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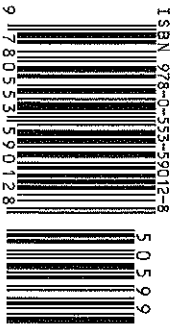
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The Bantam New College

LATIN & ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

Third Edition

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BANTAM BOOKS

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## Preface to the Third Edition

This totally revised and expanded edition, with over 70,000 words and phrases, in addition to all the features of the second edition, reflecting the increased interest in oral Latin, includes many neologisms in the English-Latin section in order to deal with subjects such as house and furniture, daily activities, health and physical fitness, classroom activities, sports and other leisure activities; modern means of transportation, and modern technology, such as computers. This dictionary also provides a wide range of historical, mythological, and geographical names as they would have been known in ancient times. Where appropriate, the modern geographical name is provided, e.g., Brundisium (*modern Brindisi*).

Since current Latin textbooks use the consonantal *i* in place of the *j*, this edition has also adopted the consonantal *i*. Variant spellings of Latin words are provided within the entries. In the Latin-English section, long vowels in closed syllables are indicated by a macron. The transitive and intransitive functions of verbs have been clearly presented, with the transitive uses always preceding the intransitive uses. Illustrative phrases within the entries are all translated and arranged in alphabetical order.

The level of usage of Latin words and phrases is faithfully reflected in the level of usage of the English translations, so that, if the Latin word is colloquial, slang, or vulgar, the English translation corresponds, even when the result might be words which would not be used in American polite society.

The author gratefully acknowledges the kind support of Donald Reis, formerly of Bantam Books, under whose direction the first edition of this dictionary was undertaken, and Philip Rappaport, Senior Editor, Bantam Dell Publishing Group, under whom the present edition was undertaken. Special thanks are due to Dr. Dominic M. Roberti, chemistry professor turned desktop publisher, who gave much helpful advice; he is responsible for the page design and typesetting of this book. The author also wishes to express his thanks to Dr. James McDonough for his critical comments and to Steven Earl Heinsz and Gary Varney for pointing out various typographical errors.

## Abbreviations

<i>abbr</i> .....abbreviation	<i>geog</i> .....geography
<i>abl</i> .....ablative	<i>geol</i> .....geology
<i>acc</i> .....accusative	<i>gram</i> .....grammar
<i>adj</i> .....adjective	<i>hum</i> .....humorous
<i>adjl</i> .....adjectival	<i>imperf</i> .....imperfect
<i>adv</i> .....adverb	<i>impers</i> .....impersonal
<i>advl</i> .....adverbial	verb
<i>anat</i> .....anatomy	<i>impv</i> .....imperative
<i>archit</i> .....architecture	<i>indecl</i> .....indeclinable
<i>astr</i> .....astronomy	<i>indef</i> .....indefinite
<i>bot</i> .....botany	<i>indic</i> .....indicative
<i>biol</i> .....biology	<i>inf</i> .....infinitive
<i>c</i> .....circa, about	<i>interj</i> .....interjection
<i>cf</i> .....confer, compare	<i>interrog</i> .....interrogative
<i>cent</i> .....century	<i>intr</i> .....intransitive
<i>coll</i> .....colloquial	<i>leg</i> .....legal
<i>com</i> .....commerce	<i>lit</i> .....literal
<i>comp</i> .....comparative	<i>loc</i> .....locative
<i>comput</i> .....computer	<i>m</i> .....masculine
<i>conj</i> .....conjunction	noun
<i>d</i> .....died	<i>masc</i> .....masculine
<i>dai</i> .....dative	<i>math</i> .....mathematics
<i>defect</i> .....defective	<i>mech</i> .....mechanics
verb	<i>med</i> .....medicine
<i>dim</i> .....diminutive	<i>mf</i> .....masculine or
<i>E</i> .....East(ern)	feminine
<i>eccl</i> .....ecclesiastical	noun
<i>educ</i> .....education	<i>mil</i> .....military
<i>euphem</i> .....euphemism	<i>mpl</i> .....masculine
<i>esp</i> .....especially	plural noun
<i>expr</i> .....expressed	<i>mus</i> .....music
<i>f</i> .....feminine	<i>n</i> .....neuter noun
noun	<i>N</i> .....North(ern)
<i>fem</i> .....feminine	<i>naut</i> .....nautical
<i>fig</i> .....figurative	<i>neg</i> .....negative
<i>fin</i> .....finance	<i>neut</i> .....neuter
<i>fl</i> .....flourish	<i>nom</i> .....nominative
flourished	<i>npl</i> .....neuter plural
<i>fpl</i> .....feminine	noun
plural noun	<i>opp</i> .....opposite of
<i>fut</i> .....future	<i>p</i> .....participle
<i>gen</i> .....genitive	<i>pass</i> .....passive
	<i>pej</i> .....pejorative

## A Guide to the Dictionary

The main entry, its inflected forms, spelling variants, and illustrative phrases are set in boldface. Part-of-speech labels are set in italics. In the Latin-English section long vowels are marked in the entry word as well as in the illustrative phrases within the entry.

Centered periods within entry words indicate division points at which inflectional elements are to be added, without regard to syllabification, e.g.,

**ōrd-ō -inis = ōrdō, ōrdinis**

Compound words are generally given in their assimilated forms, e.g., **accurrō** rather than **adcurrō**. Cross-references are provided as guides for those using texts which employ the unassimilated forms, e.g.,

**adc- = acc-**

**adn- = ann-**

**exf- = eff-**

**sēpiō see saepiō**

Spelling variants are indicated in bold type in parentheses after the part-of-speech abbreviation, e.g.,

**affinit-ās -ātis f (adf-)** affinity, connection; relationship by marriage

However, nouns with both Greek and Latin endings are shown in full, e.g.,

**troch-us or troch-os -ī m** hoop

**Tened-os or Tened-us -ī f**  
Tenedos (island off the coast of Troy)

Adjectives of three endings, whether of the first and second or of the third declension, are shown with three endings; adjectives with a single ending are shown in the nominative, followed by the genitive ending, e.g.,

