VOLUMEN VI

Lessons

Praelūdium VI: Places That Are Not Countries

In previous Praelūdia, we have provided the Latin names for a couple dozen lands within or near the Roman Empire. This Praelūdium reminds us that there are bodies of water, cities, and landmarks within and around those countries.

We have subdivided these geographical names into lists; these lists will feature the modern English names in the left column and their Latin equivalents on the right.

A. Seas and Oceans

Perhaps you've often heard the expression *the Seven Seas*, but has anyone given you an accurate list of what those seas are? And just what constitutes a sea—do seas include large lakes, whether or salty or fresh water?

Even in the ancient Roman world, there were far more than seven, but perhaps only seven were important to the Romans.

As with the countries of the ancient world, the names for these bodies of water and the "boundaries" between them may have changed over the centuries. We no longer recognize what Roman cartographers might call the Sicilian or Sardinian Sea.

Modern English	*Ancient Latin*
Adriatic Sea	**Mare Adriāticum**, **Hadriāticum,** or **Superum**
Aegean Sea	**Mare Aegaeum**
Atlantic Ocean	**Oceanus Atlanticus**
Black Sea	**Pontus* Euxīnus**
Gulf of Liguria	**Sinus Ligusticus**
Gulf of Taranto	**Sinus Tarentinus**
Ionian Sea	**Mare Ionicum**
Mediterranean Sea	**Mare Internum** or **Mare Nostrum**
Tyrrhenian Sea	**Mare Tyrrhēnum, Tuscum,** or **Inferum**

* The word **pontus** is borrowed directly from the Greek word for a sea or large lake.

B. Rivers

Although the Latin word for *river*, **flūmen**, is neuter, names of rivers tend to be masculine. The non-neuter gender refers to the god that inhabits each river and after which the river is named. Romans referred to the Tiber River, on which their city was built, as "Pater Tiberis."

Modern English	Ancient Latin
Danube	**Dānuvius, -ī/-iī (m.)** or **Dānubius**
Ebro	**Hibērus, -ī (m.)** or **Ibērus**
Euphrates	**Euphrātēs, Euphrātis (m.)**
Indus	**Indus, -ī (m.)**
Loire	**Liger, Ligeris (m.)**
Nile	**Nīlus, -ī (m.)**
Po	**Padus, -ī (m.)**
Rhine	**Rhēnus, -ī (m.)**
Rhone	**Rhodanus, -ī (m.)**
Seine	**Sēquanus, -ī (m.)**
Thames	**Tamesis, Tamesis (m.)**
Tiber	**Tiberis, Tiberis (m.)** (Acc. **Tiberim**)
Tigris	**Tigris, Tigridis (m.)** (Acc. **Tigridim**)

C. Important Cities and Towns in Present-Day Italy

Present-day Italy includes Sicily and Sardinia. The municipalities listed below had historical importance in ancient Rome. For the most part, settlements that were proper cities when the Romans named them (**urbēs**) received feminine names, while those that were merely walled towns (**oppida**) received neuter names.

Modern	Ancient Latin	Importance
Brindisi	**Brundisium, -ī/-iī (n.)**	southern terminus of Via Appia
Milan/Milano	**Mediolānum, -ī (n.)**	military and trade capital in Gallia Cisalpina, capital of the Western Empire after 286
Naples/Napoli	**Neapolis, -is (f.)**	Greek outpost, nearest city to Pompeii
Ostia	**Ostia, -ae (f.)**	port city near Rome
Ravenna	**Ravenna, -ae (f.)**	capital of the Western Empire after Milan was sacked in 402
Syracuse/Siracusa	**Syracūsae, -ārum (f.)**	Greek outpost in eastern Sicily

D. Important Cities and Towns Outside Italy

The ancient home countries of these cities are shown in parentheses. All of them have historical significance to the Roman, Hellenic, or Punic/Carthaginian civilizations; you are encouraged to look up that information if you wish.

Modern	*Ancient Latin*
Alexandria/El Iksandriya (Aegyptus)	**Alexandria, -ae (f.)**
Athens/Athini (Graecia)	**Athenae, -ārum (f.)**
Cádiz (Hispānia)	**Gādēs, -is (f.)**
Carthage (Āfrica)	**Carthāgō, -inis (f.)**
Cologne/Köln (Germānia)	**Colōnia, -ae (f.)**
Istanbul (Āsia)	**Byzantium, -ī/-iī (n.)**
Jerusalem (Iūdaea)	**Hierosolyma, -ae (f.)**
Kent (Britānnia)	**Cantium, -ī/-iī (n.)**
London (Britānnia)	**Londinium, -ī (n.)**
Marseille (Gallia Narbōnensis)	**Massilia, -ae (f.)**
Paris (Gallia Celtica/Lugdunensis)	**Lutētia, -ae (f.)**
Split (Illyria/Dalmātia)	**Spalātum, -ī (n.)**
Troy (Āsia)	**Trōia, -ae (f.)**
Valencia (Hispānia)	**Valentia, -ae (f.)**
York (Britānnia)	**Eborācum, -ī (n.)**

E. Mountains and Ranges

Although the Latin word for *mountain*, **mōns**, is masculine, names of mountain ranges tend to be feminine. This may or may not reflect a deity dwelling in the mountains: after all, the god who supposedly made his home in Mt. Etna was Vulcānus himself.

Modern	*Ancient Latin*
Alps	**Alpēs, -ium (f.)**
Apennines	**Appennīnī, -ōrum (m.)**
Jura	**Iūra, -ae (f.)**
Pyrenees	**Pyrenaeī, -ōrum (m.)**
Mt. Etna	**Aetna, -ae (f.)**
Mt. Vesuvius	**Vesūvius, -ī (m.)**

LXI. Adjectives in Review

Through Volume V, we have featured almost everything there is to know about adjectives in Latin. We just haven't learned a tremendous number of adjectives, a situation we will seek to rectify in Volume VI. Several of the new adjectives in this lesson and the next are related to vocabulary previously introduced.

This lesson is also dedicated to reinforcing your existing knowledge of adjectives, the details of which we will save for later.

Adjective	*Related Noun*	*English*
aliēnus, -a, -um		*someone else's; foreign*
bellicōsus, -a, -um		*warlike*
dēnsus, -a, -um	**dēnsitās, -tātis (f.)**	*dense, compact, crowded*
iocōsus, -a, -um	**iocus, -ī (m.)**—*joke, jest*	*funny, joking*
īrātus, -a, -um	**īra, -ae (f.)**—*anger, wrath*	*angry*
plānus, -a, -um	**plānitās, -tātis (f.)**	*flat, even*
pugnāx, pugnācis	**pugnācitās, -tātis (f.)**	*pugnacious, prone to fighting*
quadrātus, -a, -um	**quadrus, -ī (m.)**—*square*	*square, squared*
rārus, -a, -um	**rāritās, -tātis (f.)**	*rare, scattered, far apart*
rotundus, -a, -um	**rotunditās, -tātis (f.)**	*round, circular, spherical*
tacitus, -a, -um		*silent*
taediōsus, -a, -um	**taedium, -ī/-iī (n.)**—*tedium*	*boring*
tranquillus, -a, -um	**tranquillitās, -tātis (f.)**	*calm, still*
ūtilis, -e	**ūtiliās, -tātis (f.)**	*useful, usable*

Vocabulary Notes

Other related vocabulary: In case it isn't obvious:

- **aliēnus** is related to **alius, -a, -ud**
- **bellicōsus** is related to **bellum**
- **pugnāx** is related to **pugnō, -āre**
- **tacitus** is related to **taceō, -ēre**
- **ūtilis** is related to **ūtor, ūtī**

Tacitus is also the **cognōmen** of one of Rome's most famous historians (**P. Cornēlius**), the source of much of what we "know" about the early emperors (not necessarily all true). For the related noun *silence*, use its Latin ancestor **silentium, -ī**.

Latin still in use: What would be the literal meaning of the phrase **diēs īrae**? of **rāra avis**? In the mathematical world, what do quadratic equations involve? What do you call the round (-ish) space in the entry of a capitol building—or the Pantheon, for that matter?

Answers: *day of wrath* (judgment day); *a rare bird* (an anomaly, not necessarily an actual bird); *squares* of numbers (like the away one computes the area of a square, by squaring the length of a side); the *rotunda*.

Quadrātus, as you might deduce, is a participle form of a verb, **quadrō, -āre**, meaning *to square* or *to make a square*. **Īrātus** is also a participle, but from a deponent verb that we'll learn later in this volume, **īrāscor, īrāscī, īrātus sum**.

Adjectival Facts

What have we already learned about adjectives, apart from (1) they modify nouns, and (2) they must agree with (match) the nouns they modify in case, number, and gender (though not necessarily in ending or declension)?

1. how they are declined

2. how to change them into adverbs

3. how to form the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs

4. how to form the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs

5. several common adjectives that do any of the above irregularly

6. a variety of suffixes to add to an adjectives stem to form a related noun

7. converting verbs into participles, aka verbal adjectives

Adverbs and Comparisons

The table below runs some regular adjectives through their paces in forming adverbs and their various degrees. These adjectives represent Declensions I and II, Declension III with one termination, and Declension III with two or three terminations.

	I & II	*III (1-termination)*	*III (2-termination)*
Positive Adjective	**dēnsus, -a, -um**	**pugnāx**	**ūtilis, -e**
Positive Adverb	**dēnsē**	**pugnāciter**	**ūtiliter**
Comparative Adj.	**dēnsior, -ius**	**pugnācior, -ius**	**ūtilior, -ius**
Comparative Adv.	**dēnsius**	**pugnācius**	**ūtilius**
Superlative Adj.	**dēnsissimus/-a/-um**	**pugnācissimus/-a/-um**	**ūtilissimus/-a/-um**
Superlative Adv.	**dēnsissimē**	**pugnācissimē**	**ūtilissimē**
Noun Conversion	**-tās, -tūs, -tūdō, -ēdō,** or **-tia**, depending on the adjective		

Meanings of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees

- **Comparative:** *-er, more, quite, rather, too*
- **Superlative:** *-est, most, very*

Irregular Formations

Not all adjectives have comparative and superlative degrees; they simply are what they are. Cardinal and ordinal numbers are good examples: One cannot be *more seven* or *more seventh* than someone else, strictly speaking.

The adjectives below are not like the others in converting to adverbs or forming their degrees.

- <u>**bonus:**</u> **bene, melior/melius, optimus/-a/-um**
- <u>**malus:**</u> **male, peior/peius, pessimus/-a/-um**
- <u>**magnus:**</u> **magnōpere, māior/māius, māximus/-a/-um**
- <u>**parvus:**</u> **paulum, minor/minus, minimus/-a/-um**
- <u>**multus:**</u> **multum, plūs-plūris, plūrimus/-a/-um**
- <u>**facilis:**</u> **facile, facilior/facilius, facillimus/-a/-um**
- <u>**similis:**</u> **similiter, similior/similius, simillimus/-a/-um**
- <u>**humilis:**</u> **humiliter, humilior/humilius, humillimus/-a/-um**
- <u>**-ius** and **-eus** adjectives:</u> comparative = **māgis** + adj., superlative = **māximē** + adj.

Difficilis and **dissimilis**, the antonyms of **facilis** and **similis**, operate in a similar fashion.

Special Declension III Facts

With some exceptions, Declension III adjectives use these III-i endings:

- Ablative singular, all genders: **-ī** instead of **-e**
- Genitive plural, all genders: **-ium** instead of just **-um**
- Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative plural, neuter: **-ia**

An exception is that some one-termination adjectives use the regular noun ending **-e** in the Ablative singular. This is also true for the comparative degree *and* for present active participles.

Pronominal Adjectives

There is a small subset of adjectives that use endings from Declensions I and II except that their Genitive and Dative singular endings are similar to those of various pronouns: **ius** or **-īus** in the Genitive, **-ī** in the Dative for all three genders. One has some neuter forms terminating in **d**; another has the **-que** suffix that indicates *each* or *every*. These adjectives from that subset were introduced in Volume V, Lesson LVI:

alius, alter, neuter, nūllus, sōlus, tōtus, ūllus, uter, uterque

These demonstrative and intensive pronouns double as adjectives, agreeing with their nouns in case, number, and gender, but often looking very different.

- **hic, haec, hoc**
- **ille, illa, illud**
- **ipse, ipsa, ipsum**
- **is, ea, id**
- **iste, ista, istud**

Participles: Verbal Adjectives

Here are the formulae for creating the various participles from regular verbs:

Present Active (***verbing***)	2nd principal part minus **re** (Conj. I, II, & IV) or **ere** (all Conj. III) plus **ns** (Conj. I & II), **ēns** (Conj. III & IV), or **iēns** (Conj. III-i) change **ns** to **nt** before adding Declension III-i endings
Perfect Passive (***verbed, having been verbed***)	4th principal part minus **um** plus Declension I & II endings
Future Active (***about to verb***)	4th principal part minus **um** plus **ūr** plus Declension I & II endings

Exercise LXI: Comparisons

Write out the positive, comparative, and superlative forms for each adjective in the case, number, and gender specified. For additional practice, convert them all to adverbs in all three degrees.

1. **aliēnus**—Dat. s. m.
2. **bellicōsus**—Abl. pl. f.
3. **dēnsus**—Acc. s. n.
4. **iocōsus**—Gen. pl. f.
5. **īrātus**—Voc. s. m.
6. **plānus**—Nom. pl. n.
7. **pugnāx**—Abl. s. m.
8. **quadrātus**—Dat. s. f.
9. **rārus**—Acc. pl. f.
10. **rotundus**—Gen. s. n.
11. **tacitus**—Voc. pl. f.
12. **taediōsus**—Dat. pl. n.
13. **tranquillus**—Abl. s. m.
14. **ūtilis**—Acc. pl. n.

Some English Derivatives

Drop the Latin endings for some of these adjectives, and perhaps add a letter or two, to form their most obvious derivatives—*e.g.*, *alien, bellicose, dense, irate, rare, rotund, tacit, tedious, tranquil*. Make the usual conversions of suffixes, such as **-tās** to *-ty*, to form some others.

aliēnus: alienate, (in-)alienable

iōcus, iōcōsus: jocular

plānus: planar

pugnāx: pugnacious

quadrātus: quadratic

ūtilis: utilize

LXII. More Adjectives in Antonymic Pairs

Most of the adjectives in the table below have their antonyms in the list as well—*e.g.*
aequus and **inīquus**. This would not be the first time we have presented adjectives as
antonymic pairs; for many learners, this is the most effective method for learning
adjectives.

Adjective	*Related Noun*	*English*
aequus, -a, -um	**aequitās, -tātis (f.)**	*equal, fair*
callidus, -a, -um	**calliditās, -tātis (f.)**	*smart, clever, crafty*
humidus, -a, -um	**humiditās, -tātis (f.)**	*wet, moist*
inīquus, -a, -um	**inīquitās, -tātis (f.)**	*unequal, unfair*
mortuus, -a, -um	**mors, mortis (f.)**	*dead*
pinguis, -e	**pinguitia, -ae (f.)**	*fat, portly*
plēnus, -a, -um	**plēnitūdō, -dinis (f.)**	*full, abundant*
rapidus, -a, -um	**rapiditās, -tātis (f.)**	*rapid, speedy, hasty*
siccus, -a, -um	**siccitās, -tātis (f.)**	*dry; sober, thirsty*
stultus, -a, -um	**stultitia, -ae (f.)**	*stupid, foolish*
tardus, -a, -um	**tarditās, -tātis (f.)**	*slow, late*
tenuis, -e	**tenuitās, -tātis (f.)**	*slender, thin*
vacuus, -a, -um	**vacuitās, -tātis (f.)**	*empty, vacant, devoid (of)*
vīvus, -a, -um	**vīta, -ae (f.)**	*alive, living*

Vocabulary Notes

As you have come to expect by now, more than any other part of speech in Latin,
adjectives have meanings that overlap with others. The notes below mention some
synonyms for the adjectives in this list; you are not responsible for the synonyms—well,
not *yet*—but they often resemble their English equivalents.

