

### Introduction

The reasons behind this selection of Latin words as a basic vocabulary for the general reader of Latin literature have been discussed in the first section of this report. As indicated there, the list contains 1,471 Latin words which occurred twenty times or more in the literature examined in this study and at least ten times in the classical Latin alone. They included 83.6 per cent of the words in the three anthologies, and 84.4 per cent of the words in ten short passages from representative classical authors (which had not been included in the anthologies) were found to occur in this list. We therefore predict that this basic vocabulary will enable the reader to recognize directly about 85 per cent (in round numbers) of all the words he will ever read in Latin literature and to deduce the meaning of about 10 per cent more as derivatives or compounds of known words, or as obvious roots of known English derivatives. The line was drawn at this point because the group of words next highest in frequency would enable the reader to recognize directly only an additional 7 per cent of the vocabulary of Latin literature after learning about 1,000 additional words. Of the 1,471 words in the basic vocabulary, about 400 are so closely related in form and meaning to English derivatives and cognates that, in the experience of the writer, they can either be guessed or learned very easily by the average beginning class in secondary schools. This reduces the burden of memorizing the basic vocabulary to about 1,000 words, which should be learned by secondary school pupils in two years, or in one year by the mature reader in college or in later life. It is hoped that these words will be embodied in easy reading materials, or selected for special emphasis from present reading materials, and learned as they occur in reading.

The recommended basic vocabulary was first issued as a single alphabetical list. The writer found this list very difficult to use in writing easy Latin for beginners, and his pupils were unable to use it effectively as a review of what they had learned. The present list, therefore, has been arranged in groups of related words, including words which are easily confused, and which must be carefully distinguished. All the nouns relating to the gods are put first, then to time, then to the four elements air, fire, water, and earth, then to plants, food, animals, people, parts of the body, mind, feelings, etc. Verbs, adjectives, and adverbs have similar classification, but the lists of pronouns, conjunctions, and prepositions were so short that we felt nothing would be gained by dividing them. When an adjective is related to a noun, as *patrius* to *pater*, it is listed with that noun, and not listed among the adjectives. This principle holds for all related words. All the compounds of a word within the designated range of frequency are listed with that word. *Pero* seems to be the best example of the force of the common prefixes; nearly all its compounds occur frequently enough to be included, and all have important English derivatives. Words which must be distinguished are prefixed by the abbreviation *d.* For example, after *aer* we have *d. aes*, *aer-*, *aether*, *aura*, *d. auris*, *d. aurum*, *ventus*. Such word-groups were classified and checked so systematically that the teacher may feel confident that all words in the basic vocabulary which are related in form or idea have been brought together. Even within each word-group words are arranged in such sequence that closely related words are brought near together. This arrangement brought together many near-synonyms for which it was sometimes impossible to find English equivalents which would validly distinguish one from another. We could invent such distinctions, but the larger dictionaries gave instances which belied our distinctions. We therefore assigned identical English equivalents to many of these near-synonyms, with the understanding that each synonym would fit one meaning or another of the English equivalent, depending on the context.

A few apparent etymological "howlers" may be discovered among the groups of related words. For example, with *vito*, *shun*, we put *vitium*, *vice*; with *iuvo*, *please*, we put *iuvenis*, *iuventa*, and *iuventus*, referring to youth. All such juxtapositions are intended only as a mnemonic device. Our "related" words are not necessarily related in their etymology, but in every way which pupils have found useful in remembering them. False etymologies are, in fact, a very useful source of suggestions of words which are easily and naturally remembered together. Teachers who are especially interested in etymology should welcome a few such instances as opportunities to teach their pupils how true etymologies may be distinguished from false.

After arranging the recommended basic vocabulary in groups of related words, we thought it would be unnecessary to go to the added expense of printing it alphabetically as well, since these words occur alphabetically in our "Vocabulary of Latin Literature" on pages 44-80. If any question arises as to whether a given word is in our recommended basic vocabulary, it should be looked up in this other list, and if it occurs twenty times or more in the three anthologies combined, and at least ten times in the classical Latin alone, then it will be in the basic vocabulary. To find it there (for purposes of discovering words related to it), consult the list of "classifications used in the recommended basic vocabulary" on page 86, and look through those under which it would most naturally be classified.

It is hard to support this classification into related word-groups with such scientific evidence as we have adduced for our prior contentions, but we are confident that any pupil, teacher, or textbook-writer who tries to use it will feel its superiority to an alphabetical arrangement. The word-groups almost suggest stories, and each word suggests other words which should be introduced at about the same time. If we are to write a story about the gods, for example, we turn to our section on the gods and find there a goodly store of nouns to begin with. If we are to explore their habitat, we can use many of the words listed under "sky." If a god is to go somewhere, we can consult the list of "Verbs Which Express or Affect the Location of the Subject," and find the preferred modes of locomotion. In all these lists we can be confident that all of the most important words in the Latin language pertaining to this subject have been assembled. As a review list, for getting the new words a pupil has learned into good order in his mind, the word-groups are invaluable.

The chief criticism of the recommended basic vocabulary will undoubtedly be leveled at the poverty of its accessories. It does not indicate quantity, gender, or the number of conjugation or declension. It omits the infinitive of verbs and the genitive of nouns, except that when the stem of a noun changes from nominative to genitive, the stem is given without the genitive ending. For example, *genus* appears as *genus*, *gener-*. In a very few cases this truncated stem is hard to pronounce (e.g., *patr-*), but we found by experiment and practice that words are learned as easily by the silent association of visual symbols as by vocalization, so we simply did not pronounce such stems. Where spoken Latin is emphasized, however, the genitive ending might well be added in these few cases.

The writer has no objection if any teacher or textbook writer wishes to extend this skeletal organization to include the usual trappings of a word-list. He is anxious for the list to appear in this form, however, to illustrate how the acquisition of a useful vocabulary is simplified by his system of interpreting the Latin word-endings. It makes no use of quantity, gender, declensions, or conjugations. It does not require a knowledge of what endings can be used with what nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, since these are "given" in reading; hence the genitive is unnecessary. It assumes that verb-forms built upon the present stem can be recognized from the first person singular of the present tense as readily as from the infinitive, and all the rules for interpreting "penultimate signs" take this assumption into account. These rules even assert that the present stem is approximately the same (for our purposes) as the first dictionary form of verbs. While this statement will undoubtedly curl the hair of the orthodox grammarian, we know of no instance in the three years during which this system was taught in which a pupil failed to recognize a verb-form built on the present stem for lack of knowledge of the infinitive. On the other hand, the writer believes that the common rule that the present stem is the present infinitive minus *-re* confuses the pupil when he comes to deponent verbs, and makes no sense in the third conjugation. The stem of *duco* may technically be *duce-*, but it appears only twice in the future and throughout the imperfect subjunctive: almost nowhere else. We might as well say that the present stem of *duco* is *duco*, and save one-quarter of the work of learning principal parts. The basic vocabulary includes a few English equivalents of each Latin word, not with the idea that these equivalents cover the total range of meanings of these Latin words, but with the idea of extending the immediate usefulness of the list by offering a few "core-meanings" of these words which could helpfully be remembered. We must not confuse the functions of a basic vocabulary with those of a dictionary. To offer the whole range of meaning of a word like *rego* to a beginner would only confuse him. With our core-meanings as a base, he can extend his acquaintance with such words as he encounters them in different contexts.

The basic vocabulary also offers English derivatives, in which the Latin root is recognizable, whenever they could be found. These are distinguished by parentheses, except when the derivative is identical or

almost identical with the English equivalent of the Latin word. In some cases these are not true derivatives of the word with which they appear. Some are cognates, and some are derivatives of other forms of these words which do not appear in our list. In all such cases technical accuracy was sacrificed to the additional meaning which could be thrown upon either the English or the Latin word by putting them together. We used Lindsay's "Etymological Study of the Ten Thousand Words in Thorndike's Teachers' Word Book" as a source of suggestions, but did not confine ourselves to it. Many of the most helpful and interesting derivatives occur beyond this range of frequency.

The basic vocabulary, therefore, presents the barest minimum of information about the most important words in the Latin language with the aim of stripping the acquisition of useful vocabulary of all non-essentials in the writer's system of interpretation. It is frankly a word-list to be used with this system of interpretation, and to illustrate its simplification of the task of learning to read Latin. Those who use the list may add to this minimum to any extent which they find helpful. All such additions should be made, however, only after careful consideration of the additional burden they will impose upon an already difficult task.