**curv-us -a -um adj** curved

**simil-is -is -e adj** similar

**dilig-ēns -entis adj** careful; diligent

When constructions are provided, cases are not shown with the most common prepositions **ab**, **ad**, **ex**, or **con**. For all other prepositions, the case that the preposition governs is shown, e.g.,

**stō stāre stēti statum intr** to stand; (*w. ex*) to consist of; (*w. abl or in + abl*) to depend on; (*w. per + acc*) to be due to, thanks to

Synonymous meanings are separated by commas; distinct meanings are separated by semicolons. When a grammatical construction applies to several distinct meanings, thus extending beyond semicolons, the distinct meanings are numbered, e.g.,

**perflugō intr (w. ad or in + acc)**  
1 to flee to for refuge; 2 to desert to; 3 to have recourse to

Discriminations between two or more meanings of an entry word are often shown by means of English words in parentheses, coming before or after the English meaning, e.g.,

**argūt-us -a -um adj** bright, smart (*person*); rustling (*leaves*); babbling (*brook*); chirping (*bird, cricket*); pungent (*smell*); expressive (*eyes, gestures*)

**aspect-ō -āre -āvi -ātus tr (ads-)**  
to look at, gaze at; (*of a place*) to face; to obey (*orders*)

However, words in parentheses, but not in italics, coming before or after a meaning are optional additions to the word in the target language, e.g.,

**avuncul-us -ī m** (maternal) uncle

**abi-ēs -etis f** fir (*tree*)

Level of usage of Latin words, indicated by the abbreviations (*coll*) for "colloquial," (*sl*) for "slang," and (*vulg*) for "vulgar," is reflected in the level of usage of the English translation of the Latin word, e.g.,

**admutil-ō -āre tr** to clip close; (*coll*) to clip, cheat

**ab-eō -ire -ivī -or -ī itum** *vi* to go away, depart; **abi** in *malam rem!* (*st!*) go to hell!

**cōle-i -ōrum** *npl* (*vulg*) balls

Subject labels are given in italics and listed in alphabetical order, e.g.,

**concur-s-us -ūs** *m* a running together, concourse; (*astr*) conjunction; (*gram*) juxtaposition (*of letters*); (*leg*) joint-right; (*mil*) charge, clash

When an entry word is a proper noun, the proper noun is not repeated in English if the form is the same in Latin and in English; but when the proper noun has two possible endings, the form used in English is provided, e.g.,

**Eurīpīd-ēs -is** *m* Athenian tragic playwright (480-406 B.C.)

**Eurōp-a -ae** or **Eurōp-ē -ēs** *f* Europa (*daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor*) || (continent of) Europe

Substantives formed from adjectives are generally listed under the adjectives from which they are derived and are separated by vertical parallel bars, e.g.,

**dialectic-us -a -um** *adj* logical || *m* logician || *f* logic || *npl* dialectics

Proper nouns derived from adjectives or from common nouns are subsumed, in short entries, under the adjective and common noun respectively, e.g.,

**daedal-us -a -um** *adj* skillful, artistic; intricately constructed || **Daedal-us -ī** *m* builder of the Labyrinth in Crete

**Tarquīnī-us -a -um** *adj* Tarquinian || *m* Tarquinius Priscus (*fifth king of Rome, c. 616-579 B.C.*) || Tarquinius Superbus (*seventh and last king of Rome, c. 534-510 B.C.*)

**cast-or -ōris** *m* beaver || **Castor** *son of Tyndareus, twin brother of Pollux*

Vertical parallel bars are used to separate different parts of speech of the entry word, for instance, pronominal adjectives from pronouns, e.g.,

**alt-er -era -erum** *adj* one (*of two*); a second, the second; the next || *pron* one (*of two*), the one, the other; a second one

Vertical parallel bars are used to separate past participles, when occurring as separate entries, from adjectives and substantives derived from them, e.g.,

**impēns-us -a -um** *pp* of **impēndō** || *adj* high, costly, expensive; || *f* see **impēnsa** || *n* high price

Vertical parallel bars are used to separate nouns in the singular from nouns in the plural when the plural of the nouns carries a special meaning, e.g.,

**aed-ēs** or **aed-is -is** *f* room; apartment; shrine, temple || **fpl** house, home

Vertical parallel bars are used to separate common nouns from proper nouns, e.g.,

**urs-a -ae** *f* she-bear || **Ursa** **Māior** (*astr*) Great Bear; **Ursa** **Mīnor** (*astr*) Little Bear

Vertical parallel bars are used to separate verb functions. Transitive (*tr*), reflexive (*refl*), passive (with intransitive sense) (*pass*), intransitive (*intr*), and impersonal (*impers*) functions of verbs with their dependent constructions are clearly differentiated and are presented in the fixed order as listed above, e.g.,

**ēmer-gō -gere -sī -sus** *vt* to raise (*from the water*) || *refl* or *pass* to rise || *intr* to emerge; to rise (*in power*)

Illustrative phrases are provided at the end of entries in strict alphabetical order. However, when a Latin phrase illustrates a specific meaning, for instance, when the main entry is a prefix, suffix, or preposition, the phrase is placed immediately after that meaning and introduced by a colon, e.g.,

Similarly, the perfect form of a verb is listed as a separate entry in its alphabetical position, e.g.,

**trivī** *perf* of **terō**

On the English-Latin side, Latin vowels are marked to distinguish:

1. words otherwise spelled alike: **lēvis** (smooth), **levis** (light); **esse** (to be), **esse** (to eat)
2. the ablative singular from the nominative singular of nouns of the first declension.
3. the infinitive of verbs of the second conjugation from the infinitive of verbs of the third conjugation
4. the genitive singular and nominative and accusative plural from the nominative singular of the fourth declension.