<u>**aequus, inīquus:**</u> The former is a synonym for **iūstus**, previously introduced in
connection with **iūs, iūris**. The latter is a synonym for the antonym of **iūstus**, namely
iniūstus. The former also has a peculiarity regarding its positive adverb form: The
expected form **aequē**, is correct for *equally* or *fairly*, but occasionally **aequiter** pops up
in written Latin.

<u>**callidus:**</u> You may remember **calidus, -a, -um**, meaning *hot*. The difference in
pronunciation is subtle: for **callidus**, linger a bit longer on the **ll**. This kind of smartness is
related to **callum** (*a callus*), gained from experience, including from one's past mistakes
and defeats.

humidus: Two related nouns are **humor** (*moisture*) and **humus** (*soil, loam*—moist earth in which to grow crops). The adjective **humānus** is also related to these: consider the ancient myth that humankind was fashioned from clay or arose from the soil.

mortuus: This adjective comes directly from the perfect active form of a deponent verb, **morior, mōrī, mortuus sum**, to be introduced later in this volume.

pinguis: There is also an adjective **obēsus, -a, -um**, but, despite appearances, that isn't always synonymous with **pinguis**. The basic meaning for **obēsus** is *eaten away*, which could also describe someone who is dangerously thin.

plēnus, vacuus: The former is one of a small group of adjectives often seen with Ablative nouns, in this case to state what someone or something is *full (by means) of*:

Avē Maria, grātiā plena!   *Hail Mary, full of grace!*

The latter also appears with an Ablative stating what someone or something is *devoid of*, but this construction usually includes **ā/ab**. This is an example of the Ablative of separation.

rapidus: Here we have yet another synonym for **celer** and **velōx**. Their sets of possible English translations overlap, but they are not identical.

siccus: Climate-wise, a synonym for this adjective is **aridus, -a, -um**.

stultus: An adjective with a similar origin and meaning is **stolidus, -a, -um**. The meaning of **stupidus, -a, -um** has more to do with astonishment (stupefaction) than with intelligence.

tenuis: It may be a bit awkward to pronounce, but the Genitive plural of this adjective (for all genders) follows the rule for Declension III adjetives: add **-ium** to the stem to get **tenuium**—four distinct syllables, **ten-u-i-um**. The Dative and Ablative plural form is **tenuibus**, also with the accent on the antepenult.

Exercise LXII: Can We All Agree?

This continues our theme of reviewing adjectives with a multiple-choice exercise.

a. Choose the correct form or forms of the adjective to agree with the noun form.
   NOTE: There may be more than one correct answer in each set.
b. Cross out any adjective forms that are syntactically incorrect—*i.e.* with endings that should never be there. Some sets may not have any of these.

1. flōrum   siccum, siccōrum, siccārum, sicciōrum
2. iūdicī   stultiōre, stultiōrēs, stultiōrī, stultiōribus
3. quercum   vīvam, vīvum, vīviōram, vīviōrem
4. lupīs   pinguīs, pinguis, pinguibus, pinguissimīs
5. lacū   plēnō, plēne, plēnum
6. hospes   pugnācissimus, pugnācissima, pugnāciōrēs

7. gradūs   taediōsī, taediōsōs, taediōrī, taediōsissimōs

8. poenās   inīquus, inīquās, inīquōs, inīquiōrēs

9. testūdinis   dēnsiōribus, dēnsiōrēs, dēnsiōris, dēnsō

10. apparātū   ūtilia, ūtilī, ūtilēs, ūtilō

11. oculī   īrātissimī, īrātissime, īrātissimō, īrātiōris

12. faciērum   quadrātōrum, quadrātārum, quadrātum

13. leporem   mortuum, mortuōrum, mortuem, mortissimum

14. tribunī   bellicōsō, bellicōsī, bellicōsiōrī, bellicōsissimī

15. bella   aliēna, aliēnum, aliēniōra, aliēniōrēs

16. cursuum   radipissimum, rapidissimium, rapidissimōrum

17. lapidēs   rāriōrēs, rāriōribus, rārissimī, rārissimōs

18. mūre*   tranquillus, tranquiller, tranquille, tranquilliore

19. domiciliō   humidae, humidō, humidissimō, humidiōrō

20. dolōris   aequī, aequae, aequīs, aequibus

21. aedem   vacuiōrum, vacuiōrem, vacuissimam

22. bōbus   tacitibus, tacitīs, tacitus, tacite

23. domuī   rotundō, rotundae, rotundiōrī, rotundissimī

24. aedīlibus   tenuium, tenuīs, tenuibus, tenuēs

25. eques   iocōsiōrī, iocōsiōrēs, iocōsior, iocōse

26. laude   tardā, tardō, tarde, tardiōrī

27. implūviī   plānissimī, plānissimīs, plāniōris, plāniōrīs

28. mōribus   callidiōrus, callidus, callidīs, callidiōribus

* from **mūs, mūris**; not from **mūrus, mūrī**

Some English Derivatives

Again, the most obvious derivatives are omitted. Here are some others that are useful:

mortuary, pinguid, replenish, siccative, stultify, tender, vacuum, vacuous, vivid, convivial, (re-)vivify

LXIII. Deponent Verbs, Conjugation I

Deponent verbs appear in several Indo-European languages, including Latin and Ancient Greek. Some of them are verbs of a reflexive nature—*i.e.*, the subject and object are the same person. Greek and some other languages have a middle voice, in addition to active and passive, for verbs of this type. Others in this category have no reflexive quality to them; they just look passive and translate active.

Principal Parts	*English*
arbitror, arbitrārī, arbitrātus sum 　**arbiter/-tra, -trī/-trae (u.)**	*think, judge, observe* 　*judge, umpire*
cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum	*try, attempt*
fābulor, fābulārī, fābulātus sum	*chat, make up stories*
for, fārī, fātus sum 　**fātum, -ī (n.)**	*say, speak* 　*fate, destiny, foretelling*
hortor, hortārī, hortātus sum	*encourage, urge*
iocor, iocārī, iocātus sum	*joke, jest, play*
mercor, mercārī, mercātus sum 　**mercātor, -ōris (m.)** 　**mercātus, -ūs (m.)** 　**merx, mercis (f.)**	*trade, deal* 　*merchant, trader* 　*market, trade, traffic* 　*goods, wares, merchandise*
mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum 　**mīrus, -a, -um**	*wonder, marvel* 　*strange, wondrous*
moror, morārī, morātus sum 　**mora, -ae (f.)**	*delay, tarry, linger* 　*delay*
negōtior, negōtiārī, negōtiātus sum 　**negōtium, -ī (n.)**	*do business* 　*business, task*
ōsculor, ōsculārī, ōsculātus sum 　**ōsculum, -ī (n.)**	*kiss, embrace* 　*kiss*
ōtior, ōtiārī, ōtiātus sum 　**ōtium, -ī (n.)**	*relax, enjoy leisure; be lazy* 　*leisure, non-work*
precor, precārī, precātus sum 　**prex, precis (f.)**	*pray, entreat* 　*prayer, entreaty*
testor, testārī, testātus sum 　**testis, -is (-ium) (u.)**	*bear witness, testify* 　*witness*
vagor, vagārī, vagātus sum 　**vagus, -a, -um**	*roam, ramble; waver* 　*wandering, rambling*

Vocabulary Notes

Latin has more than 500 deponent verbs, in all four conjugations plus a few irregulars. A great percentage of those 500-plus are compounds—*e.g.*, **cohortor, admīror, imprecor, attestor**.

A fairly large percentage of deponent verbs have non-deponent synonyms—*e.g.*, **arbitror** has overlapping meanings with **cogitō** and **putō**.

Other related vocabulary: There are additional related words toward the end of this lesson that you can add to your vocabulary.

- **fābulor** is related to **fābula, -ae**

- **for** is related to **īnfāns, īnfāntis**, meaning literally *non-speaking*

- **hortor** is related to **cohōrs, cohortis**

- **iocor** is related to **iocus, -ī**

- **ōsculor** is related to **ōs, ōris**

You can also add the usual suffixes to the supine stems of some of these verbs to form related nouns and adjectives, as seen with **mercātor** and **mercātus**. How would you translate **ōsculātiō, arbitrātor,** or **mīrābilis**?

arbiter: In the Roman judicial system an **arbiter** had powers surpassing that of a **iūdex**, similar to a judge on a Court of Appeals in the US or a mediator with final authority. A female in the same role would be an **arbitra**.

arbitror, for, iocor, mīror, precor, testor: Indirect statements often accompany these.

cōnor: A synonym is **temptō-temptāre**, often seen with an infinitive. Because **temptō** has no perfect active participle, we can use **conātus/-a/-um** to mean *having tried*. This is true of other deponent verbs with non-deponent synonyms.

for: This verb is one of several used in narrative contexts with direct quotes. Others are **ait** and **inquit**, both of which are usually confined to 3rd person, and both of which can indicate speech in either present or past. Forms of **for, fārī, fātus sum** are a bit more flexible and a bit less chatty.

> **"Hōdiē," mercātorī fātus sum, "nōlō negōtiārī."**
>   *"I don't want to do business today," I told the merchant.*

hortor, precor: Like **imperō-imperāre**, these verbs do not take an infinitive to refer to what one encourages or entreats someone *to do*. For now, just use it with a direct object, unlike **imperō**, which takes a Dative object. In Volume VII, we will introduce the subjunctive mood and clauses of purpose to go with these and similar verbs.

ōtium, negōtium; ōtior, negōtior: As the **neg-** prefix suggests, **ōtium** and **negōtium** are antonyms, as are their related verbs. The Romans certainly enjoyed their **ōtium**, but they also valued getting things done and frowned upon their neighbors who were excessively **ōtiōsī**. (**Negōtiōsus** is also an adjective, meaning *businesslike, industrious*.)

Cross-Sectional Conjugations

It's one thing to say *looks passive, translates active*; another to grasp it; yet another to see the forms and translations side by side. Here we have synopses of deponent verbs in the indicative mood, active voice only. In the world of grammar, a *synopsis* is a partial conjugation, usually focusing on just one person-number combination.

mīrārī—to wonder (1ˢᵗ s.)		*testārī—to testify (3ʳᵈ pl.)*	
mīror	*I wonder*	**testantur**	*they testify*
mīrābar	*I was wondering*	**testābantur**	*they were testifying*
mīrābor	*I shall wonder*	**testābuntur**	*they will testify*
mīrātus sum	*I (have) wondered*	**testātae sunt**	*they (have) testified*
mīrātus eram	*I had wondered*	**testātae erant**	*they had testified*
mīrātus erō	*I shal have wondered*	**testātae erunt**	*they will have testified*

As with the regular perfect passive, in the first set, if the speaker is of feminine gender, the perfect-system forms would be **mīrāta sum/eram/erō**. In the second set, a plural subject of masculine or mixed gender would be **testātī sunt/erant/erunt**.

The Imperative Mood

The imperative forms of deponent verbs are just like the passive imperatives of regular verbs: present stem + **-re** (singular) or **-minī** (plural). Negative commands use **nōlī/nōlīte** plus a present infinitive.

Cōnāre, Sexte, eōs morārī!	*Try to delay them, Sextus!*
Precāminī, mercātōrēs!	*Pray, merchants!*

Deponent Participles

Present Active

The present active participle of a deponent verb forms the same way as a regular verb: present stem plus **-ns**, **cōnāns, iocāns, ōtiāns**, *etc*. Add Declension III adjective endings to a stem that changes to **-nt-**: *e.g.*, **cōnantis, iocantēs, ōtiantibus**.

Future Active

Likewise, the future active participle of a deponent verb looks like that of a regular verb: **cōnātūrus/-a/-um** (*about to try*), **ōtiātūrus/-a/-um** (*about to relax*), *etc*.

Perfect Active

The reasons for Latin-speakers never developing a perfect active participle (*having <u>verbed</u>*) for regular verbs remain mysterious. However, deponent and semi-deponent verbs *do* have such a participle, the adjective portion of the third principal part.

You will find forms of this participle functioning as descriptors or in the Ablative absolute constructions. Either way, remember that *having <u>verbed</u>* can also translate as a relative (*who had <u>verbed</u>*), temporal (*when they had <u>verbed</u>*), causal (*because they had <u>verbed</u>*) or circumstantial (*after they had <u>verbed</u>*) clause.

> **Arbiter, diū vagātus per silvam, domum sine morā currit.**
> *The judge, having wandered through the forest a long time, runs home without delay.*
>
> **Sacerdōtibus ad Vestam precātīs, ē templō prōcessimus.**
> *When the priests had prayed to Vesta, we went forth from the temple.*

The main difference between the usage of this participle and that of a present active is completion. Present active indicates action in progress; perfect active indicates that the actor has completed the action.

Exercise LXIII: Translations and Mutations

Each Latin sentence below contains at least one deponent verb in conjugated, infinitive, or participial form. Translate the sentences into English. As a bonus, change the underlined verb forms, *including participles*, from singular to plural or *vice versa*, and rewrite the sentence with all additional changes implied thereby. (Leave anything alone that *does not* require changing.)

1. Tōtam noctem poēta vagus <u>sēdit</u> cum amīcīs et <u>fābulātus est</u>.

2. <u>Arbitrāta sum</u> mercātōrem mē ōsculārī <u>cōnātum esse</u>.

3. Cūr <u>iocābāris</u> dē illō pedite rotundō?

4. Quid <u>fātur</u> arbiter, omnibus negōtiīs suīs <u>perfectīs</u>?

5. <u>Nōlīte</u> testārī vōs <u>morātōs esse</u> fugam pontificis!

6. Quis <u>est</u> ille vir taediōsus <u>hortātūrus</u> cōpiās?

7. Mīrissima <u>accidērunt</u> (*happened*) quod auspicēs <u>precātī erant</u>.

8. Iūdice ipsō <u>persuāsō</u>, ōtiārī in forō <u>poteritis</u>.

9. <u>Mercāre</u> crās lapidēs rotundōs quōs in iugō altō <u>invēnistī</u>!

10. Opificem tardē <u>vagantem</u> per viās urbis <u>mīrābāmur</u>.

Some English Derivatives

You may notice some inconsistency in the entries below: Sometimes the Latin verb appears before the related noun or adjective, but mostly it's the other way around. This reflects that these verbs themselves are likely derived from the nouns—*e.g.*, **arbiter** was in use before some clever Roman coined **arbitrārī**.

arbiter, arbitrārī: arbitrate, arbitrary

fābula, fābulārī: confabulate

fārī, fātum: fate, preface

hortārī: exhort, hortatory

merx, mercārī, mercātor, mercātus: merchant, mercantilie, mercatorial

mīrārī, mīrus: miracle (**mīrāculum**), admire

mora, morārī: moratorium, demur

negōtium, negōtiārī: negotiate, negotiable

ōsculum, ōsculārī: osculate

ōtium, ōtiārī: otiose

prex, precārī: deprecate, imprecation

testis, testārī: testify, attest, contest, detest, protest

vagus, vagārī: vague, vagabond, vagrant, extravagant

LXIV. Modus Operandī

This lesson introduces some deponent verbs of Conjugation II. It also features two more ways to make verbs fill the roles of nouns and adjectives: the *gerund* and the *gerundive*.