### **Classifications Used in the Recommended Basic Vocabulary**

#### **I. Nouns and Related Words**

1. Gods
2. Time
3. Sky
4. Fire
5. Water
6. Earth
7. Plants
8. Food
9. Animals
10. People
11. Body
12. Mind
13. Feelings
14. Talk
15. Writing
16. Work and Play
17. City and Buildings
18. Military
19. Government
20. Social Approval
21. Evil
22. Death

## 23. Abstractions and Unclassified

### II. Pronouns

### III. Verbs and Related Words

1. Verbs Which Express or Affect the Location of the Subject
2. Verbs Which Affect the Location of the Object
3. Verbs Which Express or Affect the State of the Subject
4. Verbs Which Affect the State of the Object
5. Constructive Activities 6. Destructive Activities
7. Verbs Affecting Other Verbs
8. Vocal Activities
9. Mental and Sensory Operations
10. Favor
11. Disfavor

### IV. Adjectives and Related Words

1. Size
2. Number
3. Texture-Density
4. Appearance
5. Position
6. Time
7. Favorable
8. Unfavorable
9. Unclassified

### V. Adverbs

1. Time
2. Place
3. Cause-Manner

#### 4. Adversative

#### VI. Interjections

#### VII. Conjunctions

#### VIII. Prepositions and Prefixes

#### I. Nouns and Related Words

##### 1. Gods

**deus** god **di** or **dii** gods (deity: deify)

**dea** goddess

**divinus** divine

**divus** divine (diva)

d. **dives**, **divit-** rich

**nympha** Nymph

**religio, religion-** religion

**templum** temple

**ara** altar

**vates** prophet, soothsayer, poet

**votum** vow, prayer (vote)

**devevoe, devovi, devotus** devote

**numen, numin-** divine will or power,  
divinity

**nuo**, to nod, (Literally a nod, from  
expressing a god's  
purpose to do something)

**fatum** fate

**fortuna** fortune

**sors, sort-** lot, luck

##### 2. Time

**tempus, tempor-** time (temporary,  
contemporary, **pro tempore**)

**aetas, aetat-** age (Died aet. 92 means at  
the age of 92)

**aevum** age

**saeculum** age

**aestas, aestat-** summer

d. **aestus** heat, tide, wave, storm

**ver** Spring

**vernus** Spring-like, vernal

**hiems** winter, storm

**annus** year (annual)

**mensis** month (menstrual)

d. **mensa** table (mesa)

**dies** day (diary, sine die)

**nox, noct-** night

**nocturnus** nightly (nocturnal)

**tenebrae** darkness

**umbra** shade, shadow (umbrella)

**somnus** sleep (insomnia, somnolent)

**somnium** dream

**hora** hour

**mora** delay (moratorium)

**moror, moratus** dep. delay, linger

##### 3. Sky

**mundus** world, universe, heavenly body  
(mundane)

d. **mundus** neat, clean

**orbis** circle, world (orb)

**caelum** sky (ceiling)

**caelestis** heavenly (celestial)

*caeruleus* blue (caerulean)  
*polus* pole of the earth, sky

*sidus, sider-* star, constellation, season  
(sidereal)

*stella* star, planet (stellar,  
constellation)

*astrum* star (astral, astrol)

*sol* sun (Old Sol, solar)

*aer* air (aerial, aeroplane)  
d. *aes, aer-* copper, brass, money  
*aether* upper air, heaven (ether)  
*aura* air, breeze  
d. *auris* ear  
d. *aurum* gold  
*ventus* wind (ventilate)

*nubes* cloud

*tempestas, tempestat-* season, weather,  
tempest

*imber, imbr-* shower, storm

*nix, niv-* snow  
*niveus* snowy

#### 4. Fire

*ignis* fire (ignite, ignition)

*incendium* big fire (incendiary)  
*accendo, accensus* light a fire, kindle

*flamma* flame

*cinis ciner-* ashes (incinerate)

*fax, fac-* fire-brand, torch

*focus* hearth, fireplace (focus, focal)

#### 5. Water

*aqua* water (aquatic, aquarium)  
*aequor* water, sea

*mare* sea (marine, submarine)  
*pontus* the deep, sea  
d. *pons, pont-* bridge  
*pelagus* sea, ocean

*ora* shore  
*ripa* bank (riparian)  
*litus, litor-* shore, beach

*aestus* tide, wave, storm, heat  
d. *aestas* summer  
*unda* wave (undulate)

*sinus* bay, gulf, curve, fold (sinuous,  
insinuate)

*fretum* strait

*gurges, gurgit-* whirlpool  
(rugurgitate)

*rivus* stream (river, rivulet, derive)  
*annis* stream

*lacus* lake

*fons, font-* spring, fountain

*pons, pont-* bridge  
d. *pontus* sea

*navis* ship, boat (navy, naval)  
*ratis* raft, boat  
*classis* fleet, class  
*velum* sail (veil)

#### 6. Earth

*terra* earth, land (terra cotta, terrain,  
terrestrial)

*tellus, tellur-* earth, soil  
*humus* ground, soil (humus)

*rus, rur-* the country (rural)  
*rusticus* rural, rustic

*ager, agr-* field, land (agrarian)  
*agricola* farmer (agriculture)  
*arvum* ploughed or sown field  
*campus* plain, field (campus, camp)

*pratium* meadow

*mons, mont-* mountain

*rupes* cliff, rock

*collis* hill

*valles* valley  
*saltus* dale, ravine, glade  
*antrum* cave (antrum)

*saxum* stone, rock  
*lapis* stone jewel (lapidary,  
dilapidated)  
*marmor* marble

*aes, aer-* copper, brass, money  
d. *aer* air

*aurum* gold (Chemical symbol Au.)  
d. *aura* air, breeze  
d. *auris* ear  
*aureus* golden

*ferrum* iron (Chemical symbol Fe.,  
ferrous)

#### 7. Plants

*silva* forest (silvan)  
*nemus, nemor-* wood, grove  
*lucus* sacred grove  
d. *luctus* grief

**arbor** tree (arbor, arboreal)

**frons, frond-** foliage (frond)  
d. **frons, front-** forehead  
**folium** leaf (folio, portfolio)

**ramus** branch (ramify)

**robur, robor-** oak, strength (robust, corroborate)

**palma** palm (tree and hand)

**gramen, gramin-** grass  
**herba** grass, plant, herb

**hortus** garden (horticulture)

**semen, semin-** seed (semen, seminar, disseminate)

**seges, segit-** crop, hedge

**messis** harvest, crop  
d. **mensis** month  
d. **mensa** table

**flos, flor-** flower (floral, florist)  
**floreo, florui** to flower (florish)  
**sertum** garland of flowers, wreath