On the English-Latin side, a boldface dash represents the vocabulary entry, e.g.,

**awake** *adj* vigil, vigilans; to be — vigilare

**-i-cō -āre** *vbl* *suf* 1 used to form verbs from adjectives: **claudicāre** to be lame, to limp; 2 used to form verbs from other verbs: **foedicāre** to stab (*from fodere*)

For the sake of clarity, optional variants in illustrative phrases are placed in parentheses, e.g.,

**vēra et falsa** (*or vēra falsis*) **diūdicāre** to distinguish truth from falsehood

When a noun may be either masculine or feminine, the abbreviations are written together, but when a noun is generally, say, masculine but only rarely feminine or neuter, the rarer gender is shown in parentheses, e.g.,

**serp-ēns -entis** *mf* serpent

**pampin-us -ī** *m* (*f*) vine shoot

**sāl salis** *m* (*n*) salt

Past participles are listed as separate entries when difference in form from the first person singular present indicative warrants such listing, provided they fall alphabetically more than one word before or after their verb, e.g.,

**vis-us -a -um** *pp* of **videō**

## PRONUNCIATION

### Vowels

#### CLASSICAL METHOD

a	a in ago: <b>comparō</b>
ā	a in father: <b>imāgō</b>
e	e in pet: <b>properō</b>
ē	a in late: <b>lēnis</b>
i	i in hit: <b>idem</b>
ī	ee in keen: <b>amīcus</b>
o	o in often: <b>modus</b>
ō	o in hope: <b>nōmen</b>
u	u in put: <b>ut</b>
ū	u in rude: <b>ūtor</b>
y	ü in German Hütte: <b>myrta</b>
ȳ	ü in German über: <b>Tydeus</b>

#### ECCLESIASTICAL METHOD

Generally the same as the Classical Method. However, in practice the different values of the vowels are frequently not rigidly adhered to.

### Diphthongs

#### CLASSICAL METHOD

ae	y in by: <b>caecus</b>
au	ow in now: <b>nauta</b>
ēi	ey in they: <b>hēi</b>
eu	eu in feud: <b>Orphēus</b>
ōe	oi in oil: <b>coeplit</b>
ūi	uey in gluey: <b>cūi</b> ; after q, wee in week: <b>quī</b>

#### ECCLESIASTICAL METHOD

ae	a in late: <b>caecus</b>
au	as in Classical Method
ei	as in Classical Method
eu	eu in Italian neutro: <b>euge</b>
oe	a in late: <b>coeplit</b>
ui	same as Classical Method

### Consonants

#### CLASSICAL METHOD

b	English b
c	always c in can: <b>civis, cantō, cedō</b>
d	English d
f	English f
g	always g in go: <b>gallina, genus, grātus, gula</b>
h	English h
i	y in yes: <b>iam, iungō</b>
k	English k, but unaspirated

#### ECCLESIASTICAL METHOD

b	English b
c	before e, i, ae, or oe = <b>ch</b> in cherry: <b>celsus, civis, caelum, coepit</b> , but before other letters, <b>c</b> in can: <b>cantō, actus</b>
d	English d
f	English f
g	before e or i = <b>g</b> in gentle: <b>genus, regina</b> , but before other letters except <b>g</b> and <b>n</b> (see under Consonant Groups) = <b>g</b> in go: <b>gallina, grātus, gula, rogō</b>
h	English h
j	y in yes: <b>jam, Jēsūs, jūstus</b>
k	English k

j	English j	l	English l
m	English m, but in verse (and probably in prose) final m seems to have been reduced to a nasalization of the preceding vowel	m	English m
n	English n	n	English n
p	English p, but unaspirated	p	English p
q	English q	q	English q
r	trilled r as in the Romance languages	r	as in Classical Method
s	always s in sing: <b>miser, mors</b>	s	s in sing: <b>salūs</b> , but when standing between two vowels or when final and preceded by a voiced consonant = <b>z</b> in dozen: <b>miser, mors</b>
t	English t, but unaspirated	t	as in Classical Method
u	w in wine, when unaccented, preceded by q, sometimes by s, and sometimes by g, and followed by a vowel: <b>qui-a, suā-vis</b> (but <b>su-ō-rum</b> ), <b>dis-tin-guō</b> (but <b>ex-i-gu-us</b> )	u	in Classical Method
v	w in wine: <b>vīvō</b>	v	English v
x	x (= ks) in six: <b>extrā</b>	x	x (as <b>ks</b> ) in six: <b>pāx</b> ; but in words beginning with <b>ex</b> and followed by a vowel, <b>h</b> , or <b>s</b> , = <b>x</b> (as <b>gz</b> ) in exhaust: <b>exaudī, exhālō, exsolvō</b>
z	dz in adze: <b>zōna</b>	z	as in Classical Method

### Consonant Groups

#### CLASSICAL METHOD

bs	ps in apsc: <b>obsidō, urbs</b>
bt	pt in captain: <b>obtinēre</b>
cc	kk in bookkeeper: <b>ecce, occidō, occāsum, occlūdō</b>
ch	ch in chaotic: <b>pulcher</b>
gg	gg in leg guard: <b>agger</b>
gn	gn in hangnail: <b>dignus</b>
gu	see consonant u
ph	p-h in top-heavy: <b>phōca</b>
qu	see consonant u

#### ECCLESIASTICAL METHOD

bs	bs in obsession: <b>obsidō</b> , but in the final position = <b>bs</b> (= <b>bz</b> ) in observe: <b>urbs</b>
bt	bt in obtain: <b>obtinēre</b>
cc	before e or i = <b>ch</b> in catch: <b>ecce, occidō</b> ; but before other letters = <b>kk</b> in bookkeeper: <b>occāsum, occlūdō</b>
ch	as in Classical Method
gg	before e or i = <b>dj</b> in adjourn: <b>agger</b> ; but before other letters = <b>gg</b> in leg guard: <b>aggregō</b>
gn	ny in canyon: <b>dignus</b>
gu	as in Classical Method
ph	ph in phoenix: <b>phōca</b>
qu	as in Classical Method

sc sc in scope: *sciō*, *scūtum*

su see consonant u

th t in take: *thcātrum*

ti ti in English patio: *nātio*

sc before e or i = *sh* in shin: *ascendo*, *sciō*; but before other letters = *sc* in scope: *scandō*, *scūtum*

su as in Classical Method

th as in Classical Method

ti when preceded by s, t, or x, or when followed by a consonant = *ti* in English patio: *hostia*, *admixtio*, *fortiter*; but when unaccented, followed by a vowel, and preceded by any letter except s, t, or x = *ty* in *ritzy*: *natio*, *pretium*