There aren't a full dozen deponent verbs in Conjugation II suitable for introduction at this point in your learning. So we have a few more verbs from Conjugation I to toss at you.

Principal Parts	*English*
adulor, adulārī, adulātus sum	*flatter, fawn over*

fūror, fūrārī, fūrātus sum
  fūr, fūris (m.)
  fūrtim
	steal
	  thief
	  stealthily

minor, minārī, minātus sum
  mināx, minācis
	threaten
	  threatening, menacing

Here are the Conjugation II verbs, with the characteristic **-ērī** ending in their infinitives:

fateor, fatērī, fassus sum	*confess, admit*
liceor, licērī, licitus sum	*make an offer; appraise the value of*
mereor, merērī, meritus sum	*deserve, earn*
misereor, miserērī, miseritus sum	*have pity (upon), commiserate (with)*
polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum	*promise, pledge*
reor, rērī, ratus sum	*reckon, calculate*

tueor, tuērī, tūtus sum
  tūtus, -a, -um
	defend, protect
	  safe, protected

vereor, verērī, veritus sum	*fear, respect*
videor, vidērī, vīsus sum	*seem, appear*

Vocabulary Notes

<u>**fateor:**</u> Its combining forms are **-fiteor** and **-fessus**, as in **confiteor** and **profiteor**.

<u>**fūror, minor:**</u> The former looks like the Latin noun **furor**, with the only difference in spelling being the length of the **u**. The latter is spelled exactly like the comparative adjective **minor** (*smaller, less*); thus, **minus minor** can mean *I threaten less*.

<u>**liceor, polliceor:**</u> The former looks like **licet-licēre**, but its meaning is only distantly related. We cheated a bit on the latter: **pol-** is a combining form of the prefix **por-**, whose meaning is similar to **prō-** (*forth, further*). You may also see some similarity between **polliceor** and **pollex-pollicis**. You can think of giving a "thumbs-up" when you make a promise, but there is no hard evidence of their being related.

misereor: A well-known phrase from the Catholic mass is **miserēre nōbīs**, *have pity/mercy upon us*.

reor: A noun derived from this verb is **ratiō**, which can mean a plan of action or a calculation. *Rational* numbers can be calculated to their exact values.

videor: This is indeed the passive of **videō-vidēre**, recast as a deponent verb. It has the active meaning *seem* or *appear* most frequently when seen with an accompanying infinitive (often **esse**).

Gerunds: Verbal Nouns

Sometimes infinitives serve as the subject of a clause: **Errāre est humānum**. Notice how the adjective complementing **errāre** is neuter? You can think of the infinitive as a neuter noun.

Sometimes infinitives serve as the direct object of a verb: **Errāre amō**. <u>What</u> do you like? I like <u>to wander</u> (or <u>to make mistakes</u>). However, we have yet to see infinitives as objects of prepositions either in Latin or in English.

Latin has a solution for that: the gerund. It has only singular forms and Declension II neuter endings. Gerunds have a characteristic **-nd-** termination between the present stem and those endings, which translates into English as *-ing*—not the *-ing* we're accustomed to seeing in participles (verbal adjectives), but as a noun.

Deponent verbs form their gerunds in the same way: present stem + **nd** + **ī/ō/um**.

- Genitive: **errandī/vagandī** = *of wandering*
- Accusative: **ad errandum/ad vagandum** = *for the purpose of wandering*
- Ablative: **errandō/vagandō** = *by wandering* (Ablative of means)

The gerund shows up in the Dative case as well, but not often.

You may see the Genitive form with **causā** or **grātiā**, both of which translate as *for the sake of*.

To wander is an intransitive verb. If you want to do the same thing with transitive verbs, or verbs that take objects of any kind, you need something more flexible.

Gerundives: The Gerund Expansion Pack

The gerundive in Latin takes the gerund a step further, serving as both a verbal noun and a verbal adjective. It has two main uses: obligation and purpose. It uses the same **-nd-** attachment to the present stem, followed by all the endings for a Declension I & II adjective.

Gerundive of obligation

One of several prominent Romans named M. Porcius Cātō lived and served in the Senātus Rōmānus during the Third Punic War. He developed a habit of ending every speech with the sentence **Carthāgō dēlenda est!**—*Carthage must be destroyed*.

In Cato's exhortations, **dēlenda** is an adjective modifying the feminine noun **Carthāgō** and meaning *having to be destroyed*. The feminine name **Amanda** means *she who must be loved*; **Miranda**, *she who must be marveled at.* A clergyperson is called *Reverend*, which comes from **reverendus**, *a person who must be respected* (or *feared*).

When you see a list of things to be accomplished at a meeting or on a journey, that list is called an **agenda**, the Latin for *things to be done*. A singular item on that list would be **agendum**. Consider also **referendum** and **memorandum** (plural ending = **-a**).

> **Haec verba testis crēdendī sunt.**
> > *These are the words of a witness who must be believed.*

As happens with participles, gerundives can take the place of a relative clause.

NOTE: *This is the only usage for deponent verbs that translates in the passive voice!*

Sometimes a gerundive of obligation appears in an Ablative absolute: *the <u>noun (or substantive adjective) having to be <u>verbed</u>*, or *it being necessary to <u>verb</u> the <u>noun</u>*. As with any Ablative absolute, you can apply an appropriate temporal, causal, or circumstantial conjunction (*when, since, although, etc.*)

> **Arbitrō adulandō, testātī sumus dē calliditāte eius.**
> > *Because the judge had to be flattered, we bore witness as to his cleverness.*
>
> **Mūtātīs mūtandīs, negōtium perfēcimus.**
> > *All things being changed that needed changing, we completed the task.*

The latter example above uses **mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, meaning *change*.

Dative of personal agent with gerundives

If you wish to express *by whom* something *must be done*, the doer does not appear in the Ablative case as you might expect, but in the Dative, with no preposition. This is because obligation is considered more of a *to/for* situation than a by situation. Fortunately, if the doer is plural or in Declension II, it looks very much like an Ablative form.

> **Carthāgō <u>nōbīs</u> delenda est!**   *Carthage must be destroyed <u>by us</u>!*
>
> **<u>Mihi</u> confitendum est mē eum miserērī nōn posse.**
> > *I must confess (it must be confessed <u>by me</u>) that I cannot pity him.*

In some contexts, such as the second example above, a noun or pronoun that serves as a subject in English appears as a Dative of personal agent in Latin. If the gerundive is formed from a verb that takes Dative objects, then the noun that one would think would be Nominative is instead Dative.

> **Eī crēdendus est.**   *He/She must be believed (one ought to believe him/her).*

Can you list all the functions of the Dative case that we have covered so far, starting with the indirect object?

Gerundive of purpose

If one does something for a reason, Latin has several ways to express that reason:

1. a dependent clause with the verb in the subjunctive mood, which we have yet to learn
2. **causā** or **grātiā** with a gerund in the Genitive case if the action takes no object
3. **ad** with a Gerundive in the Accusative case plus a direct object.

NOTE: In Classical Latin, the infinitive is *never* used to express purpose. However, in Medieval or Ecclesiastical Latin, the infinitive sometimes fills that role.

So **causā fūrandī**, with a gerund, means *for the sake of stealing*, and it doesn't matter what one steals; **ad saxum fūrandum** means *for the sake/purpose of stealing a/the rock*. (A less common alternative is **causā saxī fūrandī**.)

Notice in the examples below that the gerundive agrees with its direct object in case, number, and gender:

Hūc vēnistī ad rēgīnam minandam?	*Did you come here to threaten the queen?*
Minimē, sed ad fīliōs eius tuendōs vēnī!	*No, but I came to protect her sons!*

There are other uses for gerundives, such as situations involving Ablatives of means, but we will save those for another lesson.

Exercise LXIV: Your Agenda

Translate these phrases into Latin, using either gerunds or gerundives where appropriate.

1. by making an offer
2. of promising
3. in order to encourage the thief
4. she must be flattered
5. y'all must confess
6. by trading
7. for the purpose of wandering
8. for the purpose of protecting the witnesses
9. the merchants must try
10. prayers are to be respected
11. in order to delay my wrath
12. because jokes had to be earned (*hint: use an Ablative absolute!*)

Some English Derivatives

<u>adulārī:</u> adulation

<u>fatērī:</u> confess, profess

<u>fūr, fūrārī:</u> furtive (**fūrtīvus**), ferret

<u>merērī:</u> merit, meritorious, meretricious (there's a word with an interesting history!), demerit

<u>minārī, mināx:</u> menace, minatory, imminent

<u>rērī:</u> ration, reason

<u>tuērī, tūtus:</u> tutor, tutelage

<u>verērī:</u> revere, reverend

LXV. Loquerisne Linguam Lātīnam?

You may recall that forming the present passive infinitive of a regular verb in Conjugation III requires dropping the **-ere** from the active infinitive and adding **-ī** in its place. The active infinitives of these deponent verbs lack the (vowel)-**r** combination as well. This list consists entirely of "normal" Conjugation III verbs (no **i**-stems).

Principal Parts	*English*
amplector, amplectī, amplexus sum	*surround; embrace*
fruor, fruī, frūctus sum (+ Abl.)	*enjoy, engage in*
fungor, fungī, functus sum (+ Abl.)	*perform, administer*
īrāscor, īrāscī, īrātus sum	*get angry, rage (at)*

lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum
    lāpsus, -ūs (m.)
	slip, slide, fall
	    slip, slip-up, error in judgment

liquor, liquī, ---
    liquidus, -a, -um
	flow, melt
	    flowing

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum
    loquāx, -ācis
	speak
	    talkative

nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum
    nātiō, -ōnis (f.)
    nātīvus, -a, -um
	be born
	    nation, tribe
	    by birth, natural

oblīvīscor, oblīvīscī, oblītus sum
    oblīvium, -ī/-iī (n.)
	forget, neglect
	    forgetfulness

queror, querī, questus sum
    questus, -ūs (m.)
	complain, lament
	    complaint

sequor, sequī, secūtus sum
    sequentia, -ae
	follow, pursue
	    sequence, succession

ulcīscor, ulcīscī, ultus sum
    ultor, -ōris/ultrīx, -cis (u.)
	avenge, take revenge
	    avenger

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum (+Abl.)	*use, experience*
vēscor, vēscī, --- (+Abl.)	*feed on*

Vocabulary Notes

<u>**fruor, fungor, ūtor, vēscor:**</u> The major headline from this list is that these verbs take objects in the Ablative case. The object is not really a direct object in Latin; it is an Ablative of means, the means or instrument by which one accomplishes something.

Humōre ūsa sum grātiā ulcīscendī.	*I used humor to take revenge.*

The -sc- verbs: Some Latin verbs contain infixes that add their own special meanings to existing verbs. Four of the new verbs in this lesson contain **-sc-**: **īrascor, nāscor, oblīvīscor,** and **ulcīscor**—but *not* **vēscor**. This infix also appears in **crēscō-crēscere**. Its basic meaning is *begin to*. (A similar infix is **-it-**, or just **-t-**, meaning *continuously* or *repeatedly*, which turns **habēre** into **habitāre** and **agere** into **agitāre**.)

Related or not? As you might have guessed, these sets of words have related meanings:

- **fruor, frūctus** (noun)
- **īrāscor, īra, īrātus** (adj.)
- **nāscor, nātus** (noun)
- **ūtor, ūsus** (noun)**, ūtilis**

You may also have guessed that these words look similar but do not have meanings that overlap:

- **fungor, fungus, -ī** (noun, *mushroom*)
- **lābor** (verb)**, lābor** (noun)/**lābōrō** (verb)

Also, **queror** has only a tangential relationship to **quaerō-quaerere**

Additional verb-to-noun conversions: The nouns **nātiō** and **nātus** both can mean *the act of being born*. Other *act of* nouns related to this list include:

- **fūnctiō, -ōnis** = *performance, execution of a task*
- **locūtiō, -ōnis** = *speech*
- **oblītiō, -ōnis** = *the act of forgetting*
- **secūtiō, -ōnis** = *following, pursuit*
- **ultiō, -ōnis** = *vengeance*

Apart from **ultor**, in the category of *one who does* nouns, Latin has **locūtor** and **secūtor**. English speakers might recognize these nouns with prefixes attached—*e.g.*, **interlocūtor** and **prōsecūtor**. The next lesson will include information on compounds of deponent verbs.

The nouns **lāpsus** and **questus** join the list of Declension IV *end-product* nouns derived from deponent verbs (**frūctus, nātus,** and **ūsus**) and the larger list of such nouns as found in Lesson L.

sequor: The abbreviation **et seq.** is short for **et sequentēs** or **sequentia**, meaning *and following*. In bibliographies and elsewhere, you may see the equivalent English abbreviation *ff*.

The Present System of Conjugation III

Conjugating a non-deponent verb from Conjugation III requires spacer vowels—usually **i** or **u** between the stem and the personal ending—but there is that odd **e** in the 2nd-singular on the passive side. With deponent verbs, that **e** sneaks in on the active side conjugated with passive endings.

As with regular Conjugations III and IV, a vowel between the stem and the personal ending serves as the tense indicator: **-a-, -ē-,** or **-e-**. In Conjugation III verbs, these means that the present and future forms differ by one letter—or by the length of one vowel (**sequeris** *vs.* **sequēris**—the former accented on the antepenult, the latter on the penult).

The present-tense spacer vowels in the table below are underlined and in **blue**.

sequī—Present System, Active Voice			
Person & Number	*Present*	*Imperfect*	*Future*
1ˢᵗ singular	sequor	sequēbar	sequar
2ⁿᵈ singular	sequeris	sequēbāris	sequēris
3ʳᵈ singular	sequitur	sequēbātur	sequētur
1ˢᵗ plural	sequimur	sequēbāmur	sequēmur
2ⁿᵈ plural	sequiminī	sequēbāminī	sequēminī
3ʳᵈ plural	sequuntur	sequēbantur	sequentur

The phrase **nōn sequitur** refers to a logical fallacy—literally, *it does not follow*.

Exercise LXV: Translate and Change Tenses

Translate the short sentences below; then change each underlined verb form to the requested tense. In some sentences (*e.g.* #4), changing the tense allows you to choose a gender for the participle.

1. Ubi <u>nātī sunt</u>?   Change to future
2. Dē taediō <u>querēbar</u>.   Change to pluperfect
3. Mortem coniūgis <u>ulta erat</u>.   Change to future perfect
4. Cūr <u>īrāsceris</u>?   Change to perfect
5. Iocīs eōrum nōn <u>fruimur</u>.   Change to imperfect
6. Haec rapidē <u>fungēminī</u>.   Change to present
7. Flūmen frigidum tardē <u>liquitur</u>.   Change to future
8. Nātiōnibus Āsiae <u>locūtus sum</u>.   Change to imperfect
9. Lēgātum <u>amplectēbantur</u>.   Change to present
10. In oblīvium <u>lābēmur</u>.   Change to pluperfect
11. Dē questū meō <u>oblītus erat</u>.   Change to future
12. Flōribusne mortuīs <u>ūsus es</u>?   Change to future perfect
13. Pinguī caprō <u>vēscēbāmur</u>.   Change to future
14. Mē nōn <u>sequentur</u>.   Change to perfect

Some English Derivatives

fungī: fungible, function, perfunctory

īra, īrāscī, īrātus: ire, irate, irascible

lābī, lapsus: labile, lapse, collapse, elapse, prolapse, relapse

liquī, liquidus: liquid, liquor, liquescent

loquī, loquāx: loquacious, circumlocution, colloquy, eloquent, grandiloquent, interlocutor, obloquy, soliloquy

nāscī, nātiō, nātīvus: nascent, renaissance (renascence), international, nativity

oblīvīscī, oblīvium: obliterate, oblivion, oblivious

querī, questus: querulous

sequī, sequentia: sequel, sequence, consequence, consecutive, execute, obsequious, persecute, prosecute, subsequent

ūtī, ūsus: utensil, use, abuse, peruse

LXVI. -ior

The gloomy donkey in the Latin children's book *Winnie Ille Pu* is named **Ior**. This lesson is dedicated to him.