**rosa** rose

**laurus** laurel

**lilium** lily

#### 8. Food

**cibus** food

**epulae** banquet, feast

**fames** hunger (famine)  
d. **fama** report, rumor, fame

**mensa** table (mesa)  
d. **mensis** month  
d. **messis** harvest

**poculum** cup

**vinum** wine

**pomum** fruit

**mel, mell-** honey

#### 9. Animals

**animal** animal

**grex, greg-** flock, herd (gregarious)  
**egregius** outstanding (egregious)  
**pecus, pecor-** cattle

**pecus, pecud-** one head of cattle, beast

**pecunia** money (pecuniary)  
Cattle were once used as money.

**equus** horse (equine)  
**eques, equit-** horseman, man of the middle class (equestrian)

**bos, bov-** cow (bovine)

**taurus** bull (toreador)

**iuventus** young bull or cow, ox

**ovis** sheep

**cornu** horn, wing of an army (cornet)

**canis** dog (canine)

**lupus** wolf

**leo, leon-** lion (leonine)

**avis** bird (aviator, aviary)  
**ales, alit-** winged thing, bird  
**penna** feather (pen)

**serpens, serpent-** snake (serpent)  
**anguis** snake

**piscis** fish (piscatorial)

#### 10. People

**populus** people (popular, populace, **vox populi**)

**plebs** common people, lowest class of free men in Rome (plebeian)

**vulgus** the crowd, common herd (vulgar)

**vulgo, vulgavi, vulgatus** publish, announce, make public (Vulgate Bible)

**turba** mob, throng, tumult  
**turbo, turbavi, turbatus** disturb, throw into confusion, rout (turbulent)

**gens gent-** clan, breed, class (gentleman)

**genus, gener-** race, birth, kind (generate)

**gigno, genui, genitus** give birth to (genetics)

**homo, homin-** man as opp. to animal (homicide)

**humanus** human

**vir** man as opp. to woman (virile)  
**virtus virtut-** courage (vir tue)  
d. **vis, vir-** violence, force

**mulier** woman  
**femina** woman, female (feminine)

**puer** boy (puerile)  
**puella** girl

<i>adulescens, adulescent-</i> young man	<i>capillus</i> a hair (capillary)
<i>virgo, virgin-</i> virgin, maiden	<i>crinis</i> hair, looks
<i>senex, sen-</i> old man (senile)	<i>facies</i> form, figure, face, manner
<i>senectus, senectut-</i> old age	<i>vultus</i> face, expression, look
<i>senatus</i> senate	<i>frons, front-</i> forehead (front)
<i>familia</i> family	d. <i>frons, frond-</i> foliage
<i>parens, parent-</i> parent	<i>oculus</i> eye (oculist, binocular)
<i>pario, pepererit, partus</i> give birth	<i>os, or-</i> mouth (oral)
d. <i>paro, paravi, paratus</i> prepare	d. <i>os, oss-</i> bone (ossify)
d. <i>pareo, parui, paritus</i> obey, appear	<i>osculum</i> kiss (osculate)
<i>pater, patr-</i> father (paternal, patriarch)	<i>dens, dent-</i> tooth (dental)
<i>patria</i> fatherland (patriotic)	<i>lingua</i> tongue (language)
<i>mater, matr-</i> mother (maternal, matriarch)	<i>gena</i> cheek
<i>frater fratr-</i> brother (fraternity, fratricide)	<i>cervix, cervic-</i> neck (cervix)
<i>soror</i> sister (sorority)	<i>collum</i> neck (collar)
<i>proles</i> offspring (proletarian)	<i>pectus, pector</i> chest (expectorate)
<i>filius</i> son (filial)	<i>cor, cord-</i> heart (cordial)
<i>filia</i> daughter	<i>sanguis</i> blood (sanguine, sanguinary)
<i>gener</i> son-in-law	<i>tergum</i> back
<i>nepos, nepot-</i> nephew, descendant (nepotism)	<i>bracchium</i> arm
<i>dominus</i> master (dominate)	<i>gremium</i> lap, embrace
<i>domina</i> mistress	<i>manus</i> hand (manual, manufacture)
<i>princeps, princip-</i> chief (prince, principal)	<i>dexter, dextr-</i> right hand (dexterity)
<i>principium</i> origin, beginning	<i>sinister, sinistr-</i> left hand (sinister)
<i>socius</i> ally, friend (society)	<i>laevus</i> left
<i>comes, comit-</i> comrade, companion	<i>palma</i> palm (hand and tree)
<i>vicinus</i> neighbor (vicinity)	<i>digitus</i> finger (digit)
<i>hospes, hospit-</i> stranger, guest (hospitality)	<i>pes, ped-</i> foot (pedal)
<i>heres, hered-</i> heir (hereditary)	<i>impedio impediui, impeditus</i> hinder (impede)
<i>minister, ministr-</i> servant (minister)	<i>expedio, expediui, expeditus</i> set free, set forth, explain, be useful to (expedite)
<i>famulus</i> servant, slave	<i>pedes, pedit-</i> foot soldier
<i>barbarus</i> foreigner, barbarian	<i>passus</i> pace; <i>milia passum</i> miles (lit. thousands of paces)
<i>pauper</i> poor man, pauper	<i>vestigium</i> footstep, trace (vestige)
11. Body	<i>membrum</i> limb, member
<i>corpus, corpor-</i> body (corporal, incorporate)	<i>forma</i> form, face, manner
<i>caput, capit-</i> head (capital)	<i>formosus</i> beautiful
<i>coma</i> hair	<i>figura</i> form, shape, figure
	<i>species</i> appearance, idea, kind
	<i>imago, imagin-</i> image, idea, ghost
	<i>habitus</i> condition or appearance of the body, dress (habit)
	<i>vestis</i> clothing (divest)
	12. Mind

*animus* mind, soul, courage, will  
*anima* breath, life, soul (animate)  
*mens, ment-* mind, intellect (mental)  
*ratio, ration-* reason, theory (rational)  
*ingenium* genius, talent, nature  
(ingenious)

*memoria* memory  
*memor* mindful  
*memoro, memoravi, memoratus*  
remind, mention  
*memini* remember  
*obliviscor, oblitus* forget

*spontis sponte* of one's free will  
(spontaneous)

### 13. Feelings

*ira* anger (ire)  
*irascor, iratus* become angry  
(irascible, irate)  
*furor* anger, madness (fury)  
*odium* hatred (odium)

*fides* faith, trust  
*fidelis* faithful (fidelity)  
*fidus* faithful  
*confido, confisus* trust, confide

*spes* hope  
*spero, -avi, -atus* hope  
*despero* despair

*clementis* mercy, clemency

*deliciae* pleasure, pet, darling

### 14. Talk

*sermo, sermon-* talk (sermon)

*clamor* outcry, clamor, shout  
*clamo, clamavi, clamatus* cry out

*tumultus* tumult  
d. *tumulus* mound

*murmur* murmur

*rumor* rumor

*iocus* joke

### 15. Writing

*verbum* word (verb, verbose)

*littera* letter (of alphabet)  
*litterae* writing (literature)

*epistula* letter (epistle)

*versus* verse, line of poetry

*fabula* story (fable)

*historia* history

*charta* sheet of papyrus

*titulus* title, inscription

*lyra* lyre

*chorus* chorus, dance

*poeta* poet

*auctor* author

*ars, art-* art

### 16. work and Play

*labor* labor, work  
d. *labor, lapsus* to fall (collapse)  
*laboro, laboravi, laboratus* work  
*opus, oper-* a work (opus)

*negotium* business (negotiate)  
*merx, merc-* merchandise wares  
*pretium* price (precious)  
*ops, op-* resources, power, help

*otium* leisure, rest (otiose)  
*quies, quiet-* rest quiet  
*quiesco, quievi, quietus* to rest, be

quiet

### 17. City and Buildings

*urbs* city (urban)

*via* street (viaduct, via)  
*obvius* in the way of (obvious)  
*iter, itiner-* road, journey (itinerary)

*murus* wall (mural)

*turris* tower (turret)

*domus* home  
*villa* country house, estate

*limen, limin-* threshold (eliminate)

*ianua* door (janitor)

*aula* hall, palace

*columna* column

*thalamus* bedroom  
*torus* couch, knot

### 18. Military

*miles, milit-* soldier (military)  
*militaris* military, soldier  
*militia* military service

**cohors, cohort-** cohort, company of soldiers

**legio, legion-** legion, regiment  
**legatus** commander of a legion, military officer, ambassador

**arma** arms  
**armo, armavi, armatus** to arm  
**telum** weapon

**gladius** sword (gladiator)  
**ensis** sword

**arcus** bow (arc)  
**sagitta** arrow (Sagittarius)

**arx, arc-** citadel, high fortified part of a city

**moenia** walls, ramparts

**castra** camp  
**castellum** fortress (castle)

**bellum** war (bellicose)  
**proelium** battle  
**impetus** attack (impetus, impetuous)

**pax, pac-** peace (pacify, Pacific)

**signum** sign, standard, banner  
**significo, -avi, -atus** indicate (significant)

**victor** victor  
**victoria** victory  
**vinco, vici, victus** conquer  
d. **vincio, vinxi, vinctum** bind

**triumphus** triumph

**praeda** booty (prey)

**hostis** enemy (hostile)

**custos, custod-** guardian, sentinel (custodian)

**custodia** care, custody

**praesidium** guard, garrison, help

**periculum** peril, danger

**auxilium** help (auxiliary)

#### 19. Government

**civis** citizen (civic)  
**civilis** civil, civic  
**civitas** state (city)

**ius, iur-** right, law (de jure)  
**iustitia** justice  
**iustus** just  
**iniuria** injustice, injury  
**iudex, iudic-** judge (judicial)  
**iudicium** trial, judgment  
**lis** contention, controversy, suit

**lex, leg-** law (legal)

**carcer** prison (incarcerate)

**forum** forum, public square

**curia** senate house, court, curia

**provincia** province

**corona** crown

#### 20. Social Approval

**fas** right, lawful  
**nefas** wrong unlawful (nefarious)

**mos, mor-** custom (mores, morals)

**decus, decor-** honor, ornament

**munus, muner-** duty, office, favor, reward (remunerate)

**praemium** reward (premium)

**honos, honor-** distinction, honor  
**honestus** honorable, distinguished

**laus, laud-** praise esteem (laud, laudatory)  
**laudo, laudavi, laudatus** to praise

**fama** report, rumor, fame  
d. **fames** hunger (famine)  
**gloria** fame, renown glory

**gratia** charm, grace, favor, thanks, for the sake of (gratitude)  
**gratus** pleasing  
**ingratus** not pleasing

#### 21. Evil

**clades** destruction

**luctus** grief  
d. **lucus** grove

**lacrima** tears

**scelus, sceler-** crime

**fraus, fraud-** fraud, deceit

**culpa** fault, blame (culpable)

**furtum** theft (furtive)

**insidiae** ambush, treachery (insidious)

**venenum** poison (venom)

**error** error, mistake  
**erro, -avi, -atus** wander, stray (erratic)

**crimen, crimin-** accusation, charge  
(incriminate)

**poena** punishment, penalty

**vulnus vulner-** wound (vulnerable)  
d. **vultus** face, expression

**verber** lash, blow (reverberate)  
**verbero, -avi, -atus** to lash

## 22. Death

**mors, mort-** death (mortal)  
**mortuus** dead (mortuary)  
**mortalis** mortal  
**morior, mori, mortuus** die  
**morbus** disease (morbid)

**letum** death, destruction (lethal)  
**nex, nec-** slaughter (internecine)

**funus, funer-** funeral, ruin  
**rogus** funeral pyre  
**sepulcrum** tomb, sepulchre  
**sepelio, -ivi, sepultus** bury  
**tumulus** mound, grave  
d. **tumultus** tumult  
**monumentum** monument

**manes** shades, spirits of the dead

## 23. Abstractions and Unclassified

**natura** nature

**causa** cause

**materia** material

**res** thing, affair, matter

**pondus, ponder-** weight (pound,  
ponderous)  
**moles** mass, heap

**onus, oner-** burden (onus, onerous)  
**onero, -avi, -atus** load, burden

**copia** supply, stores (copious)

**locus** place (local, locus)  
**loco -avi, -atus** to place (locate)  
**situs** site

**spatium** space

**vita** life (vital)

**vis, vir-** force, violence, strength  
d. **vir** man (virile)

**vicis** change, in turn (vice versa)

**finis** end, finish  
**finio, -ivi, -itus** to end, finish  
**initium** beginning (initial)

**modus** manner, way (mode)  
**quomodo** in what way, how?

**exemplum** example

**ordo, ordin-** order, class in society

**condicio** condition

**discrimen** turning point, crisis dividing  
line (discrimination)

**pars, part-** part

**nemo, nemin-** no one

**nihil** or **nil** nothing (annihilate, nihilist)

**numerus** number (numeral)  
**numero, -avi, -atus** to number, count

**nomen, nomin-** name (nominal)  
**nomino, -avi, -atus** name (nominate)

**color** color

**odor** odor

**rota** wheel (rotate)

## II. Pronouns

**ego** I  
**me** me  
**mecum** with me  
**meus** my  
**mihi** to me

**nos** we, us  
**nobis** us, to us  
**noster** our

**tu** you (singular)  
**te** you  
**tecum** with you  
**tuus** your  
**tibi** to you

**vos** you (plural)  
**vobis** you, to you  
**vester, vestr-** your

**se** or **sese** himself, herself, itsself,  
themselves (refers to  
subject).

**secum** with him, her, it, them  
**sibi** to him, her, it, them  
**suus** his, her, its, their

**alius** other, another (alias)  
**alienus** stranger, foreigner (alien)  
**aliter** otherwise  
**alter** the other (alter)  
**alternus** alternate  
**ceterus** the rest (plural) others (et  
cetera)

**hic** this, he, she, it,  
Stem h- with usual endings except  
these **haec** sub. subs. objs. it, she, they, this

**hanc** obj. it, her, this  
**hoc** sub. obj. adv. it, him, this  
**hunc** obj. it, him, this  
**huius** adj. of it, him, her, this  
**huic** adv. it, him, her, this

**ille** that, he, she, it

**is** this or that  
(not so definite as **hic** or **ille**,  
and used chiefly to refer to  
something or someone already mentioned), he,  
she, it.

