*Both Porcia and Tullia are girls.*

6. Quid est lingua Lātīna?　　　　*What is the Latin language?*

7. Rōmānusne est Claudius?　　　*Is Claudius (a) Roman?*

8. Nonne est Calpurnia fēmina?　　*Isn't Calpurnia a woman?*

9. Num Quīntus Pompeius puer Rōmānus est?

   Quintus Pompeius isn't a Roman boy, is he?

10. Tītus Flāvius vir, sed Lūcius Flāvius puer est.

    Titus Flavius is a man, but Lucius Flavius is a boy.

11. Quis est vir, ō Flāvia? Mārcus Antōnius est.

    Who is a/the man, Flavia? He's Marc Antony.

12. Quis est fēmina? Octāvia est.

    Who's the woman? It's/She's Octavia.

13. Quī sunt puerī? Aulus et Decimus Calpurnius sunt.

    Who are the boys? They are Aulus and Decimus Calpurnius.

14. Quae sunt puellae? Antōnia Iūliaque sunt.

    Who are the girls? They are Antonia and Julia.

15. Suntne puellae Rōmānae? Nōn sunt.

    Are they Roman girls/Are the girls Roman? They are not.

II

1.	Gnaeus	**Gnaee**
2.	Lūcius	**Lūcī**
3.	Publius	**Publī**
4.	Quīntus	**Quīnte**
5.	Sextus	**Sexte**
6.	Septimus	**Septime**
7.	Tītus	**Tīte**
8.	Tiberius	**Tiberī**
9.	familia	**familia**
10.	magistrī	**magistrī**
11.	deus	**dī**
12.	deī	**deī** (could also be **diī**)
13.	domina	**domina**
14.	scrībae	**scrībae**
15.	poēta	**poēta**
16.	poētae	**poētae**
17.	Līvius	**Līvī**
18.	Līvia	**Līvia**
19.	vir Rōmānus	**vir Rōmāne**
20.	incolae Rōmānī	**incolae Rōmānī**

<u>NOTE:</u> In Ecclesiastical Latin, **Deus** (meaning the God of monotheism) does not take a special Vocative form.

III

1.	Ubi es, Gnae Pompeī?	*Where are you, Gnaeus Pompeius?*
2.	Quid tum fītis, ō puellae?	*What will you become then, girls?*
3.	Nōn sumus Iūliī.	*We are not the Julii.*
4.	Quō vultis nunc īre?	*Where (whither) do you want to go now?*
5.	Aulus potest vir fierī.	*Aulus can become a man.*
6.	Ubīque sunt puerī!	*There are boys everywhere!*
7.	Mārcus Sextusque ibi nōn possunt.	*Marcus and Sextus cannot be there.*
8.	Rōmam semper īmus.	*We always go to Rome.*

9. Rōmae* esse vult.   *He/She wants to be in Rome.*
10. Quandō vīs Rōmānus fierī?   *When do you want to become a Roman?*

IV

1. **clāmās** to plural   **clāmātis**
2. **ōrāmus** to 3rd person   **ōrant**
3. **lābōrō** to plural   **lābōrāmus**
4. **errant** to singular   **errat**
5. **vult** to 2nd person   **vīs**
6. **stātis** to 1st person   **stāmus**
7. **fīō** to 2nd-person plural   **fītis**
8. **Equī possunt** to singular   **Equus potest**
9. **Vacca habitat** to plural   **Vaccae habitant**
10. **Caper pugnat** to plural   **Caprī pugnant**

V

This exercise has a lot of possible answers, examples of which are given in the lesson.

VI

1. Prōviniciam occupāmus.

    We seize the province. **Occupāmusne prōvinciam?**

2. Puerī viam parant.

    The boys prepare the way/road. **Parantne puerī viam?**

3. Quīntus Porcius fēminam (*[his] wife*) salūtat.

    Quintus Porcius greets his wife. **Salūtatne fēminam Q. Porcius?**

4. Britānniam līberātis, ō virī.

    You are freeing Britain, men. **Līberātisne, ō virī, Britānniam?**

5. Puerum, ō Antōnia, semper iuvō.

    Antonia, I always help the boy. **Semperne, ō Antōnia puerum iuvō?**

6. Iūlia Flāviaque Tulliam vocant.

    Julia and Flavia are calling Tullia. **Vocantne Tulliam Iūlia Flāviaque?**

7. Vīllam spectās.

    You are looking at the farmhouse. **Spectāsne vīllam?**

8. Līviam nōn adōrāmus.

  We do not worship Livia. **Nōnne/Num Līviam adōrāmus?**

9. Virī Iūnium amant.

  The men love Junius. **Amantne virī Iūnium?**

VII

1. *Decimus, whom do you (s.) see?*   **Quem, ō Decime, vidēs?**

 I see Porcia and Marcus Iunius. **Porciam Mārcumque Iūnium videō**

2. *Where are the bulls sitting?*   **Ubi sedent taurī?**

 They are sitting in the plain. **In campō sedent.**

3. *Boys, do y'all have books in the cottage?* **Habētisne, puerī, librōs in casā?**

 The books are not in the cottage but in the field.