The verbs presented in this lesson have **-ior** at the ends of their first principal parts. A few are from Conjugation III; the remainder, Conjugation IV, with the infinitve ending in **-īrī**.

Conjugation III -ior, -ī:

Principal Parts	*English*
gradior, gradī, grassus sum	*step, take a step, walk*
morior, morī, mortuus sum	*die*
patior, patī, passus sum 　**patientia, -ae (f.)**	*endure, undergo, suffer; allow* 　*patience, endurance; suffering*

Conjugation IV -ior, -īrī:

blandior, blandīrī, blandītus sum 　**blanditia, -ae (f.)** 　**blandus, -a, -um**	*flatter* 　*flattery, compliment* 　*pleasant, agreeable, complimentary*
experior, experīrī, expertus sum 　**experientia, -ae (f.)** 　**experīmentum, -ī/-iī (n.)**	*experience; find out* 　*experience* 　*experiment, test*
largior, largīrī, largītus sum 　**largītiō, -ōnis (f.)** 　**largus, -a, -um**	*grant, bestow* 　*grant, bestowal, generosity, largesse* 　*abundant, plentiful; generous*
mentior, mentīrī, mentītus sum (+ Dat.) 　**mentītus, -a, -um**	*lie, deceive, tell a falsehood* 　*deceptive*
mētior, mētīrī, mētītus/mēnsus sum 　**mēnsūra, -ae (f.)**	*measure, distribute* 　*measurement, distribution*
orior, orīrī, ortus sum	*rise, arise, originate*
partior, partīrī, partītus sum	*share, distribute, divide into parts*
potior, potīrī, potītus sum (+ Abl.)	*obtain, take possession of*
sortior, sortīrī, sortītus sum 　**sōrs, sortis (f.)**	*draw lots; share; select* 　*lot in life, chance, fate*

Vocabulary Notes

blanditia: This noun frequently appears in plural forms; multiple *compliments* add up to *flattery*. It also has a Declension V variant, **blanditiēs, -ēī** (f.).

blandior, largior, potior: These verbs' first principal parts are spelled just like some comparative forms of adjectives. The masculine and feminine comparatives of **blandus** and **largus** are, respective, **blandior** and **largior**. However, **potior** is not (or distantly) related to the adjective **potis, pote** (*capable*).

gradior: With a prefix attached, the **a** changes to **e**; its combining forms are **-gredior** and **-gressus**. It is related to **gradus, -ūs** from Lesson XLIX.

mētior: This verb has two different perfect active participles: a standard Conjugation IV **mētītus** and the less predictable **mēnsus**. The latter is a more common stem in English derivatives such as *commensurate and immense*.

morior: The perfect active participle on this one is, of course, the previously introduced adjective **mortuus/-a/-um**; it is (clearly) related to **mors, mortis**. This is one of those rare supine forms whose stem does not end in **t** or **s**.

It also has a future active participle that does not follow the standard formula: **moritūrus/-a/-um**, as in the famous last words of some gladiators to the emperor who sponsored the games:

Moritūrī tē salūtant (or **salūtāmus**)	*Those/We about to die salute you.*

patior: Its supine is spelled the same as the noun **passus, -ūs**, but there is no direct relation here.

Additional related nouns and adjectives: As usual, you can add suffixes like **-iō, -or,** and **-ūrā** to the supine stems to form nouns; add **-bilis** to present stems to form *able to verb or be verbed* adjectives.

Compound Deponents

This lesson contains almost no new grammar or syntax. Instead, we will present a table hooking up the deponent stems from Lessons LXIII through LXVI to common prefixes. After these combinations, you can add some of the suffixes you know to form existing Latin words—or make up entirely new ones!

Some of the compounds you create will have meanings that are the sums of their parts; some have meanings closer to the recognizable English derivatives (**abūtor** = *I abuse*).

The table contains about 100 combinations, but it is by no means a complete list of possible compounds. Some of the other deponent roots from these lessons may combine with a prefix or two; **loquor** also combines with some non-prepositional prefixes, such as **grandi-** and **sōli-**.

NOTE: A few of the combinations below feature variations on the prefix **in-** or **īn-**: namely, **ig-, il-, im-, ir-**. Sometimes these variations mean *in/on/into/onto*; other times they mean *not*. The *not* prefixes below are underlined.

Prefixes	*Combining Stems*
cōn-, dif-, prō-	-fitē-, -fess- (fateor)
af-, ef-, inter-, prae-, prō-	-fā-, -fāt-
dē-, per-	-fung-, -funct-
ag-, ante-, cōn-, dē-, dī-, ē-, in-, prō-, re-, retrō-, trans-	-gredi-, -gress- (gradior)
ad-, co-, dē-, ex-	-hortā-, -hortāt-
col-, dē-, ē-, il-, inter-, re-	-lāb-, -lāps-
al-, circum-, col-, dē-, ē-, il-, inter-, ob-, prō-, sub-	-loqu-, -locūt-
com-	-mercā-, mercāt-
com-, dī-, <u>im-</u>	-mētī-, -mēns-
ad-, im-	-mīrā-, -mīrāt-
com-, dē-, im-, re-	-morā-, -morāt-
com-, dē-, ē-, <u>im-</u>, inter-, per-, prae-	-morī-, -mort-
ag-, dē-, ē-, in-, inter-, re-	-nāsc-, -nāt-
ab-, ad-, co-, ex-, ob-	-orī-, -ort-
com-, per-, prae-, prō-	-pati-, -pass-
ap-, dē-, im-	-precā-, -precāt-
as-, cōn-, dē-, ē-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, prō-, sub-	-sequ-, -secūt-
at-, cōn-, dē-, prō-	-testā-, -testāt-
circum-, cōn-, in-, ob-	-tuē-, -tūt-
ab-, dē-, per-	-ūt-, -ūs-
dī-, ē-	-vagā-, -vagāt-
re-, sub-	-verē-, -verit-

Exercise LXVI: Compounding

Now put together some Latin nouns and adjectives using the prefixes and roots from the previous section, plus some appropriate suffixes:

- **-iō,** *the act of <u>verb</u>ing*

- **-or,** *one who <u>verb</u>s*

- **-ūra,** *the end result of <u>verb</u>ing*

- **-bilis,** *capable of <u>verb</u>ing or of being <u>verb</u>ed*

- **-ōrius/-ārius,** *in the manner of <u>verbing</u>*

Some of the resulting words will look very similar to English words; some, less so. Some may not even be words you'd find in a Latin dictionary. So don't worry if you don't get them exactly correct.

1. the act of *suffering together*
2. able to be *marveled at*
3. the act of *praying* something *down*
4. one who *follows forth*
5. the end result of *measuring together*
6. the act of *speaking around* something
7. in the manner of *thoroughly administering*
8. the act of *slipping back*
9. not capable of being *delayed*
10. one who *steps across* a boundary
11. one who *bears witness to* something
12. in a manner of *saying beforehand*
13. the end result of *trading together*
14. the act of *encouraging outward*

Some English Derivatives

blandīrī, blandus, blanditia: bland, blandishment

gradī: grade, gradient, gradate, aggressive, congress, digress, egress, ingredient, ingress, progress, regress

largīrī, largus, largītiō: largesse

mētīrī, mēnsūra: mete, measure, commensurate, immense

morī: moribund, mortal (**mortālis**), mortician, mortuary

orīrī: orient, origin (via **orīgō**), abort

partīrī: partition, apartment, compartment, depart, impart

patī, patientia: patient, passive, passion, compassion

sōrs, sortīrī: sort, sorcery (original meaning *telling someone's fate*), assort, consort, resort

LXVII. Body Parts, Part I

Before presenting 14 new parts of human and mammalian bodies, let's review the 21 parts previously introduced. We'll make it relatively easy by translating from Latin to English this time. Cover the two paragraphs below the list, and see how quickly you translate these nouns. (**NOTE:** The parts that typically come in pairs or sets are shown in the plural.) See also whether you can change the plurals to singular and *vice versa*.

abdōmen, aurēs, caput, cōr, cornua, crūra, dēntēs, digitī, faciēs, genua, iecur, lingua, manūs, oculī, ōs, pectus, pedēs, pollicēs, sanguis, stomachus

Some of the nouns in this list have other meanings apart from the anatomical, such as the *lip* of a drinking vessel. We will limit ourselves to the bodily connotations. Some Latin words for body parts are either cognate with or derived directly from their Greek equivalents—*e.g.*, **bracchium**. With some exceptions, the suffixes for the adjectives related to these body parts is **-ālis/-āle**, but there are several others.

Nouns	*Related Adjectives*	*English*
bracchium, -ī (n.)	**bracchiālis, -e**	arm
carpus, -ī (m.)	**carpālis, -e**	wrist
collum, -ī (n.)	**collāris, -e**	neck
cubitum, -ī (n.)	**cubitālis, -e**	elbow
dorsum, -ī (n.)	**dorsālis, -e**	back
femur, femoris (n.)	**femorālis, -e**	thigh
gena, -ae (f.)		cheek; eye socket
labium, -ī (n.)	**labiālis, -e**	lip
mentum, -ī (n.)	**mentālis, -e**	chin
nāsus, -ī (m.)	**nāsālis, -e**	nose
tālus, -ī (m.)	**tālāris, -e**	ankle
tergum, -ī (n.)		back, rear surface
umerus, -ī (m.)	**umerālis, -e**	shoulder
unguis, -is (m.)	**unguīnus, -a, -um**	fingernail, toenail, claw, talon

Here are the meanings of the familiar parts, in order: *belly, ears, head, heart, horns, legs, teeth, fingers and toes, face, knees, liver, tongue, hands, eyes, mouth, chest/breast, feet, thumbs, blood, stomach*.

Here are their number-switched forms, plurals in green and singulars in red: **abdōmina, auris, capita, corda, cornū, crūs, dēns, digitus, faciēs, genū, iecora, linguae, manus, oculus, ōra, pectora, pēs, pollex, sanguinēs, stomachī.**

Vocabulary Notes

bracchium: This also means *branch* of a tree or a body of water.

femur: This noun shares an oddity with **iecur**, in that it has two different stems. The more common stem, adopted into current anatomical use, is **femor-**, but it is also declined with **femin-**. The two stems for **iecur** are **iecor-** and **iecinor-**.

dorsum, tergum: These two are used interchangeably, although the former refers more to the area between the shoulders and the rear end, the latter to the whole posterior side of the body.

mentālis: The words for *related to the chin* and *related to the mind* (from **mēns, mentis**) are spelled identically. Think of Rodin's *Thinker* statue resting his chin on his fist while trying to engage his mind.

umerus: In later Latin, an initial **h** was added, resulting in the anatomical name for the upper armbone.

unguis: The idiom **ad unguem** means *precisely, to a tee, correct in every detail*.

Additional Anatomical Adjectives

abdōmen, abdōminis	**abdōminālis, -e**
auris, auris	**aurālis, -e**
caput, capitis	**capitālis, -e**
cor, cordis	**cordiālis, -e**
crūs, crūris	**crūrālis, -e**
dēns, dentis	**dentālis, -e**
digitus, digitī	**digitalis, -e**
faciēs, faciēī	**faciālis, -e**
iecus, iecoris	**iecorālis, -e**
lingua, linguae	**linguālis, -e**
manus, manūs	**manuālis, -e**
oculus, oculī	**oculāris, -e**
ōra, ōrae	**ōrālis, -e**
pectus, pectoris	**pectorālis, -e**
pēs, pedis	**pedālis, -e**
sanguis, sanguinis	**sanguinārius, -a, -um**

The adjective **cordiālis**, *hearty*, evolved in the Middle Ages. Unlike the other **-ālis/-āris** adjectives, this one does not generally appear in anatomical texts.

Exercise LXVII: Nihil!

Just learn and recognize the anatomical adjectives. In English, they generally lack the Latin declensional endings, leaving the suffixes *-al, -ar,* and *-ary*. Examples: *bracchial, ocular, sanguinary* (although *sanguinary* has a less savory connotation in English).

Some English Derivatives

All the related adjectives in this list, minus the **-us/-a/-um** and **-is/-e** endings, are English derivatives used in the fields of medicine and biology. Beyond that, the new words in the lesson do not produce many English derivatives.

Bilabial and *labiodental* are also terms used in linguistics to describe how certain consonants are formed when spoken: respectively, with both lips together (*b, m, p*) and with the upper teeth against the lower lip (*f, v*).

LXVIII. Body Parts, Part II

This list is a bit more inward-looking than that in Lesson LXVII: Several of these body parts reside under the skin, like **cor** and **stomachus**.

We have left out some parts that society says should be covered when in public. Some of those parts are spelled the same in Latin as in English; look them up in an online Latin dictionary if you wish.

Nouns	*Relative Adjectives*	*English*
artēria, -ae (f.)	**artēriōsus, -a, -um**	*artery, blood vessel; windpipe*
barba, -ae (f.)	**barbātus, -a, -um**	*beard, facial hair*
calx, calcis (f.)	**calcārius, -a, -um**	*heel*

capillus, -ī (m.)
   capillī, -ōrum
	capillāris, -e	*hair*
		   hair(s) on one's head

cerebrum, -ī (n.)	**cerebrālis, -e**	*brain*
faucēs, faucium (f.)		*throat, maw, jaws*
mūsculus, -ī (m.)	**mūsculāris, -e**	*muscle*
pellis, -is (f.)	**pellārius, -a, -um**	*skin, hide*
pulmō, -ōnis (m.)	**pulmōnārius, -a, -um**	*lung*
rēn, -is (f.)	**rēnālis, -e**	*kidney*
tībia, -ae (f.)	**tībiālis, -e**	*shin; flute*
uterus, -ī (m.)	**uterīnus, -a, -um**	*womb*
vēna, -ae (f.)	**vēnōsus, -a, -um**	*vein, blood vessel*
venter, ventris (m.)	**ventrālis, -e**	*belly*

Vocabulary Notes

<u>**artēria, vēna:**</u> The former is borrowed from Greek. The related adjectives presented here have an **-ōsus** termination, which usually means *full of, containing many*.

<u>**barba:**</u> The adjective **barbātus/-a/-um** means *bearded*. This noun is not related to **barbarus/-a/-um**, meaning *foreign* in an objective sense, *savage* or *uncivilized* in a more chauvinistic sense. Men in the provincial lands tended to keep their beards, which had gone out of fashion in Rome in the 2nd century B.C.E. The Hellenophilic emperor Hadriānus, however, brought the beard back in the 2nd century C.E.

<u>**capillus:**</u> There are several other words for *hair* connoting the collection of hairs atop one's head. The only one that does so in singular is the borrowed-from-Greek **coma**, which can also mean *mane* or *foliage*. Generally, use the plural form **capillī** when referring to the collection of hairs on one's head.

<u>**calx:**</u> The word for *chalk* or *limestone* is spelled and declined exactly the same; the Genitive plural form for both is **calcium**.

<u>**mūsculus:**</u> This noun consists of **mūs** (*mouse*) and a diminutive suffix. It literally means *little mouse*. This lesson contains an introduction to such suffixes.

<u>**pellis:**</u> As with nearly all **-is/-is** nouns, its Genitive plural form ends with **-ium**.