## Syllabification

1. Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs: *ac-ger*, *fi-li-us*, *Bai-ae*

2. When a word is divided into syllables:

a) a single consonant between two vowels goes with the following syllable (*h* is regarded as a consonant; *ch*, *ph*, *th*, *qu*, and sometimes *gu* and *su* are regarded as single consonants)\*; *a-ger*, *ni-hil*, *a-qua*, *ci-hor-rē-um*

b) the first consonant of a combination of two or more consonants goes with the preceding vowel: *tor-men-tum*, *mit-tō*, *mon-strum*

c) a consonant group consisting of a mute (*b*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*) followed by *l* or *r* is generally left undivided and goes

with the following vowel: *pa-trēs*, *a-cris*, *du-plex*. In Classical poetry this combination is often treated like any other pair of consonants: *pat-rēs*, *ac-ris*, *dup-lex*

d) prefixes form separate syllables even if the division is contrary to above rules: *ab-est*, *ob-lā-tus*, *abs-ti-nē-ō*, *ab-stō*

3. A syllable ending in a vowel or diphthong is called *open*; all others are called *closed*

4. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the next to last is called the *penult*; the one before the penult is called the *antepenult*

\* The double consonant *x* goes with the preceding vowel: *dix-it*

## Quantity of Vowels

1. A vowel is *long* (*lēvis*) or *short* (*levis*) according to the length of time required for its pronunciation

2. A vowel is long:

a) before *ns*, *nf*: *ingēns*, *infāns*

3. A vowel is short (with some rare exceptions):

a) before another vowel or *h*: *dea*, *trahō*

b) generally before *nd* and *nt*: *portandus*, *portant*

4. Diphthongs are long: *causa*

## Quantity of Syllables

1. Syllables are distinguished as *long* or *short* according to the length of time required for their pronunciation

2. A syllable is long:

a) if it contains a long vowel or a diphthong: *vē-ni scri-bō*, *caus-ae* (such a syllable is said to be *long by nature*)

b) if it contains a short vowel followed by *x*, *z*, or any two consonants except a mute (*b*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*, *c*) followed by *l* or *r*: *sax-um*, *Ma-zenitus*, *mit-tō*, *cur-sor* (such a syllable is said to be *long by position*, but the vowel is pronounced *short*)

3. A syllable is short:

a) if it contains a short vowel followed by a vowel or by a single consonant (*h* is regarded as a consonant; *ch*, *ph*, *th*, *qu*, and sometimes *gu* and *su* are regarded as single consonants): *me-us*, *ni-hil*, *ge-rit*, *a-qua*

b) if it contains a short vowel followed by a mute (*b*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*, *c*) plus *l* or *r*, but it is sometimes long in verse: *fla-grāns*, *ba-ra-thrum*, *ce-le-brō* (such a syllable is said to be *common*)

## Accent

1. Words of two syllables are accented on the first syllable: *ōmnēs*, *tāngō*, *gérít*

2. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult if it is long: *amícus*, *regúntur*, and on the antepenult if the penult is short: *família*, *gérítur*

3. These rules apply to words with enclitics appended (*-ce*, *-dum*, *-met*, *-ne*, *-que*, *-ve*): *vósmet*, *laudátne*, *deaque* (nominative), *deaque* (ablative). Some Latin grammarians argued that the vowel before such enclitics is accented, whether long or short; thus: *deáque* and *deáque*

4. In the second declension, the contracted genitive and the contracted vocative of nouns in *-ius* and the contracted genitive of those in *-ium* retain the accent of the nominative: *Virgíli*, *ingéní*

5. Certain words which have lost a final *-e* retain the accent of the complete forms: *illíce* for *illíce*, *tantón* for *tantóne*

6. Certain compounds of *faciō*, in which a feeling for the individuality of the components was preserved, retain the accent of the simple verb: *benefacít*

## Roman Numerals

	Cardinal	Ordinal	
1	ūnus, ūna, ūnum	primus	I
2	duo, duae, duo	secundus	II
3	trēs, tria	tertius	III
4	quattuor	quārtus	IV
5	quīnque	quīntus	V
6	sex	sextus	VI
7	septem	septimus	VII
8	octō	octāvus	VIII
9	novem	nōnus	IX
10	decem	decimus	X
11	ūndecim	ūndecimus	XI
12	duodecim	duodecimus	XII
13	tredecim	tertius decimus	XIII
14	quattuordecim	quārtus decimus	XIV
15	quīndecim	quīntus decimus	XV
16	sēdecim	sextus decimus	XVI
17	septendecim	septimus decimus	XVII
18	duodēviginti	duodēvicesimus	XVIII
19	ūndēviginti	ūndēvicesimus	XIX
20	viginti	vicesimus	XX
21	viginti ūnus	vicesimus primus	XXI
	ūnus et viginti		
22	viginti duo	vicesimus secundus	XXII
	duo et viginti		
30	trīgintā	tricesimus	XXX
40	quadrāgintā	quadragēsimus	XL
50	quīnquāgintā	quinquagesimus	L
60	sexāgintā	sexagesimus	LX
70	septuāgintā	septuagesimus	LXX
80	octōgintā	octogēsimus	LXXX
90	nōnāgintā	nonagesimus	XC
100	centum	centēsimus	C
101	centum ūnus	centēsimus primus	CI
	centum et ūnus		
200	ducenti, -ae, -a	ducentēsimus	CC
300	trecenti, -ae, -a	trecentēsimus	CCC
400	quadringenti, -ae, -a	quadringentesimus	CCCC
500	quingenti, -ae, -a	quingentesimus	D
600	sescenti, -ae, -a	sescentēsimus	DC
700	septingenti, -ae, -a	septingentesimus	DCC
800	octingenti, -ae, -a	octingentesimus	DCCC
900	nongenti, -ae, -a	nongentesimus	DCCCC
1,000	mille	millēsimus	M
2,000	duo milia	bis millēsimus	MM
10,000	decem milia	decies millēsimus	CCIOO
100,000	centum milia	centies millēsimus	CCCIOOO

NOTES (a) -ēsimus and -jēs are often written in the numerals instead of -ēsimus and -jēs.  
(b) The declension of ūnus, ūna, ūnum is indicated under "Nine Irregular Adjectives," p. 17.