  Librī nōn in casā sed in agrō sunt.

4. *What is lying on the island?*   **Quid in īnsulā iacet?**

 The horses are lying there. **Equī ibi iacent.**

5. *Do the cows frighten you, girls?* **Terrentne vōs vaccae, puellae?**

 We are afraid not of the cows but of the goats.

  Nōn vaccās sed caprōs timēmus.

6. *When do we laugh in school?* **Quandō in lūdō rīdēmus?**

 We always laugh in school. **Semper in lūdō rīdēmus?**

7. *Can you (s.) help Porcia in the farmhouse?* **Potesne Porciam in vīllā iuvāre?**

 I can, but I don't want to help. **Possum sed nōlō iuvāre.**

8. *Do y'all want to stand in the roads?* **Vultisne in viīs stāre?**

 We want to walk on the road to Rome. **Volumus in viā Rōmam ambulāre.**

9. *Who prevents you (tē) from warning the sailors?*

  Quis tē prohibet nautās monēre?

 The pirates are preventing me (**mē**). **Pīrātae mē prohibent.**

10. *Can't I teach (my) sons to love the land?*

  Nōnne possum fīliōs terram amāre docēre?

 You can teach (your) sons and daughters. **Potes fīliōs fīliāsque docēre.**

VIII

1. Nāvigātisne ab īnsulīs?   **Nāvigāsne ab īnsulā?**
   Are you (s.) sailing away from the island?

2. Ad vīcum nātō.   **Ad vīcōs nātāmus.**
   We are swimming to the villages.

3. Equī, dīscipulī, volāre nōn possunt.   **Equus, dīscipule, volāre non potest.**
   The horse cannot fly, student.

4. Dominus ad mūrum equitat.   **Dominī ad mūrōs equitant.**
   The masters are riding toward the walls.

5. Capram ā culīnā moveō.   **Caprās ā culīnīs movēmus.**
   We are moving the nanny goats away from the kitchens.

6. Puellae in ārīs saltāre volunt.   **Puella in ārā saltāre vult.**
   The girl wants to dance on the altar.

7. Quandō, fīlia, in tabernam ambulās? **Quandō, fīliae, in tabernās ambulātis?**
   Daughters, when do you walk into the shops?

8. Puerī ad fundōs puellās vocant.   **Puer ad fundum puellam vocat.**
   The boy calls the girl to the farm.

IX

1. **Ubi, ō Calpurnī bon<u>e</u>, iacent agr<u>ī</u> tu<u>ī</u>?**
   Where, good Calpurnius, do your fields lie?

2. **Equ<u>um</u>/-<u>ōs</u> nostr<u>um</u>/-<u>ōs</u> in camp<u>ō</u>/-<u>īs</u> parv<u>ō</u>/-<u>īs</u> videō.**
   I see our horse(s) in the small field(s).

3. **Fēmin<u>a</u> me<u>a</u> nunc miser<u>a</u> est.**
   My wife is sad now.

4. **Porcius ad īnsul<u>am</u>/-<u>ās</u> magn<u>am</u>/-<u>ās</u> et laet<u>am</u>/-<u>ās</u> natat.**
   Porcius swims to the big happy island (or *swims happily to the big island*).

5. **In terr<u>ā</u>/-<u>īs</u> mal<u>ā</u>/-<u>īs</u> equitāre mangōpere timēmus.** or
   In terram/ās malam/ās...
   We are greatly afraid to ride in/into the bad land(s).

6. **Pauc<u>ī</u> puer<u>ī</u> Rōmān<u>ī</u> ad lud<u>um</u>/-<u>ōs</u> īre volunt.**
   A few Roman boys want to go to the school(s)/game(s)

7. **Habētisne mult<u>ōs</u> libr<u>ōs</u> in vill<u>ā</u>/-<u>īs</u> vestr<u>ā</u>/-<u>īs</u>?**
   Do y'all have many books in your farmhouse(s)?