<u>**tībia:**</u> Prehistoric flutes were made from the shin-bones of animals. A male flautist is a **tībīcen, -inis**; female, **tībīcina, -ae**. To play the flute is **tībīcinō, -āre**.

<u>**venter:**</u> As with nearly all Declension III nouns whose stems end in two consonants, its Genitive plural form ends with **-ium**. However, **ventrum** is just as valid as **ventrium**.

Diminutive Suffixes

Perhaps you have heard the name **Caligula**, which is the childhood nickname given to the third emperor of Rome. The story is that, while a toddler accompanying his father Germanicus on military campaigns, he liked to dress up in military garb, including some tiny army boots (**caligae**, related to **calx**). **Caligula** is a diminutive form of **caliga**.

Latin has several variations on the suffix that means *little* or *baby* when attached to nouns and, occasionally to adjectives. These suffixes include, in descending order of frequency:

- **-ulus/-ula/-ulum**
- **-olus/-ola/-olum**
- **-culus/-cula/-culum**
- **-illus/-illa/-illum**

There are a few others. The variation used depends, in part, on how the root or stem ends; however, it is by no means 100% consistent. For an example, let's break down **mūsculus**.

The noun **mūs**, Declension III, has a root of **mūs-** and a stem of **mūr-**. Declension III being the only declension that has such mutations, its nouns add suffixes after the root. The suffix that typically follows a final **s** is **-cul-** plus an ending from Declension I or II.

For further examples, here is a list of about 60 nouns referring to people, non-human animals, clothing, places, everyday objects, and body parts. Some of these we have already introduced, like **ōsculum**.

agrellus	*little field*
alumnulus/-a	*little foster child*
amīculus/-a	*little friend*
auricula	*little ear; outer ear*
avicula	*little bird*
bracchiolum	*little arm*
canīculus/-a	*little dog, puppy*
capellus/-a	*little goat, kid*

capitulum	*little head; heading, chapter*
casula	*little cottage*
cēnula	*light dinner, snack*
cerebellum	*little brain*
cervulus/-a	*little deer*
corniculum	*little horn* (as on a battle helmet)
corpusculum	*little body; particle*
equulus/-a	*little horse, foal*
fēminula	*little woman*
fīliolus/-a	*little son/daughter*
flōsculus	*little flower*
fraterculus	*little brother*
fundulus	*little farm*
gladiolus	*little sword, knife*
homunculus	*little man* (derogatory)
labellum	*little lip*
lenticula	*little lentil; little lens*
loculus	*little place, little patch of ground*
lupulus/-a	*little wolf, wolf-pup*
matercula	*little mother, mom*
mentula	*little mind* (slang for the male sexual organ)
monticulus	*little mountain, mound*
mūsculus	*little mouse; muscle*
navicula	*little ship*
nucleus	*little nut* (not **nuculus** as one might expect)
opusculum	*little work of art or craft, trifle*
ōsculum	*little mouth; kiss*
ovicula	*little sheep* (not *lamb*, which is **agnus**)
ovulum	*little egg, ovule*
particula	*little part, particle*
paterculus	*little father, dad*
pectusculum	*little breast*

pediculus	*little foot*
pellicula	*little skin, hide, pelt*
ponticulus	*little bridge*
porculus/-a	*little swine, piglet*
portula	*little doorway*
puellula	*little girl*
puerulus	*little boy*
rosula	*little rose, rosebud*
saxulum	*little rock, pebble*
scutellum	*little shield*
servulus/-a	*little slave, child slave*
tabernula	*little shop*
taurulus	*little bull, bullock*
terrula	*little field*
testiculus	*little witness; testicle*
unguiculus	*little claw*
vaccula	*little cow, heifer*
ventriculus	*little belly, small cavity*
vēnula	*little vein, capillary*
vīllula	*little farmhouse*
vulpecula	*little fox, fox-kit*

Exercise LXVIII: Iterum Nūllum!

Again, no exercise. We have thrown a lot of new vocabulary at you, especially the body parts and their related adjectives. If you are studying anatomy, learning the Latin words for those parts help you remember the fancy Latinate adjectives that pervade the sciences.

Here are some English equivalents of diminutive forms in anatomy: *auricle, bracchiole, corpuscle, muscle, ovule, pedicle, testicle, ventricle,* and *venule*.

Some English Derivatives

Not many—see this section in the previous lesson. But also: arterial, faucet, intrauterine, pelt, venous, and the brand name Barbasol.

LXIX. Leōnēs Tigrēsque Ursīque! ō Mī!

Let us now expand your knowledge of the kingdom ***Animalia***. You already know the Latin words for more than 20 animals, mammalian and otherwise, wild and domesticated.

The nouns in first set below were imported into English, primarily via Medieval French, without much change. These would be the nouns for animals not native to the British Isles or the seas surrounding them. **Red** nouns are repeated from the Introduction.

Genders given after the slash are the grammatical genders seen in written Latin.

Nouns	Related Adjective	English
alcēs, alcis (-ium) (u./f.)		elk, moose
camelus, -ī (m.) **camela, -ae (n.)**	**camelīnus, -a, -um**	camel
elephās, elephantis (u./m.)	**elephantīnus, -a, -um**	elephant
leopardus, -ī (u./m.)		leopard
mūlus, -ī (m.) mūla, -ae (f.)	mūlīnus, -a, -um	mule, jackass jenny
rattus, -ī (u./m.)		rat
serpēns, serpentis (u./f.)	**serpentīnus, -a, -um**	snake
tigris, tigris (or tigridis) (u./m.)	**tigrīnus, -a, -um**	tiger

With some exceptions, in standard English these other animals kept their Anglo-Saxon names.

Nouns	Related Adjective	English
agnus, -ī (m.) agna, -ae (f.)	agnīnus, -a, -um	lamb
aper, aprī (m.) apra, aprae (f.)	aprīnus, -a, -um	boar, wild pig
cancer, cancrī (u./m.)		crab
cetus, -ī (u./m.)		whale, sea monster
rāna, -ae (f.)		frog
sīmia, -ae (u./f.)	sīmiānus, -a, -um	monkey, ape
sūs, suis (u.)	suīllus, -a, -um	swine
ursus, -ī (m.) ursa, -ae (f.)	ursīnus, -a, -um	bear

Vocabulary Notes

One would think that the Declension II nouns would all have Declension I female equivalents. One might also think that the Romans didn't care whether leopards, rats or whales were male or female, since both sexes are similar in size, shape, and appearance. Similarly, there are no Declension II male equivalents for **rāna** and **sīmia**. There is a notable difference in size and appearance between male and female **alcēs**, just as with **cervī** and **cervae**, but the language never accounted for that.

The Romans also did not seem to care that monkeys and apes occupy different branches of the taxonomical tree—*e.g.*, that monkeys are mostly well-suited to climbing trees, while apes are not.

To fill some blanks in the vocabulary table, you are welcome to create new Latin adjectives by attaching suffixes like **-īnus** to the stems of animal nouns to mean *characteristic of*. In the case of nouns like **sīmia**, with stems that end in **i**, add **-ānus**.

<u>**agna, apra, camela, mūla, ursa:**</u> Remember that these binary feminine forms can use the **-ābus** ending in the Dative and Ablative plural, when necessary, to distinguish them from their male counterparts: **agnīs/agnābus**.

<u>**agnus:**</u> The last section of the Latin Mass is the **Agnus Deī**, *Lamb of God*.

<u>**camelus, leopardus:**</u> **Pardus** is an adjective meaning *spotted*. The leopard is a **leō pardus**, a spotted lion. The Latin word for *giraffe* is **camelopardus**. This animal combines the ungulate features of the camel with the spots and general coloring of the leopard. Like **Cancer, Cetus,** and **Ursa**, it also lends its name to a constellation, whose official astronomical name is **Camelopardālis**.

<u>**elephās:**</u> You may also see the variations, **elephāns** (with **-ium** in the Genitive plural) and **elephantus/-a**.

<u>**rattus:**</u> For the most part, **rattus** and **mūs** are used interchangeably for non-domesticated rodentine pests.

<u>**sīmia:**</u> Monkeys and apes are not endemic to the British Isles, but English did not adopt the Norman-French words for these animals. (The modern French derivative of **sīmia** is **singe**.) The word *monkey* may be derived from the monk-like tonsure of the capuchin monkey.

<u>**sūs:**</u> This is a generic noun for pigkind of any sex or size, similar to **bōs**. Also like **bōs**, it has a contracted Dative and Ablative plural form, **sūbus** (although the expected **suibus** is also acceptable). Its connection with the traditional Scots-Irish hog call *sooee!* is too long and complex to discuss here.

<u>**ursus:**</u> The constellations **Ursa Major** and **Ursa Minor** are also known as the Big and Little Dippers, respectively. Ursa Minor might just as easily be called by the diminutive **Ursula**, *the little she-bear*.

Exercise LXIX: Review Zoo

See if you can remember the Nominative singular and plural forms for each of these animals from previous lessons, this time presented in no particular order. If there are masculine and feminine versions of a noun (*e.g.*, **equus** and **equa**), choose one or the other.

As a bonus, see how many of the diminutive nouns and related adjectives you can remember. (For those that do not have diminutives listed in Lesson LXVIII, add an appropriate suffix to make up a diminutive!)

1. dog
2. cat
3. mouse
4. lion
5. deer
6. pig (domestic)
7. goat
8. horse
9. bull
10. cow
11. bovine of any sex
12. ram
13. ewe
14. tortoise
15. hare
16. wolf
17. donkey
18. fox
19. fish
20. scorpion
21. bird
22. eagle

Some English Derivatives

Beyond the derived forms from the Related Adjectives column of the vocabulary table: cetacean, sow, and the proper name Ursula.

LXX. Avēs, Maria!

In this lesson we shall focus on the world of birds beyond **aquila**, listing just a few of the birds known to the ancient Romans. Gender indicators given after the slash represent the genders used in written Latin. Almost all of these birds, or parts thereof, might end up on the **triclinia** of wealthy Roman homes (except perhaps owls).

Nouns	Related Adjective	English
alauda, -ae (u./f.)		*lark*
anās, anātis (u./f.)	**anātīnus, -a, -um**	*duck*
anser, anseris (u./m.)	**anserīnus, -a, -um**	*goose*
būbō, būbōnis (u./m.)		*hoot owl*
columba, -ae (u./f.)	**columbīnus, -a, -um**	*dove, pigeon*
corvus, -ī (u./m.)	**corvīnus, -a, -um**	*crow, raven*
falcō, falcōnis (u./m.)		*falcon*
gallus, -ī (m.) **gallīna, -ae (f.)**	**gallīnus, -a, -um**	*rooster* *hen*
passer, passeris (u./m.)	**passerīnus, -a, -um**	*sparrow*
pāvō, pāvōnis (u./m.)	**pāvōnīnus, -a, -um**	*peafowl*
psittacus, -ī (u./m.)	**psittacīnus, -a, -um**	*parrot*
strīx, strīgis (u./f.)		*screech owl*
strūthiō, -ōnis (u./m.)		*ostrich*

Below we add some nouns for parts of avian anatomy:

Nouns	English
āla, -ae (f.)	*wing*
penna, -ae (f.)	*feather, plume*
rōstrum, -ī (n.)	*beak, snout*

Vocabulary Notes

āla: This can also refer the point where an animal's arm or foreleg meets the shoulder, to wings of buildings, or to the outer flanks of an army in battle formation. *Alate* troops are mostly auxiliary and cavalry.

alauda: Just as a bit of trivia, this is the etymological ancestor of the French *alouette*.

būbō, strīx: The former is more of a general word for *owl*, but it can be used to distinguish between the different sounds characteristic of different owls, hooting or screeching. Another noun for *owl* is **ulula, -ae**, related to **ululō, -āre**, which can mean *shriek* or *howl*. The noun **būbō** also refers to the primary symptom of *bubonic plague*.

columba: This noun is sometimes seen in its masculine form, **columbus**, when referring to male doves or pigeons.

corvus, passer: Passerine birds (Order ***Passeriformes***) include not just sparrows, but jays, wrens, crows and other corvids, and dozens of other families.

gallus: Small **g** for poultry, capital **G** for the Celts who lived northwest of Italy. Then again, the ancient Romans did not use lowercase letters, so chickens and Gauls would be spelled the same. The general word for *chicken* (especially a juvenile chicken) is **pullus**.

rōstrum: This can also mean the prow (nose) of a ship, as well as a platform with a pointed lectern for public speaking or dramatic recitations. On mammals such as dogs and horses, it is not the same as the **nāsus**, but that which connects the **nāsus** to the rest of the **faciēs**.

Exercise LXX: Usages of Birds

Thus far we have covered about 30 functions for nouns, 12 of which are (or can be) represented in Latin by the Ablative case. The sentences below have birds or parts of birds playing 18 of those 30 grammatical roles. Add the missing plural endings for each bird or bird-part, and for any adjectives that modify the birds, based on its use in the sentence.

1. Diē nātālī meō cōniunx mihi duodecim alaud____ dedit.

2. Avēs āl____ nōn sōlum volant sed etiam sē dēfendunt.

3. Frusta (*pieces*) pānis anāt____ amīc____ prope lacum dedimus.

4. Per agrum cum anser____ vagāta sum.

5. Aquil____ expuls____, parva animālia in silvam rediērunt (*returned*).

6. Cūr lapidēs ad av____ cōniēcistis?

7. Nōn potuī dormīre propter clāmōrem ist____ būbōn____.

8. Intellēxī columb____ nōn rectissimē (*very straight*) volāre.

9. Ova gallīn____ servāmus in calidā camerā.

10. Quam vēlōcissimē ā falcōn____ ēsurient____ fūgimus!

11. Multum frūmentum ā passer____ ēsum est.

12. Vīsus (*the sight*) nostrī canis pāvōn____ nōn placuit.

13. In hāc prōvinciā sunt avēs pulcherrim____ penn____.

14. Trēs annōs inter psittac____ Āfricae vīxī.

15. M. Gracchus gladiōs acūtiōrēs rostr____ aquilārum facit.

16. In horreō (*barn*) vestrō pauc____ strīg____ multōs mūrēs rapiēbant.

17. Aegyptiōrum scientia strūthiōn____ māxima est in mundō.

18. Aper mortuus in viā ill____ corv____ vēscendus est.

Some English Derivatives

Again, beyond the obvious derivatives from the Related Adjectives:

āla, ālātus: alate, axillary (from the diminutive **āxilla**)

columba: columbine (a flowering plant)

corvus: corvid

penna: penne (quill-shaped pasta)

rōstrum: rostral

strūthiō: struthious, struthiomimus

LXXI. Famīlia Extenta

In this Lesson, we will expand your family beyond **mater, pater, fīlius/-a, alumnus/-a, frater, soror,** and **nepōs**. When it comes to aunts, uncles, and cousins, the Latin terms differ based on whether they are on your mother's or father's side. That does not apply to grandparents, so to distinguish between maternal and paternal grandparents you can say, for example, **matris mater** or **avia materna**.