### DECLENSION OF DUO AND TRES

	masc	fem	neut	masc	fem	neut
NOM	duo	duae	duo	trēs	trēs	tria
GEN	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	triūm	triūm	triūm
DAT	duōbus	duābus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	tribus
ACC	duōs, duo	duās	duo	trēs (tris)	trēs (tris)	tria
ABL	duōbus	duōbus	duōbus	tribus	tribus	tribus

## LATIN - ENGLISH

### A

**A, a** (supply littera) *f* first letter of the Latin alphabet; letter name: **a**

**A, abbr** **Aulus** (Roman first name, praenomen); (leg) **Absolvō** I acquit; (pol) **Antiquō** I vote "no" (on the bill)

**ā** *adv* *sup* forms adverbs which are also used as prepositions, e.g., **suprā** above  
**a** *masc* *sup* indicating occupation or profession, e.g.: **agricola** one who tills a field, farmer; **scriba** one who writes, scribe  
**ā** or **āh** *interj* ah!

**ā** or **ab-** *abs-* *pref* (before initial **f** becomes **au-** *auferre* to take away; before **p** becomes **as-** *asportare* to take away, carry off, with the sense of: 1 from, away, away from; **abdūcere** to lead away; 2 off: **abscidere** to cut off; 3 at a distance: **abesse** to be at a distance, be absent; 4 completely, thoroughly: **abūti** to use up, exhaust by using; 5 the absence of what the noun implies: **amēns** demented; 6 a more remote degree of relationship: **abnepōs** great-great-grandson

**ā** or **ab** *prep* (w. *abl*) 1 (of agency) by, at the hands of: **ā Caesare** in servitūtem *reductus* reduced to slavery by Caesar; 2 (of time) since, from, after: **ā puerō** since childhood; **ā somnō** after a sleep; 3 (of space) from, away from: **ā castris** *perfuga* a deserter from the camp; 4 (named) after: **oppidum ā Latīni** *illia* *appellatum* a town named after the daughter of Latinus; 5 on: **ā dextrō latere** on the right side; 6 in: **ā tergō** in the rear; **ā unā parte corporis** in one part of the body; 7 (of cause, motive) out of, from: **ab singulārī amōre** out of unparal-leled love; 8 (designating an office): **ab epistolāri** secretary; **ā rationibus** accountant; 9 (in respect to): **dolere ab stomachō** to have a stomachache (to ache in respect to the stomach); 10 on the side of: **ab senātū** *stāre* to side with the Senate (to stand on the side of the Senate)

**abāctus** *pp* of **abigo**

**abac-us** -i *m* *cupboard*; game board; **abacus** (*calculator*); panel; tray  
**abaliē-ō** -āre -āvī -ātus *tr* to alienate, estrange; to sell; to separate; **alicūius animū** *ā sē abalienāre* to turn s.o. else's attention away from oneself

**Abantlad-ēs** -ae *m* descendant of Abas

**Abās** -antis *m* 12th king of Argos, father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Perseus  
**abav-us** -i *m* great-great-grandfather (a grandfather's grandfather)

**Abdēr-a** -ōrum *npl* or **Abdēr-a** -ae *f* town in S. Thrace, notorious for the alleged stupidity of its people

**abdicā-tō** -ōnis *f* abdication, renunciation, resignation; disowning; disinheriting  
**abdic-ō** -āre -āvī -ātus *tr* to abdicate, renounce, resign; to disinherit II *refl sē* **magistrātū** *abdicāre* to resign from office

**ab-dīcō** -dicere -dīxī -dictus *tr* (in augury) to disapprove of, forbid

**abditē** *adv* secretly, privately

**abdit-us** -a -um *adj* hidden, secret; secluded; abstruse; **abditus ā conspectū** hidden from view

**ab-dō** -dere -didī -ditus *tr* to hide; to remove, withdraw; to banish; to plunge (e.g., a sword) II *refl* to hide; in *litteris sē abdere* to bury oneself in literature  
**abdom-en** -inis *n* abdomen, belly; (fig) gluttony, greed

**ab-dūcō** -ducere -dūxī -ductus *tr* to lead away, take away; to withdraw (troops); to seduce; to alienate; (w. *ab*) to distinguish from; **animū** *abducere* to distract attention

**Abell-a** -ae *f* town in Campania, abounding in filbert nuts

**ab-eō** -ire -ī -itum *intr* to go away, depart; to disappear: **ab oculis** (or *ē conspectū*) *abire* to disappear from sight; to pass away, die; (of time) to pass, elapse; to change, be changed; to retire; **abi** in *malam rem!* (sl) go to hell!