Except in **is** (sub.) and **id** (sub. obj.)  
the stem is e- with regular endings.  
followed by **idem** same (same forms as is  
**-dem**)

**iste** your, this or that of yours

**ipse** himself, herself, itself, themselves,  
that very (for emphasis)

two **uter, utr-** which, which of two, one of

**uterque, utr--que** each of two, both

of which **qui, quis** who, which, stem **qu-**  
except in **cuius** adj. whose, of whom,  
**cui** adv. to whom, to which

The following are called "indefinite  
pronouns" and are exceedingly  
hard to remember and to distinguish  
from one another.  
In the beginning it may be better to  
associate the following meanings  
with all of them, and translate according  
to the context:  
someone, something, anyone, anything,  
certain, each, whoever, whatever.  
All have the forms of **qui** or **quis**  
before the suffix (e.g., **cuiuscumque**)  
except **aliquis** and **quisquis**.  
(In the latter, both **qui's** have  
identical forms throughout.)

**aliquis** someone, something

**quicumque** whoever, whatever  
**quidam** a certain one or thing  
**quilibet** anyone or thing you please  
**quisnam** who then? what then?  
**quisquam** anybody, anything  
**quisque** everyone, everything, each  
**quisquis** whoever, whatever

### III. Verbs and Related Words

#### 1. Verbs Which Express or Affect the Location of the Subject

**eo** (stem I- or e-) iturus go  
**abeo** go away  
**adeo** go toward, approach  
**circumeo** go around  
**exeo** go out, leave (exit)  
**ineo** go into, enter upon (initial)  
**obeo** go against, die (obituary)  
**pereo** perish  
**praetereo** pass over, omit  
**redeo** return  
**subeo** go under, approach, follow  
**transeo** go through (transmit)

**peto, petivi, petitus** go after, seek, ask  
(petition)  
**repeto** seek again, repeat

**pergo, perrexi, perrectus** go on,  
continue, proceed

**propero, -avi, -atus** hasten, hurry

**curro, cucurri, cursus** run (curriculum,  
current)  
**concurro** run together (concur,  
concurrent, concourse)  
**occurro** run against, occur  
**cursus** course, race  
**currus** chariot

**fluo, fluxi, fluctus** flow (fluid, fluent)  
**flumen, flumin-** river  
**fluvius** river  
**fluctus** wave (fluctuate)

**venio, veni, ventus** come  
**advenio** come toward  
**adventus** arrival (advent)  
**convenio** come together (convention)  
**evenio** come out, happen (event)  
**invenio** come upon, find (invent)  
**pervenio** come through, arrive

**cedo, cessi, cessus** go, yield, give up  
**accedo** approach (accede)  
**concedo** go away, withdraw  
(concede)  
**decedo** depart, die (decease)  
**discedo** depart  
**excedo** go away, go beyond, exceed  
**incedo** advance, enter  
**procedo** go forward, proceed  
**recedo** go back, recede

**vado** go, walk, hasten  
**evado** go out, escape, result (evade)  
**vadum** shallow, shoal, ford, bottom  
**vagus** wandering, unsettled (vague)

refuge) **fugio, fugi, fugitus** flee (fugitive,  
**fuga** flight

**vito, -avi, -atus** avoid, shun (inevitable)  
**vitium** vice

**appareo, apparui, apparitus** appear (apparition)

**lateo, latui** be hidden, escape notice (latent)

**iaceo iacui, iaciturus** lie (adjacent)  
d. **iacio, ieci, iactus** throw

**incumbo, -cubui, -cubitus** lie upon, apply to (incumbent)  
**cubile** bed, lair

**cado, cecidi, casus** fall (cadence, decadent)  
**accido, accidi** happen (accident)  
**incido, incidi** fall on, meet (incident)  
**casus** fall (casualty, case)

**labor lapsus** dep. fall, slip (lapse, collapse)  
d. **labor** labor

**ruo, rui, rutus** fall, be ruined, rush  
**ruina** ruin, fall

**surgo, surrexi, surrectus** rise (resurrection)

**orior, ortus** dep. rise, begin (origin, orient )  
**exorior** rise up, rise from

**ascendo, ascendi, ascensus** ascend  
**descendo** descend

**sto, steti, status** stand (station,static)  
**asto** stand by, assist  
**consto** exist, consist, continue, be certain  
**insto** stand on, follow closely, press on (instant)  
**obsto** stand in the way of, block (obstacle)  
**praesto** stand before, show

**sedeo, sedi** sit (session, sedentary)  
**resido, -sedi, -sessus** sit down, sink down (resident)  
**sedes** seat

**maneo, manui, mansurus** remain (immanent, permanent)

**habito, -avi, -atus** live in, inhabit

**occupo, -avi, -atus** seize, occupy

**intro, -avi, -atus** enter  
**intra** inside of, within

**egredior, egressus** go out (egress)  
**ingredior, ingressus** go in, enter, begin

**penetro, -avi, -atus** penetrate, enter

**tango, tetigi, tactus** touch (tangible, tact, tactile)

**contingo, contigi, contactus** touch, concern, happen

(contingent, contact)

**haereo, haesi, haesus** stick, cling to, stand still (adhere, adhesive)

**sequor, secutus** dep. follow (sequence, subsequent)

**consequor** follow, obtain (conquence)

**persequor** follow, pursue, punish (persecute)

**secundus** following, second, favorable

(since a following wind was favorable)

**comitor, comitatus** dep. accompany, follow

## 2. Verbs Which Affect the Location of the Object

**moveo, movi, motus** move (motion)

**removeo** remove (remote)

**fero, tuli, latus** bring, carry

**affero, attuli, allatus** bring to

**aufero, abstuli, ablatus** carry away

**confero, collatus** bring together

confer, collate)

**defero** carry down, report (defer)

**differo** distuli scatter (differ)

**effero, extuli** bring out, utter

**infero** bring on, attack (infer)

**offero, obtuli** offer, place before

**perfero** carry through

**praefero** carry before, show, prefer

**profero** bring forth, advance (proffer)

**refero** bring back, report, it matters, it

Is important

(refer, relate)