8. Virī in prōvinciā̠/-īs Ītalā̠/-īs benē nāvigant.
The men in the Italian province(s) sail well.

9. Sunt multae linguae in terrā̠/-īs nostrā̠/-īs.
There are many languages in our land(s).

X

1. the large (building/buildings)   **magnum aedificium/magna aedificia**

⇒ Change to (*apartment/apartments*)   **magna īnsula/magnae īnsulae**

2. toward the small (market/markets)   **ad parvum forum/ad parva fora**

⇒ Change to (*school/schools*)   **ad parvum lūdum/ad parvōs lūdōs**

3. of the evil (town/towns)   **oppidī malī/oppidōrum malōrum**

⇒ Change to (*female student/students*)   **discipulae malae/discipulārum malārum**

4. of the wretched (wine/wines)   **miserī vīnī/miserōrum vīnōrum**

⇒ Change to (*poet/poets*)   **miserī poētae/miserōrum poētārum**

5. toward (heaven/the heavens)   **ad caelum/ad caela** (or **caelōs**)

⇒ Change to (*the goddess/the goddesses*)   **ad deam/ad deās**

6. whose good (egg/eggs)?   **cuius bonum ovum?/cuius bona ova?**

⇒ Change to (*shop/shops*)   **cuius bona taberna?/cuius bonae tabernae?**

7. We are carrying (much grain/many grains).

   Multum frūmentum/Multa frūmenta portāmus.

⇒ Change to (*dinner/dinners*)

   Multam cēnam/Multās cēnās portāmus

8. Do you (s.) want to prepare my (dining room/dining rooms)?

   Vīsne meum trīclīnium/mea trīclīnia parāre?

⇒ Change to (*field/fields*)

   Vīsne meum agrum/meōs agrōs parāre?

9. I love your (pl.) happy (temple/temples).

   Vestrum templum laetaum/Vestra templa laeta amō.

⇒ Change to (*scribe/scribes*)

   Vestrōs scrībās laetōs amō.

10. The (farmhouse/farmhouses) in Lazio (has/have) (an atrium/atriums).

   Vīlla in Lātiō ātrium habet./Vīllae in Lātiō ātria habent.

⇒ Change (farmhouse/farmhouses) to (*cottage/cottages*) and (an atrium/atriums) to (*a book/books*)

   Casa in Lātiō librum habet./Casae in Lātiō librōs habent.

Quīntus vīna in prōvinciās Ītalās portat.

11. (My lunch/Our lunches) (is/are) calling now.

   Prandium meum nunc vocat./Prandia nostra nunc vocant.

⇒ Change (lunch/lunches) to (*master/ masters*)

   Dominus meus nunc vocat./Dominī nostrī nunc vocant.

XI

1. Cui historiam dē Gnaeō Pompeiō narrās?

   To whom do you tell the story of Cn. Pompeius?

a. Meō discipulō historiam narrō.

   I tell the story to my student.

2. Quid malō pīrātae dēbētis?

   What do y'all owe the evil pirate?

a. Pīrātae multum cibum vīnumque dēbēmus.

   We owe the pirate much food and wine.

3. Dē quō, domine, est tua fābula?

   About whom is your story, master?

a. Fābula mea dē Mārcō Antōniō est.

   My story is about Marc Antony.

4. Quandō scrībae nūntiant virīs nōmina (*names*) aurīgārum?

   When do the scribes announce the names of the charioteers?

a. Nunc nūntiant nōmina.

   They are announcing the names now.

5. Quem mōnstrātis vestrae magistrae?

   Whom are you pointing out to y'all's teacher?

a. Magistrae nostrae poētam mōnstrāmus.

   We are pointing out the poet to our teacher.

6. Dāsne puerīs multa dōna?

   Do you give the boys many gifts?

a. Minimē, sed puerīs magnam cēnam semper dō.

   No, but I always give the boys a big dinner.

7. Quō nunc ambulat Publius Tullius?

   Whither is P. Tullius walking now?

a.   Ad tabernam laetī agricolae ambulat et frūmentum spectat.

   He is walking to the happy farmer's shop and looking at (the) grain.

8.   Quō īre vultis, meī fīliī?

   Whither do y'all want to go, my sons?

a.   Īmus ad vīllam Aulī Portī, cui* parvam vaccam damus.

   We are going to the farmouse of A. Porcius, to whom we are giving a small cow.

XII

A. Nouns and Adjectives—Cases and Functions

Which case does Latin use to express each of these functions for nouns?