**abequit-ō** -āre -āvī *intr* to ride off

**aberrā-tō** -ōnis *f* wandering; escape, relief  
**aberr-ō** -āre -āvī -ātum *intr* to wander, go astray; to get lost; to make a mistake, go wrong; to do wrong; to digress; (of a stream) to overflow; (w. *ab*) 1 to disagree with; 2 to get one's mind off (e.g., sadness); 3 to deviate from; 4 to differ from

**abesse** *inf* of **absum**

**abhinc** *adv* (w. *acc* or *abl* of time) ago;  
**abhinc annōs centum** a hundred years ago

**abhorr-eō** -ēre -uī *intr* to shrink back; (w. *ab*) 1 to be averse to; 2 to be inconsistent with; 3 to differ from; 4 to be free from

**ab-icō** -icere -icēi -iectus *tr* to throw away, throw down; to push away; to understate; to belittle, slight; to give up; to humble, debase; to cow, reduce to despair; to sell cheaply, sacrifice; to express carelessly or perfunctorily; to discard; to cease to wear, take off; to expose (a child to die); to leave (a corpse) unburied; to turn down (an offer); to give up (practices, intentions, attitudes); **animam** (or *vitam*) *abicere* to give up (this) life; arma

**abicere** to throw down one's arms **|| refl** to throw oneself down, fall down; **sē ad pedēs alcīūs abicere** to throw oneself down at s.o.'s feet; **sē in herbā abicere** to fall down on the grass

**abictē adv** negligently; unworthily  
**abict-us -a -um adj** dejected, downhearted; undistressed; unimportant; despicable; groveling

**abīgn-us -a -um adj** fir, made of fir wood  
**abī-ēs -etis f** fir (tree); ship; spear; writing tablet

**ab-īgō -īgere -ēgi -actus tr** to drive away, get rid of; to banish, expel; to dispel  
**abit-us -ūs m** departure; outlet; end

**abīudic-ō -āre -āvī -ātus tr** to take away (by judicial decree); to reject

**ab-īungō -īungere -īūnxī -īunctus tr** to unyoke; to detach **|| refl (w. ab)** to detach oneself from, give up (an activity); **sē ab hōc refractāriō dicendī genere abīungere** to give up this quibbling style of speaking

**abīūr-ō -āre -āvī -ātus tr** to deny under oath

**ablatīv-us -a -um adj & m** ablative  
**ablāt-us -a -um pp of auferō**

**ablēgātī-ō -ōnis f** sending off; banishment  
**ablēg-ō -āre -āvī -ātus tr** to send away; to remove, banish; to dismiss, get rid of

**abligū(r)-ō -īre -īvī or -īī tr** to eat up; (coll) to gobble up, waste, squander

**abloc-ō -āre -āvī -ātus tr** to lease, rent out

**ab-lūdō -lūdere -lūsi lūsus intr** to be out of tune; to be unlike; (w. ab) to differ from, fall short of

**ab-luō -luere -lui -lūtus tr** to wash away, cleanse, remove; to flush (a toilet); (poet) to bathe, refresh

**abneg-ō -āre -āvī -ātus tr** to refuse, turn down

**abnep-ōs -ōtis m** great-great-grandson  
**abnept-is -is f** great-great-granddaughter

**abnoct-ō -āre -āvī intr** to spend the night, stay out all night

**abnōrm-is -is -e adj** irregular, unorthodox

**ab-nuē -nuere -nuī tr** to refuse (to do s.th.); to deny (an assertion, allegation, one's guilt); to repudiate responsibility for (a crime); to reject, refuse (an offer); to refuse to grant (e.g., an interview); to refuse to submit to (authority); to forbid, rule out (e.g., hope); to decline (battle); to refuse to perform (a duty, task); to disown (children); (w. acc & inf) to forbid (the occurrence of an event); **nōn abnuere** to admit, not to deny **|| intr** to say "no"; (w. dē + abl) to say "no" to; **dē societāte haud abnuēruēt barbari** the barbarians did not say "no" to (the idea of) an alliance

**abnūt-ō -āre intr** to keep saying "no" (with a nod)

**abol-ēō -ēre -ēvi -ītus tr** to abolish, efface; to destroy, obliterate; to banish from the mind, efface the memory of; to allow (in practice) to lapse, drop; to prohibit, ban; to put an end to (an institution); to rescind (a law); **abolēre memoriām (w. gen)** to blot out the memory of (s.th. unpleasant); **abolēre reum (leg)** to give up prosecuting a defendant

**abol-ēscō -ēscere -ēvi intr** to decay, vanish, die out; (of things) to be forgotten; (of a memory) to fade

**abolitī-ō -ōnis f** abolition, rescinding (of a law, sentence); amnesty

**aboll-a -ae f** cloak; (fig) wearer of a cloak; soldiers, philosophers

**abominand-us -a -um adj** ill-omened; detestable, abominable

**abōmin-or -ārī -ātus sum tr** to loathe, detest; to seek to avert (e.g., a bad omen, destruction) by prayer

**aborigin-ēs -um mpl** aborigines, original inhabitants, natives

**ab-orior -orīrī -ortus sum intr** to miscarry; to fail; (of stars, etc.) to set

**aborti-ō -ōnis f** miscarriage, abortion

**abortiv-us -a -um adj** prematurely born **|| n** drug causing abortion

**abort-us -ūs m** miscarriage; **abortum facere** to have or to cause a miscarriage

**ab-rādō -rādere -rāsi -rāsus tr** to scrape off, shave; (fig) to squeeze out, extort

**ab-ripiō -ripere -ripuī -reptus tr** to take away by force, kidnap; to seize (in booty); to squander; (of the wind) to blow, drive (off course); to rescue (from a bad situation); **abripere mordicus** to bite off **|| refl** to hurry away, get away

**ab-rōdō -rōdere -rōsi -rāsus tr** to gnaw off

**abrogātī-ō -ōnis f** repeal

**abrog-ō -āre -āvī -ātus tr** to repeal, annul

**abroton-um -ī n (hab-)** southernwood (aromatic medicinal plant)

**ab-rumpō -rumpere -rupī -ruptus tr** to break off; to tear, sever; to burst apart (e.g., the clouds); to rupture (a body part); to put an end to, cut short **|| refl (w. abl)** to dissociate oneself from