**transfero** transfer, convey, change translate)

**porto, -avi, -atus** carry (portable)

**portus** port

**porta** gate (portal)

**veho, vexi, vectus** carry, bear (vehicle, convey)

**gero, gessi, gestus** carry,, carry on (digest)

**tollo, sustuli, sublatus** lift, remove (extol)

**traho, traxi, tractus** drag, draw, take (traction, tractor)

**detraho** take down or away, lower, humiliate (detract)

**tracto, -avi, -atus** drag, handle, manage (tractable)

**duco, duxi, ductus** lead, raw (induce)

	<i>adduco</i> lead towards (adduce)	<i>prodo, -didi, -ditus</i> bring forth, betray
(deduce)	<i>deduco</i> lead down, accompany	<i>reddo, -didi, -ditus</i> give back, return
	<i>educu</i> lead out, raise up (educate)	<i>subdo, -didi, -ditus</i> put under, subdue,
	<i>reduco</i> lead back, reduce	substitute
	<i>dux, duc-</i> leader (duke)	communicate (tradition)
	<i>mitto, misi, missus</i> send, send forth or	<i>trado, -didi, -ditus</i> give up, hand over,
	away, throw	(mission,
	(mission,	<i>praebeo, -bui, -bitus</i> offer, furnish, give
missive, transmit)	<i>admitto</i> send to, let go, admit	attribute
	<i>amitto</i> send away, lose	<i>tribuo, -bui, -butus</i> give as a share,
	<i>committo</i> begin, entrust to (commit)	
	<i>dimitto</i> send away, stop (dismiss)	<i>pono, posui, positus</i> place, put, lay
	<i>permitto</i> permit, give up, throw	(position, postpone, posture)
	<i>promitto</i> promise, send forward	<i>appono</i> place near, put to (opposite)
(remit)	<i>remitto</i> send back, concede, grant	<i>compono</i> put together, compose,
		arrange
	<i>mando, -avi, -atus</i> entrust to, command	<i>depono</i> put down, put aside (deposit)
(mabdate)	<i>commendo</i> entrust to, recommend	<i>impono</i> put upon or in (impose)
	<i>pello, pepuli, pulsus</i> drive, strike	<i>propono</i> put forward, propose
expel	<i>expello, expuli, expulsus</i> drive out,	<i>iungo, iunxi, iunctus</i> join, unite,
(impel)	<i>impello</i> drive upon, push forward	connect (junction, juncture)
(pulse)	<i>pulso, -avi, -atus</i> strike, beat, knock	<i>iugum</i> yoke
		<i>coniungo</i> join together (conjunction,
	<i>ago, egi actus</i> do, drive, act (agent)	conjugate)
consider, observe	<i>agito, -avi, -atus</i> drive about, vex,	<i>coniunx, coniug-</i> mate, wife,
band	<i>agmen, agmin-</i> column of soldiers,	husband (conjugal)
		<i>maritus</i> husband (marital)
		<i>uxor</i> wife (uxorious)
	<i>necto, nexui, nexus</i> tie, fasten, connect	
	<i>figo, fixi, fixus</i> fix, fasten, attach,	
	transfix	
	<i>misceo, miscui, mixtus</i> mix, mingle	
	<i>mergo, mersi, mersus</i> dip, immerse,	
	sink	
	<i>pendo, pependi, pensus</i> hang, weigh,	
	consider, pay (pension, pensive)	
	<i>suspendo</i> suspend, hang up	
(urgent)	(suspense)	
	<i>pendeo, pependi</i> hang, depend on	
conjecture)	<i>impendeo</i> overhang (impend)	
	<i>induo, indui, indutus</i> put on, assume	
(object)	(endue)	
projectile)	<i>edo, edi, esus</i> eat (edible)	
subdue (subject)	d. <i>edo, edidi editus</i> give out, publish	
(trajectory)	<i>bibo, bibi, bibitus</i> drink (imbibe, bib)	
discuss	<i>haurio, hausui, haustus</i> empty, draw out	
	(exhaust)	
	<i>fundo, fudi, fusus</i> pour, scatter	
	(diffuse)	
	<i>effundo</i> pour out (effusive)	
	<i>libo, -avi, -atus</i> pour a libation, sacrifice,	
around	touch, take from	

*capio cepi, captus* get, take (capture)  
*accipio, -cepi, -ceptus* accept  
*concipio* conceive, catch, receive  
*decipio* deceive (deception)  
*excipio* except, take out, take up  
*incipio* begin (incipient, inception)  
*percipio* perceive (perception)  
*recipio* take back, recover, receive  
*suscipio* undertake (susceptible)  
*captivus* captive

(rapture) *rapio, rapui, rutilus* seize, snatch, grab  
 hold of *corripio, -ripui, -reptus* seize, lay  
*eripio* snatch away, rescue

*carpo, carpsi, carptus* pluck (carping)

catch, perceive *deprehendo, -prehendi, -prehensus*

assume *sumo, sumpto, sumptus* take, select,  
*consumo* consume, spend

preempt *emo, emi, emptus* buy (exempt,

*habeo, habui, habitus* have, hold  
*adhibeo, adhibui, adhibitus* apply  
*prohibeo* prohibit

*possideo, -sedi, -sessus* possess

*teneo, tenui, tentus* hold  
*contineo* hold together, contain  
*obtineo* obtain  
*pertineo* pertain  
*retineo* retain  
*sustineo* sustain

abandon (relinquish) *relinquo, reliqui, relictus* leave,  
*reliquus* remaining (relic)  
*linquo* leave, depart

*desero. -serui, -sertus* desert, forsake

*vendo, vendidi, venditus* sell (vendor)

expand, explain *pando, pandi, passus* spread out,  
 furnish, *instruo, instruxi, instructus* arrange,  
 draw up in order of battle, instruct

cover (stratum) *sterno, stravi, stratus* strew, lay low,  
*spargo, sparsi, sparsus* scatter (sparse)

overthrow *quatio, quassi, quassus* shake  
*verto, verti, versus* turn, change,  
*averto* turn away, avert

hostile *adversus* turned away, adverse,  
 diverse *converto* convert, turn towards  
*diversus* turned apart, different,  
 engaged in *reverto* turn back, return (revert)  
*vertex, vertic-* top  
*verso, -avi, -atiis* turn around, be  
 ponder *volvo, volvi, volutus* roll, revolve,  
 out *aperio, aperui, apertus* open (aperture)  
*comperio, comperi, compertus* find  
*experior, expertus* try (experiment)  
*operio, operui, opertus* cover  
*reperio, repperi, repertus* find  
*claudio, clausi, clausus* close (clause)

### 3. Verbs Which Express or Affect the State of the Subject

*sum, esse, fui, futurus* be.  
 Irregular forms:

	am		
	are	was	will be
	is	were	
	---	---	-----
I	<i>sum</i>	<i>eram</i>	<i>ero</i>
you	<i>es</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>eris</i>
he	<i>est</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>erit</i>
we	<i>sumus</i>	<i>eramus</i>	<i>erimus</i>
you	<i>estis</i>	<i>eratis</i>	<i>eritis</i>
they	<i>sunt</i>	<i>erant</i>	<i>erunt</i>

subjunctive

	pres.	past
	be	were
	----	-----
I	<i>sim</i>	<i>essem</i>
you	<i>sis</i>	<i>esses</i>
he	<i>sit</i>	<i>esset</i>
we	<i>simus</i>	<i>essemus</i>
you	<i>sitis</i>	<i>essetis</i>
they	<i>sint</i>	<i>essent</i>

*fore* is an alternative form for  
*futurum esse* will be, is about to  
 be;

*forem, fores*, etc. are alternative  
 forms for either  
*essem, esses*, etc., were, or  
*fuissem, fuisses*, etc., had been

When used with past participle (last  
 dictionary form of verbs)  
 denotes passive voice: e.g.,  
*clausus est*, it was closed;  
*clausus erat*, it had been closed;  
*clausus erit*, it will have been closed;  
*clausus sit*, (if) it were closed;  
*clausus esset*, (if) it had been closed.

*absum, abesse, abfui* or

absent *afui, afuturus* be away, be

present *adsum, adesse, affui* or *adfui*, be

advantageous to, profit *desum, deesse, defui* be lacking  
*prosum, prodesse, profui* be useful or

over and above, survive, remain *supersum, superesse, superfui* be  
*futurus* about to be, the future

(potent, possible) *possum, posse, potui* be able, can  
(a combination of *pot-* and *sum*,  
with the forms of *sum* as above in  
the present, past and future,  
the *t* in *pot-*  
changing to *s* before another *s*;  
hence *possum* rather than *potsum*,

etc. *potens, potent-* powerful (potent)  
*potentia* power (potential)  
*potestas, potestat-* power  
*potis* able;  
*potior, potius* preferable, rather;  
*potissimum* chiefly, above all

*mereo, merui, meritus* merit, deserve

from, arise (nascent) *nascor, natus*, dep. be born, spring  
*natus* offspring, child

*vivo, vixi, victus* live, be alive  
*vivus* alive, lively  
*convivium* banquet, feast (convivial)

*spiro, -avi, -atus* breathe, blow, inspire  
*spiritus* spirit, breath

come into existence *exsisto*, or *existo, exstiti, exstitus* arise,  
come into existence

strengthen (augment) *cresco, crevi, cretus* increase, grow  
*augeo, auxi, auctus* cause to increase,

*abundo, -avi, -atus* abound, overflow

(patent) *pateo, patui* be open, be clear, extend

*vireo* be green, vigorous, youthful  
*viridis* green

*palleo, pallui* be pale (pallid)

*rubeo, rubui* be red, blush (ruby)

in love (ardent, arson) *ardeo, arsi, arsus* burn, glow, desire, be  
*ardor* heat, ardor  
*arduus* steep, difficult (arduous)

*uro, ussi, ustus* burn up (combustion)

*fulgeo, fulsi* shine, lightning (refulgent)  
*fulmen, fulmin-* thunderbolt

*luceo, luxi* be bright, be daylight, be  
clear or evident (lucent, translucent)  
*lucidus* bright, clear, lucid  
*lumen, lumin-* light (illuminate,  
liminous)  
*luna* moon  
*lux, luc-* light

*mico, micui* shine, sparkle, vibrate

*niteo, nitui* shine, be brilliant, be sleek  
*nitidus* shining, handsome, polished

miss, want *careo, carui, cariturus* be without, lack,  
*egeo, egui* be without, be in need, be  
destitute, be poor

be moderate or frugal, *parco, peperei* or *parsi, parsus* spare,  
refrain from (parsimony)

be at leisure (vacant) *vaco, -avi, -atus* be empty, be free of,  
*vacuus* empty, free from, unoccupied  
(vacuum)

(dormitory) *dormio, dormivi, dormitus* sleep

represent, feign, simulate *imitor, imitatus* dep. imitate, copy  
*simulo, -avi, -atus* make like,  
*simulacrum* likeness, portrait, statue

4. Verbs Which Affect the State of the  
Object

transmute) *muto, -avi, -atus* change (mutation,  
flexible) *flecto, flexi, flexus* bend (deflect,  
torque, *torsi, tortus* twist, torture

contend *tendo, tetendi, tensus* stretch, tend,  
direct, be intent on *intendo, intendi, intentus* aim, intend,  
*ostendo, ostendi, ostentus* or  
*ostensus* show (ostensible, ostentation)

*tero, trivi, tritus* rub, wear (trite)

(percussion) *percutio, percussi, percussus* strike

press down, crush *premo, pressi, pressus* press, pursue  
*opprimo, oppressi, oppressus* oppress,

*rego, rexi, rectus* rule, direct, govern  
*dirigo* direct, guide  
*erigo* erect, raise, lift  
*porrigo* extend, stretch out