Nouns	*Gender*	*English*
Grandparents and Grandchildren		
avia, -ae	f.	*grandmother*
avus, -ī	m.	*grandfather*
neptis, -is (-ium)	f.	*granddaughter*
Uncles and Aunts		
amita, -ae	f.	*paternal aunt*
avunculus, -ī	m.	*maternal uncle*
matertera, -ae	f.	*maternal aunt*
patruus, -ī	m.	*paternal uncle*
Nephews, Nieces, and Cousins		
cōnsobrīnus, -ī **cōnsobrīna, -ae**	m. f.	*maternal first cousin, child of mother's sister*
matruēlis, -is	u.	*maternal first cousin, child of mother's brother*
nepōs, nepōtis	m.	*grandchild; (fraternal) nephew/niece*
patruēlis, -is	u.	*paternal first cousin*
sobrīnus, -ī **sobrīna, -ae**	m. f.	*sororal nephew* *sororal niece*
In-Laws		
cōnsocer, cōnsocerī **cōnsocrus, -ūs**	m. f.	*co-father-in-law, i.e. child's father-in-law* *co-mother-in-law*
gener, generī	m.	*son-in-law*
glōs, glōris	f.	*sister-in-law*
levir, levirī	m.	*brother-in-law*
nurus, -ūs	f.	*daughter-in-law*
socer, socerī **socrus, -ūs**	m. f.	*father-in-law* *mother-in-law*

Vocabulary Notes

You may have noticed that many of the nouns in this list do not have easily recognizable English derivatives to help you remember their meanings. One of the few that does is **avunculus**, the source for the English word *avuncular*. An avuncular figure is one who resembles or acts like someone's uncle—usually a benevolent older person.

avia, avus, nepōs, neptis: Add the prefixes **pro-, ab-, at-,** and **trit-** for *great-, great-great-, great-great-great*, and *great-great-great-great*, respectively.

avunculus: You may have noticed that this term for one's maternal grandfather's son is a diminutive form of **avus**. In ancient Roman society, maternal uncles had the same social-familial standing as grandfathers. An **avunculus** could mean *mother's brother* (*i.e.*, related by blood) or *mother's brother-in-law* (related by marriage).

cōnsobrīnī: This is the generic term for cousins of all genders.

cōnsocer, cōnscorus: Another translation for the parents of the spouse of one's son or daughter is *joint-in-laws*.

glōs, levir: As in English, these terms apply both to the sibling of one's spouse or the spouse of one's sibling.

matruēlis, patruēlis: These are children of one's **matertera** and **patruus**, respectively, of any gender.

Exercise LXXI: Arbor Famīliāris

Draw a rudimentary family tree, encompassing no more than two generations in either direction from you—*i.e.*, from your grandparents to your grandchildren, if any. Label each person in the tree with how that person is related to you in Latin.

Alternatively, answer the following questions to the best of your ability. For obvious reasons, we cannot check the veracity of your answers.

1. Quid est nōmen tuae matris?
2. Quid est nōmen tuī patris?
3. Habēsne fīliōs et fīliās? Quae sunt eōrum nōmina?
4. Quis est mater/pater tuōrum fīliōrum?
5. Habēsne fratrēs et sorōrēs? Quae sunt eōrum nōmina?
6. Habēsne glōrēs et levirōs? Quī sunt? Suntne fratrēs cōniugis vel cōniugēs fratrum?
7. Quī sunt tuī avī aviaeque?
8. Habēsne amitās et patruōs? Quī sunt?
9. Habēs materterās et avunculōs? Quī sunt?
10. Quot cōnsobrīnōs habēs?

LXXII. Review VI

As of this review, we have introduced and used at least a thousand Latin words (closer to 1,100). This volume has, including the supplemental related vocabulary, nearly 200 explicit new entries. Beyond those, we have not explored the dozens of verb-to-noun conversions we could make by adding suffixes such as **-iō** and **-or** to the supine stems of the new verbs—*e.g.*:

commissiō, inceptiō, occāsiō, (dē)vastātiō, crēditor, indicātor, inventor

A few of the verbs, by changing the supine ending **-um** to **-us**, can become Declension IV verbs like **quiētus, -ūs** (from **quiescō**) or **intellectus, -ūs** (from **intellegō**).

Many of these additional nouns, though not formally introduced, will nevertheless appear in the Glossary.

Exercise LXXII.A.: Nouns

In this review, the nouns are not divided by the same set of categories as in previous volumes. Instead:

- The first set consists of nouns formed by adding suffixes to the stems of adjectives.
- The second set consists of nouns from which adjectives are formed—or, more to the point, with related adjectives introduced in this volume.
- The third set consists of nouns formed by adding suffixes to the stems of verbs.
- The fourth set consists of nouns from which verbs are formed.
- The fifth set consists of all the remaining nouns from this volume.

Each set has a slightly different set of instructions.

Nouns Formed from Adjectives

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What is the Latin adjective from which each of these nouns is derived?

1. aequitās
2. blandītia
3. calliditās
4. dēnsitās
5. humiditās
6. inīquitās
7. pinguitia
8. plēnitūdō
9. pugnācitās

10. rapiditās

11. siccitās

12. stultitia

13. tarditās

14. tenuitās

15. tranquillitās

16. ūtilitās

17. vacuitās

Nouns from Which Adjectives May Be Formed

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What adjective or adjectives are derived from each of these nouns?

18. agnus/-a

19. āla

20. anās

21. anser

22. aper/apra

23. artēria

24. barba

25. bracchium

26. calx

27. camelus/-a

28. capillus

29. carpus

30. cerēbrum

31. collum

32. columba

33. corvus

34. cubitum

35. elephās

36. femur

37. humor

38. humus

39. lābium

40. mentum

41. mūlus/-a

42. mūsculus

43. nāsus

44. passer

45. pāvō

46. pellis

47. psittacus

48. pulmō

49. quadrus

50. rēn

51. serpēns

52. sīmia

53. taedium

54. tālus

55. tībia

56. tigris

57. umerus

58. unguis

59. ursus/-a

60. uterus

61. vena

62. venter

Nouns Formed from Verbs

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What is the verb to which each noun is related? (Hint: All the verbs are deponent.)

63. experientia

64. experīmentum

65. lāpsus

66. largītiō

67. mēnsūra

68. mercātor

69. mercātus

70. nātiō

71. patientia

72. questus

73. ultor

Nouns from Which Verbs May Be Formed

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What Latin verb or verbs are derived from each noun? (Hint: Deponent verbs again.)

74. arbiter

75. fūr

76. iocus

77. īra

78. negōtium

79. oblīvium

80. ōsculum

81. ōtium

82. prex

83. sōrs

84. testis

The Remaining Nouns

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. Then change each to the requested case and number; where there are gendered pairs, provide the requested form for both genders.

85. amita—Acc. pl.

86. avia—Gen. s.

87. avunculus—Voc. s.

88. avus—Abl. pl.

89. būbō—Dat. s.

90. cancer—Nom. pl.

91. cetus—Gen. pl.

92. cōnsobrīnus/-a—Abl. s.

93. cōnsocer/cōnsocrus—Acc. s.

94. falcō—Voc. pl.

95. faucēs—Gen. pl.

96. gallus/gallīna—Acc. pl.

97. gena—Dat. pl.

98. gener—Dat. s.

99. glōs—Voc. pl.

100. leopardus—Gen. pl.

101. levir—Gen. s.

102. matertera—Abl. s.

103. nūrus—Nom. pl.

104. patruēlis—Acc. s.

105. patruus—Dat. pl.

106. penna—Abl. pl.

107. rana—Gen. pl.

108. rattus—Gen. s.

109. rōstrum—Acc. pl.

110. sobrīnus/-a—Dat. s.

111. socer/socrus—Voc. s.

112. strīx—Dat. pl.

113. strūthiō—Gen. pl.

114. tergum—Acc. s.

Exercise LXXII.B.: Verbs

Supply the remaining principal parts, and as many English meanings as you can recall, for each verb. We have thrown in two compounds whose stems change when combined with prefixes.

If you have trouble remembering whether a verb is Conjugation I or III regular, or distinguishing between III-i and IV, you may take a hint from the stem in an English derivative. (Thus far, we have only three **-ior** base verbs that are Conjugation III-i.)

1. adulor

2. amplector

3. arbitror

4. blandior

5. confiteor
6. cōnor
7. ēgredior
8. experior
9. fābulor
10. fateor
11. for
12. fruor
13. fungor
14. fūror
15. gradior
16. hortor
17. iocor
18. īrāscor
19. lābor
20. largior
21. liceor
22. liquor
23. loquor
24. mentior
25. mercor
26. mereor
27. mētior
28. minor
29. mīror
30. misereor
31. mōrior
32. moror
33. nāscor
34. negōtior
35. oblīvīscor
36. orior

37. ōsculor

38. ōtior

39. partior

40. patior

41. polliceor

42. potior

43. precor

44. queror

45. reor

46. sequor

47. sortior

48. testor

49. tueor

50. ulcīscor

51. ūtor

52. vagor

53. vereor

54. vēscor

55. videor

Exercise LXXII.C.: Adjectives

Provide any English meanings you can remember for each adjective; then provide the correct form or forms to agree with the noun given for each.

In this section, we have omitted the adjectives formed from body parts and animals—well, most of them, anyway.

1.	aequus	ultrīx
2.	aliēnus	elephantium
3.	bellicōsus	sīmiās
4.	blandus	avuncule
5.	callidus	cōnsobrīnā
6.	dēnsus	mūsculō
7.	humidus	ōscula
8.	inīquus	glōribus

9.	iocōsus	socruī
10.	īrātus	serpentis
11.	liquidus	largītiōne
12.	loquāx	psittacōrum
13.	mentītus	cubitī
14.	mīrus	pāvōnem
15.	mortuus	anās
16.	nātīvus	ungue
17.	pinguis	rattōs
18.	plānus	dorsīs
19.	plēnus	cerebrō
20.	pugnāx	aviam
21.	quadrātus	faucium
22.	rapidus	ranā
23.	rārus	mercātrīcī
24.	rotundus	nāsus
25.	siccus	pulmōne
26.	stultus	mūlum
27.	tacitus	arbitrōrum
28.	taediōsus	experīmenta
29.	tardus	lāpsuum
30.	tenuis	capillō
31.	tranquillus	nātiō
32.	tūtus	testis (2)
33.	ūtilis	uterī (2)
34.	vacuus	ventrēs (2)
35.	vagus	fūr (2)
36.	vīvus	nurūs (2)

Exercise LXXII.D.: Grammar—Verb Synopses

Fill in the synposes for all six tenses and three participles, active voice, indicative mood, for each subject-verb combination. Take note that the gender of each subject is also provided, which becomes important in the perfect system of tenses and participles. Render the participles in the Nominative case and the number and gender requested.

	minārī (I, f.)	**mentīrī** (thou, m.)	**merērī** (she)
am/are/is verbing			
was/were verbing			
shall/will verb			
have/has verbed			
had verbed			
shall/will have verbed			
verbing			
having verbed			
about to verb			

	morī (we, m.)	**nāscī** (ye, f.)	**fungī** (they, n.)
am/are/is verbing			
was/were verbing			
shall/will verb			
have/has verbed			
had verbed			
shall/will have verbed			
verbing			
having verbed			
about to verb			

Exercise LXXII.E.: Grablative Grabsolute

Use combinations of the words from the box below to translate the English phrases into Latin Ablatives absolute. Each word will be used exactly once.

NOTES: Not everything in the box is in the Ablative case, and not all the Ablative forms will have the Ablative absolute function. Also, if the order in which you place the words does not match the answers, that's quite all right; this is Latin, after all.

agnum	avō	avunculō	bellicōsō	camelā	cetum
eius	eōrum	fābulantibus	fūrātīs	glōre	iocīs
īrātā	iūstō	labiīs	mē	meā	mentītō
mercātōre	minantibus	mūlīs	mūsculīs	neptibus	nōs
nostrīs	nurū	omnibus	ortūrō	ōsculātūrā	patruō
pavōne	pugnācī	questū	rānam	sequentibus	sicciōre
suā	suō	tigribus	tuīs	ultō	ursō
ūsā	ūtilī	vestrō	vetere		

1. Since my sister-in-law was angry...
   _____ _____ _____...

2. When I had taken revenge on the whale...
   _____ _____ _____...

3. As the pugnacious bear (m.) was about to rise...
   _____ _____ _____...

4. Because the merchant had lied about the mules...
   _____ _____ dē _____...

5. While her (own) maternal and paternal uncle were chatting...
   _____ _____ _____que _____...

6. Although the camel had used all her muscles...
   _____ _____ _____ _____...

7. Because our nieces had stolen a lamb...
   _____ _____ _____ _____...

8. While the tigers are following and threatening us...
   _____ _____ _____ et _____...

9. As his (own) daughter-in-law was about to kiss the frog...
   _____ _____ _____ _____...

10. Their complaint being neither fair nor useful...
    _____ _____ neque _____ neque
    _____...

11. Since y'all's grandfather is a warlike old peacock...
    _____ _____ _____ _____
    _____...

12. His lips being drier than your jokes...
    _____ _____ _____ _____
    _____...

Exercise LXXII.F.: Match the Derivatives

This volume provides dozens of words, most of them adjectives, which closely resemble their English derivatives. Especially for words referring to body parts and animals, just drop some Latin endings to get their English equivalents:

- Drop the **-is** from the **-ālis** and **-āris** adjectives.
- Change **-īnus** to *-ine* and **-ārius** to *-ary*.

We also have the familiar **-tās** to *-ty* and **-tūdō** to *-tude* conversions, among others.

The sets in this review steer clear of such simple surgery. As in Volume V, they are divided by part of speech. As in other volumes, match each derivative on the left with the appropriate definition on the right.

Nouns

1. blandishment	A. participant in a conversation
2. consequence	B. the act of dividing
3. cubit	C. dinosaur that resembled an ostrich
4. interlocutor	D. place for processing the deceased
5. mortuary	E. flattering compliment
6. partition	F. distance from elbow to forefinger
7. sortition	G. logical result following an action
8. struthiomimus	H. act of drawing lots

Verbs

9. admire	A. engage in casual conversation
10. adulate	B. stun, make one feel stupid
11. confabulate	C. slip forward out of place
12. desiccate	D. make something lively
13. imprecate	E. flatter
14. prolapse	F. call upon a deity
15. regress	G. make something useful
16. stultify	H. look upon in wonderment
17. utilize	I. take a step backward
18. vivify	L. completely remove moisture

Adjectives

19. arbitrary	A. involving the squares of numbers
20. avuncular	B. worthy of respect
21. bilabial	C. proportional, in equal measure
22. cetacean	D. empty, lacking substance
23. commensurate	E. involving contact with both lips
24. coplanar	F. idle, indolent
25. intravenous	G. delicate, insubstantial
26. jocular	H. resembling an uncle
27. otiose	I. prone to jesting
28. quadratic	L. sharing a two-dimensional surface
29. reverend	M. arising from individual judgment
30. taciturn	N. between or among veins
31. tenuous	O. pointedly non-talkative
32. vacuous	P. relating to the whale family

Volūmen VI—Answer Key

LXI

1. **aliēnus**—Dat. s. m.   **aliēnō, aliēniōrī, aliēnissimō**
2. **bellicōsus**—Abl. pl. f.   **bellicōsīs, bellicōsiōribus, bellicōsissimīs**
3. **dēnsus**—Acc. s. n.   **dēnsum, dēnsius, dēnsissimum**
4. **iocōsus**—Gen. pl. f.   **iocōsārum, iocōsiōrum, iocōsissimārum**
5. **īrātus**—Voc. s. m.   **īrāte, īrātior, īrātissime**
6. **plānus**—Nom. pl. n.   **plāna, plāniōra, plānissima**
7. **quadrātus**—Dat. s. f.   **quadrātae, quadrātiōrī, quadrātissimae**
8. **pugnāx**—Abl. s. m.   **pugnācī, pugnāciōre, pugnācissimō**
9. **rārus**—Acc. pl. f.   **rārās, rāriōrēs, rārissimās**
10. **rotundus**—Gen. s. n.   **rotundī, rotundiōris, rotundissimī**
11. **tacitus**—Voc. pl. f.   **tacitae, tacitiōrēs, tacitissimae**
12. **taediōsus**—Dat. pl. n.   **taediōsīs, taediōsiōribus, taediōsissimīs**
13. **tranquillus**—Abl. s. m.   **tranquillō, tranquilliōre, tranquillissimō**
14. **ūtilis**—Acc. pl. n.   **ūtilia, ūtiliōra, ūtilissima**

Converting these to adverbs is not difficult.