**abruptē adv** abruptly; rashly

**abrupti-ō -ōnis f** breaking off (of relations); divorce

**abrupt-us -a -um pp of abrupō || adj** abrupt, steep **|| n** precipice

**abs- prep** see **ā-**, **ab-**, **abs-**

**abs prep (w. abl, confined almost exclusively to the combination abs tē)** by, from

**abs-cēdō -cēdere -cessī -cessus intr (aps)** to go away, depart; to vanish; to retire (from work); to desist; (w. dat) to cease to support; (of feelings, illness) to pass; (of heavenly bodies) to move farther away; (mil) to retreat, **nōn abscedere ā corpore**

not to leave the body (of a deceased person)

**abscessi-ō -ōnis f** diminution, loss

**abscess-us -ūs m** departure; absence; remoteness

**abs-cidō -cidere -cidi -cīsus tr (aps-)** to cut off, chop off; to cut short; to destroy (hope); to banish (from the mind)

**ab-scindō -scindere -scidi -scissus tr** to tear off, break off; to renounce; to divide

**abscis-us -a -um pp of abscidō || adj** steep, precipitous; concise; abrupt

**abscisus pp of abscondō**

**absconditē adv** secretly; obscurely; profoundly

**abscondit-us -a -um adj** concealed, secret; abstruse, profound

**abscon-dō -dere -di or -didi -ditus tr** to hide; to keep secret, conceal; to lose sight of, leave behind; to shroud (in darkness); (w. in + acc) to plunge (weapon) into **|| refl & pass** to hide

**abs-ēns -entis pres p of absum || adj** absent; in spite of being absent; non-existent; **mē absente** in my absence; **praesēns absēns** whether present or absent

**absenti-a -ae f (aps-)** absence; non-appearance in court

**absil-īō -īre -(ī) intr** to jump away

**absimil-is -is -e adj (w. dat)** unlike

**absinth-ium -(ī) n** wormwood (plant yielding bitter extract, used in flavoring wine)

**abs-is -idīs f (aps-)** vault, arch; orbit (of a star)

**absistō -sistere -stitī intr** to stand back, retire, withdraw, depart; to cease

**absolutē adv** absolutely, perfectly, completely

**absoluti-ō -ōnis f** exhaustiveness, completeness; perfection; acquittal; release (from an obligation)

**absolutōri-us -a -um adj** of acquittal, granting acquittal

**absolut-us -a -um adj** perfect, complete, unqualified

**absol-vō -vere -vī -ītus tr (aps-)** to release, set free; to detach; to acquit; to get (s.o.) acquitted; (of single juror) to vote for the acquittal of; to complete, finish (task, transaction, book); to put the finishing touches to (an operation); to pay off, discharge (an account, debt); (w. gen or abl of the charge) to prove (s.o.) innocent of; **verbō (or paucis or breviter) absolvere** to sum up, put in a nutshell

**absōn-us -a -um adj (aps-)** discordant, harsh (sound); unpleasant, jarring; (w. dat or abl) inconsistent with

**absor-beō -hēre -bui (or -psi) -ptus tr (aps-)** to swallow, devour; to absorb; to engross; to engulf

**absque prep. (aps-)** (w. abl) without, apart from, but for; **absque mē foret** had it not been for me; **absque unā hāc foret** but for this one thing

**abstēmi-us -a -um adj** abstemious, temperate, sober

**abster-gēō -gēre -sī -sus or absterg-ō -ere tr (aps-)** to wipe off, wipe dry; to expel, banish; **fletum abstergere** to wipe away tears

**absterr-ēō -ēre -nī -ītus tr (aps-)** to scare away; to deter

**abstin-ēns -entis adj** temperate; forbearing; chaste; (w. gen or abl) showing restraint in respect to, not greedy for

**abstinenter adv** with restraint, incorruptibly

**abstinenti-a -ae f** restraint, self-control; integrity; (w. gen or abl) 1 restraint in respect to; 2 abstinence from

**abs-tineō -tinēre -tinuī -tentus tr (aps-)** to withhold, keep away, hold back; to restrain **|| refl (w. abl or ab)** to refrain from, keep oneself from **|| intr** to abstain, refrain; (w. gen, abl or w. ab, w. inf, w. quin or quominus) to refrain from

**abst-ō -āre intr (aps-)** to stand at a distance, stand aloof

**abstra-hō -hēre -xī -ctus tr (aps-)** to pull away, draw away, remove; to detach; to split; to deduct, subtract; to distract, divert; to exclude, except

**abstrū-dō -dere -sī -sus tr (aps-)** to push away; to conceal, suppress **|| pass** to be concealed (by intervening object)

**abstrūs-us -a -um pp of abstrādō (aps-)** **|| adj** hidden, concealed, secret; profound, abstruse; reserved (person); secluded

**abstuli perf of auferō**

**absum abesse aīū aīuturus intr** to be away, be absent, be distant; to be missing; to be unsuitable, be inappropriate; to be wanting; (w. abl or ab) to be removed, from, keep aloof from, be disinclined to; (w. ab) 1 to be different from; 2 to be inconsistent with; 3 to be free from; 4 to be unsuitable for, be unfit for; (w. dat) to be of no help to; **ab hōc cōsiliō abesse** to have no part in this strategy; **ā culpā abesse** to be free of guilt; **ā periculū abesse** to avoid dangers; **legātōs haud procul aīuit quī violāntes** they came close to outraging the ambassadors; **nōn multum aberat ab eō quī** he was not far from, he was almost on the point of; **tantum aberat ā bellō**, ut he was so aware to war that

**absum-ō -ere -psī -ptus tr** to take away, diminish; to consume, use up, waste; to exhaust; to destroy; to spend (time); to cause the death of, carry off **|| pass (w. in + acc)** to disappear into