*rectus* straight, right (rectitude)  
*rex, reg-* king (regal)  
*regina* queen  
*regius* royal  
*regio, region-* region  
*regno, -avi, -atus* reign, rule  
*regnum* kingdom (reign)

*vincio, vinxi, vinctus* bind  
*vinculum* bond, fastening, chain

*cingo, cinxi, cinctus* gird, surround  
(cincture)

*solvo, solvi, solutus* loosen, untie (solve,  
dissolve)  
*absolvo* absolve, acquit, free

*divido, divisi, divisus* divide, separate,  
distinguish

*tego, texi, tectus* cover (protect)  
*tectum* roof, dwelling

*pingo, pinxi, pictus* paint, stain, dye,  
color (depict)

*tempero, -avi, -atus* be temperate,  
refrain from., temper

*extinguo, extinxi, extinctus*  
extinguish (extinct)

*torreo, torrui, tostus* heat, parch, burn  
(torrid, toast)

*excito, -avi, -atus* excite, arouse  
*citus* quick

*exerceo, exercui. exercitus* exercise,  
train, use, practice  
*exercitus* army

*paro, -avi, -atus* prepare  
*comparo* prepare, compare  
d. *pareo, parui, paritus* obey  
d. *pario, peperii, partus* give birth

#### 5. Constructive Activities

*facio, feci, factus* make, do (fact)  
*afficio, -feci, -fectus* affect, influence  
*conficio* finish, get, weaken, destroy  
*deficio* fail, revolt (defect, deficit,  
defection)

*efficio* bring about, effect  
*interficio* kill  
*perficio* accomplish, complete

(perfect)  
*praeficio* put in charge of (prefect)  
*proficio* make progress, help  
(proficient)

*reficio* make again, restore  
*sufficio* suffice, put under, supply  
*fio, factus* be made, become (-fy as in  
satisfy)

*facilis* easy (facility)  
*officium* office, duty

*finigo, finxi, fictus* conceive, fashion,  
make, feign (fiction)

*condo, condidi, conditus* build, found,  
keep, conceal

*creo, -avi, -atus* create

*utor, usus* dep. use (what is used is  
usually in the  
"ablative case"-adverb form)

*usus* use, experience,  
*usus est* it is necessary  
*utilis* useful (utilize)  
*utilitas* usefulness (utility)

*orno, -avi, -atus* ornament, honor, equip

*lavo, lavi, lautus* or *lavatus* wash, bathe  
(lavatory)

*pasco, pavi, pastus* feed, eat, graze  
*pastor* shepherd (pastor)

*alo, alui, altus* or *alitus* nourish,  
support (alimentary)  
*almus* foster, kind (Alma Mater)  
*altus* tall, deep (altitude)

*colo, colui, cultus* cultivate, live in,  
study, pay attention or respect to  
*cultus* cultivated or cultivation, worship  
(cult)

*munio, munivi, munitus* fortify, build,  
protect, strengthen (munitions)

*defendo, defendi, defensus* defend

*servio, servii, servitus* serve be a slave  
to (subservient)  
*servitium* slavery, service  
*servus* slave (servant)  
*servo, -avi, -atus* save (preserve)

#### 6. Destructive Activities

*noceo, nocui, nocitus* harm, injure  
(noxious)

*caedo, cecidi, caesus* kill, cut  
(homocide)  
*caedes* (slaughter)

*occido, occidi, occisus* kill, die

*laedo, laesi, laeous* injure (collide,  
lesion)

*lacero, -avi, -atus* lacerate, wound

*ferio* strike  
d. *fero* bear

*pugno, -avi, -atus* fight (pugnacious)  
*corrumpo* corrupt, destroy

**frango, fregi, fractus** break (fracture, fragment)

**neglego, neglexi, neglectus** neglect, disregard

**perdo, perdidit, perditus** ruin, destroy, lose (perdition)

**pecco, -avi, -atus** sin, err, commit a crime (impeccable)

**damno, -avi, -atus** condemn, sentence  
**damnum** damage, injury

#### 7. Verbs Affecting Other Verbs

**oportet** must, ought

**debeo, debui, debitus** be obliged, owe, ought (debt)

**decet, decuit** it is fitting, proper (decent)

**licet, licuit** it is permitted, may (license)

**conor, conatus** try

**tempto, -avi, -atus** try, attempt (tempt)

**coepi** begin

**cesso, -avi, -atus** stop, cease, be idle

#### 8. Vocal Activities

**dico, dixi, dictus** say, tell (dictation)  
**indico, -avi, -atus** indicate, make known

**aio, ais, ait, aiunt** (no other forms) say

**inquam, inquit, inquit** (few other forms) say

**loquor, locutus** talk speak, say (loquacious, elocution)

**eloquentia** eloquence

**fateor, fassus** dep. confess, admit  
**confiteor, confessus** dep. confess, acknowledge

**narro, narravi, narratus** tell, relate (narrate)

**nuntio, -avi, -atus** announce  
**nuntius** (messenger)

**respondeo, respondi, responsus**  
respond, answer

**quaero** or **quaeso, quaesivi, quaesitus**  
ask, inquire, beg, try to get

**queror, questus** complain, bewail (querulous)

**requiro, -quisivi, -quisitus** ask for, need (require)

**rogo, -avi, -atus** demand, entreat (postulate)

**oro, -avi, -atus** speak, pray, beg  
**oratio, oration-** oration, speech  
**orator** orator, speaker

**precor, precatus** pray beg, curse (imprecation)

**prex, prec-** prayers curse

**consulo, consului, consultus** consult, consider

**consilium** plan, consultation, wisdom  
**consul** consul (head of Roman government)

**moneo, monui, monitus** advise, warn (admonish)

**hortor, hortatus** dep. urge, exhort, encourage

**iubeo, iussi, iussus** order, command

**impero, -avi, -atus** order, command (imperative)

**imperator** commander, emperor

**imperium** an order, right to command

**veto, vetui, vetitus** forbid, prevent (veto)

**nego, -avi, -atus** deny, say no (negative)

**iuro, -avi, -atus** swear (jury, conjure)

**cano, cecini, cantus** sing, play a musical instrument, prophesy

**canto, -avi, -atus** sing, play

**cantus** song, poetry (chant)

**carmen, carmin-** poem

**sono, sonui, sonitus** sound, resound, shout

**sonus** sound, noise

**sonitus** sound, noise

**voco, -avi -atus** call (vocal, vocation)

**revoco** call back (revoke)

**vox, voc-** voice

**appello, -avi, -atus** name, call by name (appellation)

**sileo, silui** be silent

**silentium** silence

**taceo, tacui, tacitus** be silent (tacit)

**tacitus** silent, secret (taciturn)

#### 9. Mental and Sensory Operations

**video, vidi, visus** see (visible)

**invideo** envy (verb)

**invidia** envy (noun) (invidious)

*viso, visi, visus* look at, come to see,  
call upon (visit)

*cerno, crevi, cretus* distinguish, decide  
*decerno* decide, decree, resolve

(tutor)  
*tueor, tutus* look at, look after, guard

*intueor, intuitus* gaze at (intuition)  
*tutus* safe

(aspect)  
*specto, -avi -atus* look at (spectator)  
*exspecto* wait for, expect  
*aspicio, aspexi, aspectum* look at

(conspicuous)  
*conspicio* catch sight of perceive

(despicable)  
*despicio* look down on, despise

*respicio* look back, reflect (respect)  
*suspicio* look up to, look upwards,

suspect

*audio, audivi, auditus* hear (audience)

*auris* ear (aural)  
d. *aura* air, breeze  
d. *aurum* gold

(vigilant)  
*vigilo, -avi, -atus* watch, be awake

think (sentient, sentiment)  
*sentio, sensi, sensus* feel, perceive,

*sensus* sense, feeling  
*sententia* opinion, thought, sentence

*intelligo* or *intellego, -lexi, -lectus*  
understand, know

(intelligent, intelligible)

*scio, scivi* or *scii, scitus* know (science)  
*nescio* not know, be ignorant of

*nosco, novi, notus* become acquainted  
with, recognize, know (noted)

acknowledge  
*agnosco* perceive, recognize,

perceive,  
*cognosco* become acquainted with,

recognize, know  
(cognition)

*censeo, censui, census* give an opinion,  
think, vote,

census, estimate, censor  
take a

trial  
*reor, ratus* dep. think, suppose, judge  
*reus* accused person, defendant in a

(credit, incredible)  
*credo, credidi, creditus* believe, think,

think (cogitate)  
*cogito, -avi, -atus* consider, reflect,

reflection  
*cogitatio, cogitation-* cogitation,

*puto, -avi, -atus* think, suppose, reckon  
(repute, dispute, etc.)