- In the positive degree, change the endings to **-ē** for Declensions I & II, **-iter** (or just the neuter ending **-e** for some) in Declension III: **bellicōse, pugnāciter, ūtiliter**.
- In the comparative degree, irrespective of declension, the ending is **-ius**: **bellicōsius, pugnācius, ūtilius**.
- In the superlative degree, irrespective of declension, the ending is **-ē**: **bellicōsissimē, pugnācissimē, ūtilissimē**.

LXII

1. flōrum — siccum, <u>siccōrum</u>, siccārum, ~~siccīōrum~~

2. iūdicī — stultiōre, stultiōrēs, <u>stultiōrī</u>, stultiōribus

3. quercum — <u>vīvam</u>, vīvum, ~~vīviōram~~, <u>vīviōrem</u>

4. lupīs — pinguīs, pinguis, <u>pinguibus</u>, <u>pinguissimīs</u>

5. lacū — <u>plēnō</u>, plēne, plēnum

6. hospes — <u>pugnācissimus</u>, pugnācissima, pugnāciōrēs

7. gradūs — <u>taediōsī</u>, <u>taediōsōs</u>, ~~taediōrī~~, <u>taediōsissimōs</u>

8. poenās — inīquus, <u>inīquās</u>, inīquōs, <u>inīquiōrēs</u>

9. testūdinis — dēnsiōribus, dēnsiōrēs, <u>dēnsiōris</u>, dēnsō

10. apparātū — ūtilia, <u>ūtilī</u>, ūtilēs, ~~ūtilō~~

11. oculī — <u>īrātissimī</u>, īrātissime, īrātissimō, <u>īrātiōris</u>

12. faciērum — quadrātōrum, <u>quadrātārum</u>, quadrātum

13. leporem — <u>mortuum</u>, mortuōrum, ~~mortuem~~, <u>mortissimum</u>

14. tribunī — bellicōsō, <u>bellicōsī</u>, bellicōsiōrī, <u>bellicōsissimī</u>

15. bella — <u>aliēna</u>, aliēnum, <u>aliēniōra</u>, aliēniōrēs

16. cursuum — ~~radipissimum~~, rapidissimium, <u>rapidissimōrum</u>

17. lapidēs — <u>rāriōrēs</u>, rāriōribus, <u>rārissimī</u>, <u>rārissimōs</u>

18. mūre* — tranquillus, ~~tranquiller~~, tranquille, <u>tranquilliore</u>

19. domiciliō — humidae, <u>humidō</u>, <u>humidissimō</u>, ~~humidiōrō~~

20. dolōris — <u>aequī</u>, aequae, aequīs, ~~aequibus~~

21. aedem — vacuiōrum, <u>vacuiōrem</u>, <u>vacuissimum</u>

22. bōbus — ~~tacitibus~~, <u>tacitīs</u>, tacitus, tacite

23. domuī — rotundō, <u>rotundae</u>, <u>rotundiōrī</u>, rotundissimī

24. aedīlibus — tenuium, tenuis, <u>tenuibus</u>, tenuēs

25. eques — iocōsiōrī, iocōsiōrēs, <u>iocōsior</u>, <u>iocōse</u>

26. laude — <u>tardā</u>, tardō, tarde, tardiōrī

27. implūviī — <u>plānissimī</u>, plānissimīs, <u>plāniōris</u>, ~~plāniōrīs~~**

28. mōribus — ~~callidiōrus~~, callidus, <u>callidīs</u>, <u>callidiōribus</u>

** We haven't really covered this, but in poetic/archaic writing the **-īs** ending often replaces **-ēs** in the Accusative plural of Declension III adjectives. Technically, **plāniōrīs** is a legitimate form.

LXIII

1. Tōtam noctem poēta vagus <u>sēdit</u> cum amīcīs et <u>fābulātus est</u>.
   The wandering poet sat all night with his friends and told stories.
   Tōtam noctem poētae vagī sēdērunt cum amīcīs et fābulātī sunt.

2. <u>Arbitrāta sum</u> mercātōrem mē ōsculārī <u>cōnātum esse</u>.
   I thought that the merchant had tried to kiss me.
   Arbitrātae sumus mercātōrem nōs ōsculārī cōnātum esse.

3. Cūr <u>iocābāris</u> dē illō pedite rotundō?
   Why were you joking about that sleepy watchman?
   Cūr iocābāminī dē illō pedite rotundō?

4. Quid <u>fātur</u> arbiter, omnibus negōtiīs suīs <u>perfectīs</u>?
   What does the judge say, now that all of his tasks are completed?
   Quid fantur arbitrī, omnī negōtiō suō perfectō?

5. <u>Nōlīte</u> testārī vōs <u>morātōs esse</u> fugam pontificis!
   Do not testify that you (pl.) (have) delayed the flight of the priest!
   Nōlī testārī tē morātum/-am esse fugam pontificis!

6. Quis <u>est</u> ille vir taediōsus <u>hortātūrus</u> cōpiās?
   Who is that boring man about to encourage the troops?
   Quī sunt illī virī taediōsī hortātūrī cōpiās?

7. Mīrissima <u>accidērunt</u> (*happened*) quod auspicēs <u>precātī erant</u>.
   Wonderful things happened because the priests had prayed.
   Mīrissimum accidit quod auspex precātus erat.

8. Iūdice ipsō <u>persuāsō</u>, ōtiārī in forō <u>poteritis</u>.
   When the judge himself has been persuaded, you (pl.) will be able to relax in the forum.
   Iūdicibus ipsīs persuāsīs, ōtiārī in forō poteris.

9. <u>Mercāre</u> crās lapidēs rotundōs quōs in iugō altō <u>invēnistī</u>!
   Tomorrow, trade away the round rocks that you found on the high ridge.
   Mercāminī crās lapidēs rotundōs quōs in iugō alto invēnistis!

10. Opificem tardē <u>vagantem</u> per viās urbis <u>mīrābāmur</u>.
    We marveled at the workman wandering slowly through the streets of the city.
    Opificēs tardē vagantēs per viās urbis mīrābar.

LXIV

1. by making an offer   **licendō**

2. of promising   **pollicendī**

3. in order to encourage the thief   **ad fūrem hortandum**

4. she must be flattered   **adulanda est**

5. y'all must confess   **vōbīs fatendum est**

6. by trading   **mercandō**

7. for the purpose of wandering   **ad vagandum**

8. for the purpose of protecting the witnesses   **ad testēs tuendōs**

9. the merchants must try   **mercātōribus cōnāndum est**

10. prayers are to be respected   **precēs verendae sunt**

11. in order to delay my wrath   **ad īram meam morandam**

12. because jokes had to be earned   **iōcīs merendīs**

LXV

1. Ubi <u>nātī sunt</u>?   *Where were they born?* **nascentur**

2. Dē taediō <u>querēbar</u>.   *I was complaining about the boredom.* **questus/-a eram**

3. Mortem coniūgis <u>ulta erat</u>.   *She had avenged her spouse's death.* **ulta erit**

4. Cūr <u>īrāsceris</u>?   *Why are you raging?* **īrātus/-a es**

5. Iocīs eōrum nōn <u>fruimur</u>.   *We do not enjoy their jokes.* **fruēbāmur**

6. Haec rapidē <u>fungēminī</u>.   *You will perform these things swiftly.* **fungiminī**

7. Flūmen frigidum tardē <u>liquitur</u>.   *The icy river flows/melts slowly.* **liquētur**

8. Nātiōnibus Āsiae <u>locūtus sum</u>.   *I have spoken to the nations of Asia.* **loquēbar**

9. Lēgātum <u>amplectēbantur</u>.   *They were embracing the envoy.* **amplectantur**

10. In oblīvium <u>lābēmur</u>.   *We shall slip into forgetfulness.* **lāpsī erāmus**

11. Dē questū meō <u>oblītus erat</u>.   *He had forgotten about my complaint.* **oblivīscētur**

12. Flōribusne mortuīs <u>ūsus es</u>?   *Did you use (the) dead flowers.* **ūsus eris**

13. Pinguī caprō <u>vēscēbāmur</u>.   *We were feeding on a fat goat.* **vēscēmur**

14. Mē nōn <u>sequentur</u>.   *They will not follow me.* **secūtī/-ae sunt**

LXVI

1. the act of suffering together **compassiō**
2. able to be marveled at **admīrābilis**
3. the act of praying something down **dēprecātiō**
4. one who follows forth **prōsecūtor**
5. the end result of measuring together **commensūra**
6. the act of speaking around something **circumlocūtiō**
7. in the manner of thoroughly administering **perfunctōrius**
8. the act of slipping back **relāpsus**
9. not capable of being delayed **immorābilis**
10. one who steps across a boundary **trānsgressor**
11. one who bears witness to something **attestor**
12. in a manner of saying beforehand **praedictōrius**
13. the end result of trading together **commercātūra**
14. the act of encouraging outward **exhortātiō**

LXIX

1. animal **animal, animalia; animālis/-e***
2. dog **canis, canēs; canīculus/-a; canīnus**
3. cat **fēlēs, fēlis; felīnus**
4. mouse **mūs, mūrēs; mūsculus/-a; mūrīnus***
5. lion **leō/leaena, leōnēs/leaenae; leōnīnus**
6. deer **cervus/-a, cervī/-ae; cervulus/-a; cervīnus**
7. pig **porcus/-a, porcī/-ae; porculus/-a; porcīnus**
8. goat **caper/capra, caprī/-ae; capellus/-a; caprīnus**
9. horse **equus/-a, equī/-ae; equulus/-a; equīnus**
10. bull **taurus, taurī; taurulus; taurīnus**
11. cow **vacca, vaccae; vaccula; vaccīnus**
12. bovine of any sex **bōs, bōvēs; bōvīnus**
13. ram **ariēs, ariētēs**
14. ewe **ovis, ovēs; ovicula; ovīnus**
15. tortoise **testūdō, testūdinēs; testūdineus***

16. hare   **lepus, leporēs; leporīnus**

17. wolf   **lupus/-a, lupī/-ae; lupulus/-a; lupīnus**

18. donkey   **asinus/-a, asinī/-ae; asinīnus**

19. fox   **vulpēs, vulpēs; vulpecula; vulpīnus**

20. fish   **piscis, piscēs; piscīnus**

21. scorpion   **scorpiō, scorpiōnēs; scorpiōnius***

22. bird   **avis, avēs; avicula; aviānus**

23. eagle   **aquila, aquilae; aquilīnus**

* We had not introduced these adjectives in previous lessons. **Animālis** is related to **animus**, which has multiple meanings including *mind, soul, emotions, life-force,* and *breath*, all of which differentiate animals from plants and other inanimate objects.

LXX

1. Diē nātālī meō cōniunx mihi duodecim alaud<u>ās</u> dedit. (direct object)

2. Avēs āl<u>īs</u> nōn sōlum volant sed etiam sē dēfendunt. (means)

3. Frusta (*pieces*) pānis anāt<u>ibus</u> amīc<u>īs</u> prope lacum dedimus. (indirect object)

4. Per agrum cum anser<u>ibus</u> vagāta sum. (accompaniment)

5. Aquil<u>īs</u> expuls<u>īs</u>, parva animālia in silvam rediērunt (*returned*). (absolute)

6. Cūr lapidēs ad av<u>ēs</u> cōniēcistis? (place to which)

7. Nōn potuī dormīre propter clāmōrem ist<u>ōrum</u> būbō<u>num</u>. (object of *of*)

8. Intellēxī columb<u>ās</u> rectissimē (*very straight*) volāre. (subject of infinitive)

9. Ova gallīn<u>ārum</u> servāmus in calidā camerā. (possessor)

10. Quam vēlōcissimē ā falcō<u>nibus</u> ēsurient<u>ibus</u> fūgimus! (place from which)

11. Multum frūmentum ā passer<u>ibus</u> ēsum est. (personal agent)

12. Vīsus (*the sight*) nostrī canis pāvō<u>nibus</u> nōn placuit. (object of certain verbs)

13. In hāc prōvinciā sunt avēs pulcherrim<u>īs</u>/-<u>ārum</u> penn<u>īs</u>/-<u>ārum</u>. (description)

14. Trēs annōs inter psittac<u>ōs</u> Āfricae vīxī. (object of **inter**)

15. M. Gracchus gladiōs acūtiōrēs rostr<u>īs</u> aquilārum facit. (comparison)

16. In horreō (*barn*) vestrō paucae strīg<u>ēs</u> multōs mūrēs rapiēbant. (subject of finite verb)

17. Aegyptiōrum scientia strūthiō<u>num</u> māxima est in mundō. (objective)

18. Aper mortuus in viā ill<u>īs</u> corv<u>īs</u> vēscendus est. (personal agent with gerundive)

LXXII.A.

Nouns Formed from Adjectives

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What is the Latin adjective from which each of these nouns is derived?

1.	aequitās	*equality, equity, fairness*	**aequus**
2.	blandītia	*flattery, compliment*	**blandus**
3.	calliditās	*cleverness*	**callidus**
4.	dēnsitās	*density, thickness*	**dēnsus**
5.	humiditās	*wet, moist*	**humidus**
6.	inīquitās	*inequality, inequity, unfairness*	**inīquus**
7.	pinguitia	*chubbiness*	**pinguis**
8.	plēnitūdō	*fullness, abudnance*	**plēnus**
9.	pugnācitās	*pugnacity, tendency to fight*	**pugnāx**
10.	rapiditās	*rapidity, swiftness*	**rapidus**
11.	siccitās	*dryness*	**siccus**
12.	stultitia	*stupidity*	**stultus**
13.	tarditās	*slowness, sloth*	**tardus**
14.	tenuitās	*slenderness, weakness*	**tenuis**
15.	tranquillitās	*tranquility, calm, peacefulness*	**tranquillus**
16.	ūtilitās	*utility, usefullness, usability*	**ūtilis**
17.	vacuitās	*emptiness*	**vacuus**

Nouns from Which Adjectives May Be Formed

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What adjective or adjectives are derived from each of these nouns?

18.	agnus/-a	*lamb*	**agnīnus**
19.	āla	*wing*	**ālātus**
20.	anās	*duck*	**anātīnus**
21.	anser	*goose*	**anserīnus**
22.	aper/apra	*boar, wild pig*	**aprīnus**
23.	artēria	*artery*	**arteriōsus**
24.	barba	*beard*	**barbātus**
25.	bracchium	*arm, branch*	**bracchiālis**

26.	calx	*heel*	**calcārius**
27.	camelus/-a	*camel*	**camelīnus**
28.	capillus	*hair*	**capillārius**
29.	carpus	*wrist*	**carpālis**
30.	cerēbrum	*brain*	**cerēbrālis**
31.	collum	*neck*	**collāris**
32.	columba	*dove, pigeon*	**columbīnus**
33.	corvus	*crow*	**corvīnus**
34.	cubitum	*elbow*	**cubitālis**
35.	elephās	*elephant*	**elephantīnus**
36.	femur	*thigh*	**femorālis**
37.	humor	*moisture*	**humidus**
38.	humus	*soil, dirt*	**humidus**
39.	lābium	*lip*	**lābiālis**
40.	mentum	*chin*	**mentālis**
41.	mūlus/-a	*mule*	**mūlīnus**
42.	mūsculus	*muscle, little mouse*	**mūsculāris**
43.	nāsus	*nose*	**nāsālis**
44.	passer	*sparrow, songbird*	**passerīnus**
45.	pāvō	*peacock*	**pāvōnīnus**
46.	pellis	*skin, hide, pelt*	**pellārius**
47.	psittacus	*parrot*	**psittacīnus**
48.	pulmō	*lung*	**pulmōnārius**
49.	quadrus	*square*	**quadrātus**
50.	rēn	*kidney*	**rēnālis**
51.	serpēns	*snake, worm, serpent*	**serpentīnus**
52.	sīmia	*monkey, ape*	**sīmiānus**
53.	taedium	*boredom, tedium*	**taediōsus**
54.	tālus	*ankle*	**talāris**
55.	tībia	*shin, flute*	**tībiālis**
56.	tigris	*tiger*	**tigrīnus**
57.	umerus	*shoulder*	**umerālis**

58.	unguis	*fingernail, toenail*	**unguīnus**
59.	ursus/-a	*bear*	**ursīnus**
60.	uterus	*womb*	**uterīnus**
61.	vena	*vein, blood vessel*	**venōsus**
62.	venter	*belly*	**ventrālis**

Nouns Formed from Verbs

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What is the verb to which each noun is related? (Hint: All the verbs are deponent.)