1. direct object   Accusative

2. possessor   Genitive

3. direct address   Vocative

4. subject complement   Nominative

5. place where   Ablative

6. object of *of*   Genitive

7. place to which   Accusative

8. subject   Nominative

9. place from which   Ablative

10. accompaniment   Ablative

Nouns and Adjectives—Declensions

I (f.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	terra Lātīna	terrae Lātīnae
Vocative	terra Lātīna	terrae Lātīnae
Genitive	terrae Lātīnae	terrārum Lātīnārum
Dative	terrae Lātīnae	terrīs Lātīnīs
Accusative	terram Lātīnam	terrās Lātīnās
Ablative	terrā Lātīnā	terrīs Lātīnīs

mixed (m.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	incola Rōmānus	incolae Rōmānī
Vocative	incola Rōmāne	incolae Rōmānī
Genitive	incolae Rōmānī	incolārum Rōmānōrum
Dative	incolae Rōmānō	incolīs Rōmānīs
Accusative	incolam Rōmānum	incolās Rōmānōs
Ablative	incolā Rōmānō	incolīs Rōmānīs

II (m.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	equus meus	equī meī
Vocative	eque mī	equī meī
Genitive	equī meī	equōrum meōrum
Dative	equō meō	equīs meīs
Accusative	equum meum	equōs meōs
Ablative	equō meō	equīs meīs

II (n.)	Singular	Plural
Nominative	parvum oppidum	parva oppida
Vocative	parvum oppidum	parva oppida
Genitive	parvī oppidī	parvōrum oppidōrum
Dative	parvō oppidō	parvīs oppidīs
Accusative	parvum oppidum	parva oppida
Ablative	parvō oppidō	parvīs oppidīs

B. Grammar—Verbs

esse	Singular	Plural
1st	sum	sumus
2nd	es	estis
3rd	est	sunt

īre	Singular	Plural
1st	eō	īmus
2nd	īs	ītis
3rd	it	eunt

vocāre	Singular	Plural
1st	vocō	vocāmus
2nd	vocās	vocātis
3rd	vocat	vocant

monēre	Singular	Plural
1st	moneō	monēmus
2nd	monēs	monētis
3rd	monet	monent

dare	Singular	Plural
1st	dō	damus
2nd	dās	datis
3rd	dat	dant

velle	Singular	Plural
1st	volō	volumus
2nd	vīs	vultis
3rd	vult	volunt

C. Match the Derivatives—Set I

1. deify: D.   to elevate to the position of a god
2. commiserate   F.   to express sympathy with someone's sadness
3. cosmonaut   H.   one who sails the universe
4. demote   J.   to move someone or something downward
5. insular   L.   generally disposed to keep to oneself
6. repatriate   M.   to relocate to another country
7. pugnacious   K.   easily provoked to fight
8. puerile   A.   childish
9. equitation   O.   the pastime of riding horses
10. intramural   E.   within the walls of a school or other organization
11. adjacent   N.   lying next to
12. natatorium   B.   a building for swimming competitions
13. magnanimous   I.   generous, big-minded
14. culinary   C.   related to cooking
15. vaccine   G.   immunotherapy originally derived by cow's blood

Match the Derivatives—Set II

1. populace   H.   the people of a nation, region, or city
2. edifice   I.   a building, especially a permanent structure
3. premonition   E.   advance warning of an event
4. doctrine   L.   accepted teaching or policy in a specific topic area
5. deride   D.   to mock or scorn
6. provincial   N.   describing attitudes and practices outside metropolises
7. malicious   C.   harboring evil intent
8. feminism   B.   philosophy promoting equity between and among genders
9. cubicle   O.   a small space surrounded at least partly by walls
10. aberrant   K.   off-target or away from standard practice
11. postprandial   F.   describing activities or beverages following a meal
12. elaborate   A.   complex and detailed, clearly requiring a lot of work
13. invoke   J.   to call upon
14. circumspect   M.   averse to taking risks for fear of disapproval
15. disciple   G.   one who learns from a master

Match the Derivatives—Set III

1.	ubiquitous	K.	seemingly everywhere at once
2.	report	M.	to carry back news from an event
3.	atrial	H.	related to an upper chamber of the heart
4.	lunatic	G.	one who loses mental faculties at the full moon
5.	invidious	E.	able to walk
6.	static	I.	standing still
7.	multiplex	O.	a cinema complex with several screens in one building
8.	affiliation	A.	relation of a smaller group to a larger parent group
9.	salutation	C.	greetings, especially at the beginning of a letter
10.	servile	D.	slave-like in behavior
11.	prelude	B.	music played before a church service
12.	ambulatory	L.	looking upon someone envy or jealousy
13.	ibidem	F.	in the same place, as in citations of footnotes
14.	viniculture	J.	the cultivation of wine grapes
15.	amatory	N.	relating to sexual love