(arbitrate)  
*arbitror, arbitratus* dep. think, judge

decide  
*existimo, -avi, -atus* think, judge,

*statuo, statui, statutus* decide, think,  
stand, set up (statute)

determine appoint (constitute)  
*constituo, -ui, -utus* establish,

introduce (institute)  
*instituo* establish, arrange, decide,

make fast (destine)  
*destino, -avi, -atus* settle, resolve, aim,

*sino, sivi, situs* permit, allow, situate  
*desino* stop, cease (desist)

*volo, velle, volui*

(irregular forms *vis, vult, vultis,*

*velim, vellem*)

wish, be willing (volition)

wish  
*nolo, nolle, nolui* be unwilling, not

*malo, malle, malui (mavis, mavult, mavultis)* prefer

(voluntary)  
*voluntas voluntat-* wish, consent

(voluptuous)  
*voluptas, voluptat-* pleasure

d. *volo, -avi, -atus* fly (votatile)

*volucer, volucer-* flying, a bird

*consuesco, -suevi, -suetus* be used to,  
accustomed to

*assuetus* accustomed to

*consuetudo, consuetudin-* custom

*soleo, solitus* be accustomed to

*disco, didici* learn (disciple)

*disciplina* training, discipline

doctor)  
*doceo, docui, doctus* teach (dicile,

*lego, legil lectus* read, select (legible)

*colligo* collect

*eligo* elect, select

script)  
*scribo, scripsi, scriptus* write (scribe,

ignorant of  
*ignoro, -avi, -atus* not know, be

escape notice, be mistaken  
*fallo, fefelli, falsus* fool, deceive,

(fallacious)  
*fallax fallac-* deceitful, false

*falsus* false

*dubito, -avi, -atus* doubt, hesitate

*dubius* doubtful, dubious, hesitant

10. Favor

**amo, -avi, -atus** love (amiable)  
**amor** love (amorous)  
**amicitia** friendship  
**amicus** friend (amicable)  
**inimicus** enemy, unfriendly  
(inimical)

**foveo, fovi, fatus** cherish, keep warm

**complector, complexus** embrace, surround, grasp

**nubo, nupsi, nuptus** marry (nuptial)

**curo, -avi, -atus** care for, take care of, cure  
**cura** care, anxiety  
**securus** free from care, secure

**diligo, dilexi, dilectus** love, like, esteem  
**diligens, diligent-** diligent  
**dilectus** beloved, dear

**probo, -avi, -atus** approve, prove, show

**plaudo, plausi, plausus** applaud

**faveo, favi, fatus** favor, help

**miror, miratus** dep. wonder, be astonished, admire  
**mirus** wonderful, astonishing  
(miracle)

**celebro, -avi, -atus** celebrate, visit frequently or in large numbers, throng, honor, make known

**veneror, -atus** dep. venerate, worship

**libet, libuit, libitum** it pleases, is agreeable (ad lib.)  
**libens, libent-** willing  
**libido, libidin-** desire, lust (libidinous)

**placeo, placui, placitus** please, be agreeable (placatus)  
**placidus** placid, gentle

**iuvo, iuvi, iutus** please, delight, help (juvenile, rejuvenate)  
**iuvenis** youth, young man or woman  
**iuventa** youth  
**iuventus, iuventut-** youth

**fruor, fructus** dep. enjoy  
**fructus** fruit, enjoyment, profit  
**frux, frug-** fruit, produce

**gaudeo, gavisus** rejoice  
**gaudium** joy

**rideo, risi, risus** laugh (deride)

**ludo, lusi, lusus** play  
**ludus** game, school

**salveo** be well, used chiefly in the greeting  
**salve** and **salvete** like our "hello!"  
**salus, salut-** safety, health (salute)  
**salvus** safe, sound (salvation)

**valeo, valui, valitus** be strong prevail, goodbye (valedictory)  
**validus** strong (valid)

**desidero, -avi, -atus** desire, long for, miss, lose  
**desiderium** a desire

**opto, -avi, -atus** desire (option)

**cupio, cupivi, cupitus** desire, yearn  
**cupido, cupidin-** a desire (Cupid)  
**cupidus** eager, fond, greedy

**studeo, studui** be eager, zealous, strive for, want (student)  
**studium** study, zeal, fondness  
**studiosus** eager, diligent, studious

**audeo, ausus** dare  
**audax, audac-** daring, bold (audacious)

**certo, -avi, -atus** struggle, contend  
**certamen** a struggle, contest

11. Disfavor

**caveo, cavi, cautus** beware, watch out for (caution)

**timeo, timui** be afraid (timid)  
**timor** fear

**vereor, veritus** dep. fear, revere

**metuo, metui, metutus** fear  
**metus** fear, dread

**horreo, horrui** shudder, bristle (horror)  
**horridus** rough, shuddering, horrible

**terreo, terrui, territus** frighten, terrify  
**terror** terror, fear

**patior, passus** dep. suffer, endure (patient)

**doleo, dolui, doliturus** suffer pain, grieve (doleful)  
**dolor** grief pain (dolorous)

**maereo** be sad, mourn  
**maestus** sad

**fleo, flevi, fletus** weep, cry

**pudeo, pudui, puditus** be ashamed, cause shame, disgrace  
**pudor** shame

*resisto, restiti* resist, oppose, stand  
*sperno, sprevis, spretus* spurn, despise  
*contemno, contempsi, contemptus*  
 despise, hold in contempt

#### IV. Adjectives and Related Words

##### 1. Size

*magnus* big great, large (magnify)  
*maior, maius* bigger, greater (major)  
*maximus* biggest, greatest  
 (maximum)  
*magis* more, rather  
 magnitude *magnitudo, magnitudin-* greatness,  
 (magistrate) *magister, magistr-* master, teacher

*largus* plentiful, liberal, generous  
*grandis* great, large, grand  
*immensus* immense  
*ingens, ingent-* huge, vast  
*tantus* so great, so much  
*quantus* how great, how much  
 (following  
*tantus*, as) (quantity)

*altus* tall, high, deep (altitude)  
*latus* broad, wide (latitude)  
*d. latus, later-* side (lateral)

*parvus* little, small  
 minus) *minor, minus* smaller, less (minor,  
*minimum* smallest, least (minimum)  
*parum* too little, less

*exiguus* very little, tiny  
*tenuis* thin, weak (tenuous)  
*longus* long  
*brevis* short (brevity)  
*gravis* heavy, serious (gravity)  
*levis* light (levity)  
*levo, -ari, -atus* raise (lever)  
*amplus* ample, large  
*modicus* moderate (modicum)

##### 2. Number

*aequus* equal, fair, just (equity,  
 iniquity)  
*par* equal, like  
*pariter* in like manner, alike  
*quot* how many? (quota)  
*omnis* all (omnipotent, omnibus)  
*cunctus* all, the whole  
*totus* whole, entire, all (total)  
*tot* so many  
*universus* whole (lit. turned into one)

*multus* much, many (multiply, multiple)  
*plus, plur-* more (plus, plural)  
*plurimus* most  
*multitudo* multitude, large number

*paucus* few, scarce (paucity)  
*paulus* little, small  
*rarus* rare, few, scattered  
*nullus* none, no (nullify, null, annul)  
*ullus* any

*unus* one (unit, unify)  
*unicus* only, sole, unique  
*singulus* single, one at a time  
*solus* only, alone, sole  
*solitudo* solitude  
*primus* first (prime, prime.)  
*prior, prius* former, prior

*duo* two (duet, dual)  
*geminus* double, twin

*tres* three (trio)  
*ter* three times  
*tertius* third (tertiary)

*quartus* fourth (quarter)  
*quinque* five (quintet)  
*sex* six (sextet)  
*septem* seven (septet)  
*octo* eight (octave, octagon)  
*novem* nine (November)  
*decem* ten (decimal, December)  
*centum* hundred (C., per cent, century,  
 centipede)  
*mille* thousand (M., millennium,  
 millimeter)

##### 3. Texture-Density

*acer, acr-* sharp, keen, brave  
*acies* line of battle  
*firmus* firm, strong

**firmo, -avi, -atus** strengthen

**mollis** soft (mollify)  
**lenis** gentle (lenient)  
**lentus** slow  
**mitis** mild (mitigate)  
**tener** tender

**plenus** full (plenty, plenary)  
**compleo, -plevi, -pletus** fill up  
**expleo** fill up  
**impleo** fill up

**inanis** empty (inane)  
**vanus** empty, void, vain  
**cavus** hollow (cave)

**densus** dense, thick  
**creber** thick, frequent  
**frequens** crowded, numerous

**liquidus** liquid

#### 4. Appearance

**albus** white (albino)  
**candidus** shining white (candidate)

**niger, nigr-** black (Negro)  
**ater, atr-** black, dark (atrium)

**obscurus** dark, obscure

**purpureus** purple

**pulcher, pulchr-** beautiful

**pinguis** rich, fat

**nudus** bare, nude

#### 5. Position

**celsus** lofty, high  
**sublimis** high, exalted, sublime

**medius** in the middle of (medium)

**planus** plain, level, flat

**inferus** lower, lower world, dead  
(inferior)

**infernus** lower, lower world  
(infernal)

**humilis** low, humble

**profundus** deep, profound

**extremus** last, extreme, end

**secretus** secret

**privatus** private  
**publicus** public, **res publica** the state  
**communis** common (community)

**proprius** one's own, special  
(property)

#### 6. Time

**aeternus** eternal  
**immortalis** immortal  
**perpetuus** perpetual

**vetus, veter-** old (veteran)  
**vetustas, vetustat-** age, antiquity  
**antiquus** ancient, old (antique)  
**priscus** former, ancient  
**maturus** mature, ripe

**novus** new (novel, Nova Scotia)  
**recens, recent-** recent  
**praesens, praesent-** present  
**assiduus** constant, steady (assiduous)

**celer** swift (celerity, accelerator)  
**velox, veloc-** swift, rapid (velocity)  
**rapidus** rapid, violent, devouring  
**citus** quick

**tardus** slow, late (tardy)

#### 7. Favorable

**bonus** good (bonus, bona fide)  
**bene** well (benefit)  
**benignus** kind (benign)  
**melior, melius** better (ameliorate)  
**optimus** best (optimist)