63.	experientia	*experience*	**experior**
64.	experīmentum	*experiment, test*	**experior**
65.	lāpsus	*slip, fall*	**lābor**
66.	largītiō	*grant, bestowal, largesse*	**largior**
67.	mēnsūra	*measurement*	**mentior**
68.	mercātor	*merchant, tradesperson*	**mercor**
69.	mercātus	*market, trade, business*	**mercor**
70.	nātiō	*nation, people, tribe*	**nāscor**
71.	patientia	*patience, endurance, suffering*	**patior**
72.	questus	*complaint, lament*	**queror**
73.	ultor	*avenger*	**ulcīscor**

Nouns from Which Verbs May Be Formed

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. What Latin verb or verbs are derived from each noun? (Hint: Deponent verbs again.)

74.	arbiter	*judge, umpire*	**arbitror**
75.	fūr	*thief*	**fūror**
76.	iocus	*joke, playing*	**iocor**
77.	īra	*anger, wrath, raging*	**īrāscor**
78.	negōtium	*task, business*	**negōtior**
79.	oblīvium	*forgetfulness, oblivion*	**oblīvīscor**
80.	ōsculum	*kiss*	**ōsculor**
81.	ōtium	*leisure, non-work*	**ōtior**
82.	prex	*prayer*	**precor**
83.	sōrs	*lot, fate, destiny*	**sortior**

| 84. | testis | *witness* | **testor** |

The Remaining Nouns

Give at least one English meaning for each noun. Then change each to the requested case and number; where there are gendered pairs, provide the requested form for both genders.

85.	amita—Acc. pl.	*paternal aunt*	**amitās**
86.	avia—Gen. s.	*grandmother*	**aviae**
87.	avunculus—Voc. s.	*maternal uncle*	**avuncule**
88.	avus—Abl. pl.	*grandfather*	**avīs**
89.	būbō—Dat. s.	*hoot owl*	**būbōnī**
90.	cancer—Nom. pl.	*crab*	**cancrī**
91.	cetus—Gen. pl.	*whale, sea monster*	**cetōrum**
92.	cōnsobrīnus/-a—Abl. s.	*maternal first cousin*	**cōnsobrīnō/-ā**
93.	cōnsocer/cōnsocrus—Acc. s.	*child's parent-in-law*	**cōnsocrum** (both)
94.	falcō—Voc. pl.	*falcon*	**falcōnēs**
95.	faucēs—Gen. pl.	*jaws, maw, guller*	**faucium**
96.	gallus/gallīna—Acc. pl.	*rooster/hen*	**gallōs/gallīnās**
97.	gena—Dat. pl.	*cheek, eye socket*	**genīs**
98.	gener—Dat. s.	*son-in-law*	**generō**
99.	glōs—Voc. pl.	*sister-in-law*	**glōrēs**
100.	leopardus—Gen. pl.	*leopard*	**leopardōrum**
101.	levir—Gen. s.	*brother-in-law*	**levirī**
102.	matertera—Abl. s.	*maternal aunt*	**materterā**
103.	nūrus—Nom. pl.	*daughter-in-law*	**nurūs**
104.	patruēlis—Acc. s.	*paternal first cousin*	**patruēlēs**
105.	patruus—Dat. pl.	*paternal uncle*	**patruīs**
106.	penna—Abl. pl.	*feather*	**pennīs**
107.	rana—Gen. pl.	*frog*	**ranārum**
108.	rattus—Gen. s.	*rat, mouse*	**rattī**
109.	rōstrum—Acc. pl.	*beak, prow*	**rōstra**
110.	sobrīnus/-a—Dat. s.	*sororal nephew/niece*	**sobrīnō/-ae**
111.	socer/socrus—Voc. s.	*father/mother-in-law*	**socer/socrus**
112.	strīx—Dat. pl.	*screech owl*	**strīgibus**

113. strūthiō—Gen. pl. *ostrich* **strūthiōnum**
114. tergum—Acc. s. *back, rear surface* **tergum**

LXXII.B.

1. adulor **adulārī, adulātus sum** *flatter, fawn over*
2. amplector **amplectī, amplexus sum** *surround, embrace*
3. arbitror **arbitrārī, arbitrātus sum** *think, judge, observe*
4. blandior **blandīrī, blandītus sum** *flatter, compliment*
5. confiteor **confitērī, confessus sum** *confess*
6. cōnor **cōnārī, cōnātus sum** *try, attempt*
7. ēgredior **ēgredī, ēgressus sum** *exit, leave, step out*
8. experior **experīrī, expertus sum** *test, find out, experience*
9. fābulor **fābulārī, fābulātus sum** *chat, tell stories*
10. fateor **fatērī, fassus sum** *confess, admit*
11. for **fārī, fātus sum** *say, speak*
12. fruor **fruī, frūctus sum** *enjoy, engage in*
13. fungor **fungī, fūnctus sum** *perform, administer*
14. fūror **fūrārī, fūrātus sum** *steal, plunder*
15. gradior **gradī, grassus sum** *step, walk*
16. hortor **hortārī, hortātus sum** *urge, encourage*
17. iocor **iocārī, iocātus sum** *joke, jest, play*
18. īrāscor **īrāscī, īrātus sum** *rage, grow angry (at)*
19. lābor **lābī, lāpsus sum** *slip, slide, fall*
20. largior **largīrī, largītus sum** *grant, bestow*
21. liceor **licērī, licitus sum** *make an offer, appraise*
22. liquor **liquī, ---** *flow, melt*
23. loquor **loquī, locūtus sum** *speak*
24. mentior **mentīrī, mentītus sum** *lie, tell lies, deceive*
25. mercor **mercārī, mercātus sum** *trade, deal*
26. mereor **merērī, meritus sum** *earn, deserve*
27. mētior **mētīrī, mētītus/mēnsus sum** *measure, distribute*
28. minor **minārī, minātus sum** *threaten*

29.	mīror	**mīrārī, mīrātus sum**	*wonder, marvel (at)*
30.	misereor	**miserērī, miseritus sum**	*have pity, commiserate*
31.	morior	**morī, mortuus sum**	*die*
32.	moror	**morārī, morātus sum**	*delay, tarry, linger*
33.	nāscor	**nāscī, nātus sum**	*be born*
34.	negōtior	**negōtiārī, negōtiātus sum**	*do business, perform a task*
35.	oblīvīscor	**oblīvīscī, oblītus sum**	*forget, neglect*
36.	orior	**orīrī, ortus sum**	*rise, arise, originate*
37.	ōsculor	**ōsculārī, ōsculātus sum**	*kiss*
38.	ōtior	**ōtiārī, ōtiātus sum**	*be lazy, be at leisure, relax*
39.	partior	**partīrī, partītus sum**	*share, divide, distribute*
40.	patior	**patī, passus sum**	*endure, suffer, undergo, allow*
41.	polliceor	**pollicērī, pollicitus sum**	*promise, pledge*
42.	potior	**potīrī, potītus sum**	*obtain, take possession of*
43.	precor	**precārī, precātus sum**	*pray, entreat*
44.	queror	**querī, questus sum**	*complain, lament*
45.	reor	**rērī, rātus sum**	*reckon, calculate*
46.	sequor	**sequī, secūtus sum**	*follow, pursue*
47.	sortior	**sortīrī, sortītus sum**	*draw lots, share, select*
48.	testor	**testārī, testātus sum**	*bear witness, testify*
49.	tueor	**tuērī, tūtus sum**	*defend, protect*
50.	ulcīscor	**ulcīscī, ultus sum**	*avenge, take revenge*
51.	ūtor	**ūtī, ūsus sum**	*use, experience*
52.	vagor	**vagārī, vagātus sum**	*wander, roam, ramble*
53.	vereor	**verērī, veritus sum**	*fear, respect, be in awe (of)*
54.	vēscor	**vēscī, ---**	*feed upon*
55.	videor	**vidērī, vīsus sum**	*seem, appear*

LXXII.C.

1.	aequus	*fair, just, el*	ultrīx	**aequa**
2.	aliēnus	*foreign, someone else's*	elephantium	**aliēnōrum**
3.	bellicōsus	*warlike, prone to fighting*	sīmiās	**bellicōsās**

4. blandus	*pleasant, agreeable*	avuncule	**blande**
5. callidus	*smart, clever*	cōnsobrīnā	**callidā**
6. dēnsus	*thick, dense*	mūsculō	**dēnsō**
7. humidus	*wet, moist*	ōscula	**humida**
8. inīquus	*unequal, unfair, unust*	glōribus	**inīquīs**
9. iocōsus	*funny, joking*	socruī	**iocōsae**
10. īrātus	*angry, raging*	serpentis	**īrātī**
11. liquidus	*liquid, flowing*	largītiōne	**liquidā**
12. loquāx	*talkative*	psittacōrum	**loquācium**
13. mentītus	*lying, deceptive*	cubitī	**mentītī**
14. mīrus	*wondrous, marvelous*	pāvōnem	**mīrum/-am**
15. mortuus	*dead*	anās	**mortua**
16. nātīvus	*native*	ungue	**nātivō**
17. pinguis	*fat, portly*	rattōs	**pinguēs**
18. plānus	*flat, level*	dorsīs	**plānīs**
19. plēnus	*full, abundant*	cerebrō	**plēnō**
20. pugnāx	*prone to fighting*	aviam	**pugnācem**
21. quadrātus	*square*	faucium	**quadrātārum**
22. rapidus	*rapid, swift*	ranā	**rapidā**
23. rārus	*rare, scattered, far apart*	mercātrīcī	**rārae**
24. rotundus	*round*	nāsus	**rotundus**
25. siccus	*dry*	pulmōne	**siccō**
26. stultus	*stupid*	mūlum	**stultum**
27. tacitus	*silent*	arbitrōrum	**tacitōrum**
28. taediōsus	*boring, tedious*	experīmenta	**taediōsa**
29. tardus	*slow*	lāpsuum	**tardōrum**
30. tenuis	*slender, thin, weak*	capillō	**tenuī**
31. tranquillus	*calm, peaceful*	nātiō	**tranquilla**
32. tūtus	*safe, protected*	nurūs (2)	**tūtae, tūtās**
33. ūtilis	*useful, usable*	uterī (2)	**ūtilēs, ūtilis**
34. vacuus	*empty*	ventrēs (2)	**vacuī, vacuōs**
35. vagus	*wandering, roaming*	fūr (2)	**vagus, vage**
36. vīvus	*living, alive*	testis (3)	**vīvus, vīve, vīvī**

LXXII.D.

	minārī (I, f.)	**mentīrī** (thou, m.)	**merērī** (she)
am/are/is <u>verb</u>ing	minor	mentīris	merētur
was/were <u>verb</u>ing	minābar	mentiēbāris	merēbātur
shall/will <u>verb</u>	minābor	mentiēris	merēbitur
have/has <u>verb</u>ed	mināta sum	mentītus es	merita est
had <u>verb</u>ed	mināta eram	mentītus erās	merita erat
shall/will have <u>verb</u>ed	mināta erō	mentītus eris	merita erit
<u>verb</u>ing	mināns	mentiēns	merēns
having <u>verb</u>ed	mināta	mentītus	merita
about to <u>verb</u>	minātūra	mentītūrus	meritūra

	morī (we, m.)	**nāscī** (ye, f.)	**fungī** (they, n.)
am/are/is <u>verb</u>ing	morimur	nāsciminī	funguntur
was/were <u>verb</u>ing	moriēbāmur	nāscēbāminī	fungēbantur
shall/will <u>verb</u>	moriēmur	nāscēminī	fungentur
have/has <u>verb</u>ed	mortuī sumus	nātae estis	fūncta sunt
had <u>verb</u>ed	mortuī erāmus	nātae erātis	fūncta erant
shall/will have <u>verb</u>ed	mortuī erimus	nātae eritis	fūncta erunt
<u>verb</u>ing	morientēs	nāscentēs	fungentia
having <u>verb</u>ed	mortuī	nātae	fūncta
about to <u>verb</u>	moritūrī	nātūrae	fūnctūra

LXXII.E.

1. Since my sister-in-law was angry...
   meā glōre īrātā...

2. When I had taken revenge on the whale...
   mē ultō cetum...

3. As the pugnacious bear (m.) was about to rise...
   ursō pugnācī ortūrō...

4. Because the merchant had lied about the mules...
   mercātōre mentītō dē mulīs...

5. While her (own) maternal and paternal uncle were chatting...
   suō avunculō patruōque fābulantibus...

6. Although the camel had used all her muscles...
   camelā omnibus musculīs ūsā...

7. Because our nieces had stolen a lamb...
   nepōtibus nostrīs agnum fūrātīs...

8. While the tigers are following and threatening us...
   tigribus nōs sequentibus et minantibus...

9. As his (own) daughter-in-law was about to kiss the frog...
   suā nurū ranam ōsculatūrā...

10. Their complaint being neither fair nor useful...
    eōrum questū neque iūstō neque ūtilī...

11. Since y'all's grandfather is a warlike old peacock...
    vestrō avō vetere pavōne bellicōsō...

12. His lips being drier than your jokes...
    eius labiīs siccīōribus iocīs tuīs...

LXXII.F.

Nouns

1. blandishment   E. flattering compliment
2. consequence   G. logical result following an action
3. cubit   F. distance from elbow to forefinger
4. interlocutor   A. participant in a conversation
5. mortuary   D. place for processing the deceased
6. partition   B. the act of dividing
7. sortition   H. act of drawing lots
8. struthiomimus   C. dinosaur that resembled an ostrich

Verbs

9. admire   H. look upon in wonderment
10. adulate   E. flatter
11. confabulate   A. engage in casual conversation
12. desiccate   L. completely remove moisture
13. imprecate   F. call upon a deity
14. prolapse   C. slip forward out of place
15. regress   I. take a step backward
16. stultify   B. stun, make one feel stupid
17. utilize   G. make something useful
18. vivify   D. make something lively

Adjectives

19. arbitrary	M. arising from individual judgment
20. avuncular	H. resembling an uncle
21. bilabial	E. involving contact with both lips
22. cetacean	P. relating to the whale family
23. commensurate	C. proportional, in equal measure
24. coplanar	L. sharing a two-dimensional surface
25. intravenous	N. between or among veins
26. jocular	I. prone to jesting
27. otiose	F. idle, indolent
28. quadratic	A. involving the squares of numbers
29. reverend	B. worthy of respect
30. taciturn	O. pointedly non-talkative
31. tenuous	G. delicate, insubstantial
32. vacuous	D. empty, lacking substance