**pius** dutiful, God-fearing, pious  
**pietas** virtue, piety, devotion  
**impius** impious, godless

**fortis** brave, strong

**nobilis** noble

**liber** free  
**liberalis** suitable to a freeman,  
generous, noble (liberal)  
**libero, -avi, -atus** set free  
**libertas, libertat-** liberty  
d. **liber, libr-** book (library)  
**libellus** little book (libel)

**sapiens, sapient-** wise (sapient)  
**sapientia** wisdom  
**sanus** sane, healthy

**notus** noted, known  
**noto, -avi, -atus** mark, note  
**ignotus** unknown  
**clarus** famous  
**praecipuus** special, distinguished  
**insignia** distinguished, outstanding

**dignus** worthy (dignify)  
**dignitas, dignitat-** dignity  
**dignor, -atus** dep. consider worthy  
**indignus** unworthy

*verus* true (verity, veritable)  
*vero* in truth, really

*felix, felic-* happy, fortunate (felicity)  
*infelix* unhappy unfortunate  
*beatus* blessed (beatitudes)  
*laetus* joyful  
*serenus* serene, fair weather  
*contentus* contented

*prosperus* prosperous, fortunate  
*dives, divit-* rich  
*divitiae* wealth  
*dis, dit-* rich  
*uber* rich, abundant, udder

*dulcis* sweet (dulcet dulcimer)  
*suavis* sweet, pleasant (suave)  
*blandus* flattering, tempting  
(blandishment)  
*carus* dear  
*iucundus* joyful, jolly (jocund)  
*commodus* easy, convenient, obliging,  
fit

*purus* pure  
*merus* pure, unmixed  
*integer, integr-* whole, upright  
(integrity)  
*castus* chaste

*sacer, sacr-* sacred, holy  
*sacerdos, sacerdot-* priest  
(sacerdotal)  
*sanctus* holy, sacred, saint  
*sollemnis* solemn  
*festus* sacred, festive

#### 8. Unfavorable

*malus* bad (malice, mal- as in maltreat)  
*vilis* vile, common, worthless  
*foedus* foul, filthy  
*turpis* disfaceful, base (turpitude)  
*improbus* bad, wicked

*crudelis* cruel  
*ferus* fierce, wild, savage  
d. *ferē* almost  
*saevus* raging, violent  
*dirus* dire, horrible  
*severus* severe, strict  
*asper* rough, harsh (asperity,  
aspersion)  
*durus* hard, harsh, enduring (durable)  
*vastus* ruined, laid waste (devastated)

*miser* poor, wretched (miserable)  
*miseror, miseratus* dep. pity  
(comiserate)  
*tristis* sad  
*anxius* anxious  
*sollicitus* worried, agitated  
(solicitous)

*aeger, aegr-* sick  
*fessus* tired, exhausted  
*lassus* weary, languid (lassitude)

*caecus* blind  
*stultus* stupid (stultify)  
*rudis* rude, rough, uncultivated

*avidus* greedy, eager, avid  
*invitus* unwilling, (not invite)

#### 9. Unclassified

*talis* such  
*qualis* as, what sort of (quality)

*necesse* necessary  
*necessitas* necessity, need,  
relationship

*similis* like (similar, simile)

*simplex* simple

*varius* varied

*aptus* apt, fitting, fastened to

*certus* certain  
*incertus* uncertain

*vehemens, vehement-* vehement,  
violent

*frigidus* cold, frigid (refrigerator)  
*frigus, rigor-* cold (noun)

#### V. Adverbs

##### 1. Time

*olim* once, formerly

*quondam* once, sometime

*nuper* recently

*simul* at the same time (simultaneous)

*iam* now, already

*nunc* now

*protinus* or *protenus* immediately

*statim* immediately, on the spot

*subito* suddenly

*repente* suddenly

*mox* soon

*mane* early, in the morning

*cras* tomorrow (procrastinate)

*tandem* finally, at last

*denique* finally, at last  
*numquam* never  
*umquam* ever  
*quotiens* or *quoties* how many times  
 (quotient)  
*semel* once  
*iterum* again (reiterate)  
*rursus* back, again  
*bis* twice (bicycle)  
*saepe* often  
*diu* for a long time  
*semper* always  
*usque* even, up to, continuously  
*interim* meanwhile  
*interea* meanwhile  
*interdum* meanwhile  
*quando* when  
*aliquando* sometimes, at some time  
*tum* then  
*tunc* then

## 2. Place

*hic* here  
*hinc* from here, hence  
*huc* to this place, hither  
*adhuc* up to this time  
*ibi* there  
*ibidem* in the same place (ibid.)  
*illic* there, at that place  
*illuc* thither, to that place  
*inde* thence, from that place  
*deinde* thereupon, then, next  
*penitus* deeply  
*foris* outdoors, not at home  
*passim* everywhere, here and there  
*procul* far off, at a distance  
*ubi* where (in)  
*quo* where (to)  
*unde* whence, from where  
*undique* everywhere, on all sides

## 3. Cause--Manner

*cur* why  
*quare* why, wherefore, on what  
 account  
*ergo* therefore, then, so  
*igitur* therefore, then, so  
*ideo* therefore, then, so  
*sic* thus, so, in this manner  
*sicut* as, just as  
*ita* so, thus, in such wise  
*itaque* and so, therefore  
*item* also, likewise, in like manner  
*tam* so, so far, so much, to such a  
 degree  
*tamquam* as, as if, just as  
*quam* how, in what way, how much,  
 than, as  
*quamvis* as much as you please, ever  
 so much, exceedingly, however  
 much  
*satis* enough (satisfy)  
*nimis* too much  
*nimius* too much, too great, too long  
*plerusque* for the most part, generally  
*frustra* in vain (frustrate)

## 4. Adversative

*non* not  
*haud* not at all  
*nondum* not yet  
*neve* or *oneu* and not, nor;  
*neve ... neve* neither, nor  
*forsitan* perhaps  
*paene* almost  
*fere* almost  
 d. *ferus* wild  
*vix* hardly, scarcely  
*modo* only, sometimes  
*saltem* at least  
*immo* rather (contradicting a previous  
 statement as not being strong  
 enough)  
*tamen* nevertheless, however, yet

## VI. Interjections

*ecce* or *en* look! see!

*heu* alas! too bad!

*io* hurrah!

*o o*

*scilicet* of course, to be sure

*quippe* certainly, by all means

## VII. Conjunctions

*et* and, *et...et* both ... and  
*-que* (attached to a word) and

*etiam* even, also, yet, again

*quoque* also

*atque* or *ac* and, and also

*at* but

*sed* but

*aut* or, *aut ... aut* either ... or

*autem* however, on the contrary

*vel* or, *vel ... vel* either ... or  
*-ve* (attached to a word) or  
*velut* as, just as

*nam* or *namque* for

*enim* for, indeed

*quidem* indeed, at least  
d. *quidam* someone

*an* whether, or

*nec* or *neque* and not, nor

*ne* lest, that...not, not  
*-ne* (attached to a word) sign of a  
question, translated  
only by changing the English  
word-order to question form

*ut* or *uti* that, in order that  
*utinam* O that! would that!

*cum* when, since, although (as  
preposition, with)

*dum* while

*donec* until

*quoniam* since

*quia* because

*quod* because

*quamquam* although

*si* if

*sive* or *seu* or if, whether...or

*quasi* as if

*nisi* unless

*etsi* although

*quin* lest, that ... not, rather

## VII. Prepositions and Prefixes

*ante* before (in time) (antebellum)

*antea* before

*prae* before, in front of, on account of  
(English pre- as in

predict, pre-war)

*praeter* besides, beyond, more than,  
except (preternatural)

*praeterea* besides, further

*pro* for, before, in place of, in  
proportion to (pro-German)

*prope* near

*proximus* nearest (approximate,  
proximity)

*propinquus* near, neighboring  
(propinquity)

*propter* near, on account of

*ob* on account of, towards, at, in the  
way of (object)

*ad* to, toward (advertise; the d  
frequently changes to other

letters as in accede,  
affix, allot, announce,  
appetite, arrive,  
assent, attempt, etc.)

*in* in, at, on

(as prefix sometimes means not:  
inability, improper)

*inter* between, among (interurban,  
international)

*apud* at, near, at the house of, in the  
words of

*circum* around (circumnavigate,  
circumference)

*circa* about, in the neighborhood of

*contra* against, opposite (contradict)

*super* over, above, more than  
(superhuman, supernatural)

*supra* over, above, more than

*superior* higher, upper, former  
*supremus* or *summus* highest, last  
(supreme summit)

*supero*, *-avi*, *-atus* overcome,  
conquer

*superbus* proud, arrogant

**sub** below, under (of time) about, just before (submarine)  
(as prefix in Latin sometimes has the meaning "up from under"  
hence up as in **succedo**, English success)

**infra** below, beneath (infra-red)

**per** through (perfect, persist)

**extra** outside of (extra-mural, extra-curricular)

**sine** without (sinecure)

**a** or **ab** from, away from (abduct, abhor, abnormal)

**de** from, down from, concerning (defend, depend)

**ultra** beyond, on the other side of (ultra-modern)

**ulterior** farther, beyond (ulterior)

**ultimus** farthest, last (ultimate)

**e** or **ex** out of, from (emit, eject, export)

**post** after (postpone, postscript)

**postea** afterwards

**postquam** after

**posterus** later, the following, the future (posterity)

**postremus** last

**con-** or **com-** together (confer, compress)

**dis-** apart, not (dispel, disregard)

**re-** back, again (recall, revise)

**trans-** across (translate, transport)