**absurdē adv (aps-)** out of tune; absurdly

## A

a *indef article* (when modifying a substantive, is unexpressed in Latin); — little carelessly parum attente; — little later paulo post; ten denari — pound decem denarii per libras; twice — year bis in anno

aback *adv taken* — attonit-us -a -um

abandon *tr* (de)relinquere

abandonment *s* derelicti-o -onis *f*

abashed *adj* erubesc-ens -entis

abate *tr* (to lower) imminuere; (to slacken) laxare; (price) remittere || *intr* (to lessen) imminuere; (to decline) deccedere; (of passion) defervesce

abbey *s* abbati-a -ae *f*

abbot *s* abb-as -atis *m*

abbreviate *tr* breviare

abbreviation *s* not-a -ae *f*

ABC's *spl* primae litter-ae -arum *spl*; to know one's — litteras scire

abdicate *tr* abdicare || *intr* se abdicare

abdication *s* abdicati-o -onis *f*

abdomen *s* abdom-en -inis *n*

abduct *tr* abducere; (a girl) rapere

abduction *s* rapt-us -ūs *m*

aberration *s* (departure from right) err-or -oris *m*; (deviation from straight line) declinati-o -onis *f*

abet *tr* adiuvaré; to — a crime minister in maliciose esse

abeyance *s* to be in — iacere

abhor *tr* abhorrere ab (*sv. abl*)

abhorrence *s* detestati-o -onis *f*

abhorrent *adj* (to) alien-us -a -um (*abl or ab sv. abl*)

abide *intr* manere; — by stare in (*sv. abl*)

abiding *adj* mansur-us -a -um

ability *s* (power) potest-as -atis *f*; (mental capacity) ingen-ium -(i) *n*; ability to read and write legendi scribendique facultas; to the best of one's — pro sua parte

abject *adj* abiect-us -a -um

abjectly *adv* abiecte, humiliter

ablative *s* ablativ-us -i *m*; in the — case casu ablativo

able *adj* (having the power) pot-ens -entis; (having mental ability) ingenios-us -a -um; not — to fight non pugnae potens; not to be — to acquire (*sv. inf*); to be — to posse (*sv. inf*)

able-bodied *adj* valid-us -a -um

ablation *s* ablati-o -onis *f*

ably *adv* ingeniosè

abnormal *adj* enorm-is -is -e

aboard *adv* in nave: to go — a ship navem conscendere

abode *s* domicil-ium -(i) *n*

abolish *tr* tollere, abolere

abolition *s* aboliti-o -onis *f*

abominable *adj* detestabil-is -is -e

abominably *adv* execrabilliter, odiose

abominate *tr* abominari, detestari

abomination *s* detestati-o -onis *f*; (terrible crime) flagit-ium -(i) *n*

aborigines *spl* aborigin-es -um *mpl*

abortion *s* abort-us -ūs *m*; to perform an — partum abigere

abortive *adj* abortiv-us -a -um; (unsuccessful) irrit-us -a -um

abound *intr* abundare, superesse; to — in abundare (*sv. abl*)

abounding *adj* — in abund-ans -antis (*sv. abl*)

about *adv* (almost) fere, ferme; (approximately) circa, circiter; in — ten days decem circiter diebus

about *prep* (of place) circa, circum (*sv. acc*); (of number) circa, ad (*sv. acc*); (of time) circa, sub (*sv. acc*); (concerning) de (*sv. abl*)

above *adv* supra, insuper; to be — (e.g. bribery) indignari (*sv. acc*); from — desuper, superne

above *prep* supra, super (*sv. acc*); — all ante omnia; — all others praeter omnes ceteros; to be — (e.g. bribery) indignari (*sv. acc*)

abrasion *s* attrit-us -ūs *m*

abreast *adv* pariter; to walk — of s.o. lato alicui tegere

abridge *tr* breviare, contrahere; to — a book in compendium redigere

abridgment *s* epitom-e -es *f*

abroad *adv* (in a foreign land) peregre; (of motion, out of doors) foras; (of rest, out of doors) foris; from — extrinsec-us -a -um; (*sv. verbs*) peregre; to be or go or live — peregrinari; to get — (of news) divulgan

abrogate *tr* abrogare, rescindere

abrupt *adj* (sudden) subit-us -a -um; (rugged) praerupt-us -a -um

abruptly *adv* subito, repente

abruptness *s* rapidit-as -atis *f*

abscess *s* vomica -ae *f*

absence *s* absenti-a -ae *f*; in my — me absente

absent *adj* abs-ens -entis; — without leave (*mil*) infrequ-ens -entis

absent *tr* to — oneself se removere; (*sv. show up*) non comparere

absentee *s* abs-ens -entis *mf*

absolute *adj* absolut-us -a -um, summ-us -a -um; (unlimited) infinit-us -a -um; — power dominat-us -ūs *m*, tyrann-us -i -is *m*; — ruler domin-us -i *m*, tyrann-us -i -is *m*; — absolutely *adv* (unconditionally) precise (completely) utique, prorsus; — nothing

nilhil prorsus; to rule — over dominari (*sv. in sv. acc*)

absolution *s* absoluti-o -onis *f*

absolve *tr* veniam dare (*sv. dat*); to — from absolvere ab (*sv. abl*)

absorb *tr* absorbere, (com)bibere; (*fig*) lenare

absorbent *adj* bibul-us -a -um

abstain *intr* (from) se abstinere (*sv. abl*)

abstemious *adj* abstemi-us -a -um

abstinence *s* abstinenti-a -ae *f*; (from food) inedi-a -ae *f*

abstract *tr* (from) abstrahere (ab *sv. abl*); (*an idea*) separare

abstract *s* compend-ium -(i) *n*; in the — in abstracto

abstract *adj* (idea) mente percept-us -a -um; (quantity) abstract-us -a -um; — noun appellati-o -onis *f*

abstracti-o -onis *f*; (idea) abstracti-o -onis *f*; (idea) abstracti-o -onis *f*

abstruse *adj* abstrus-us -a -um

absurd *adj* absurd-us -a -um

absurdly *s* inepti-a -ae *f*

abundance *s* abundantia -ae *f*, copi-a -ae *f*

abundant *adj* abund-ans -antis, larg-us -a -um; to be — abundare

abundantly *adv* abundanter, copiose

abuse (*wrong use*) abus-us -ūs *m*; (*insult*) iniuri-a -ae *f*, convic-ium -(i) *n*; to heap — on contumeliosissime maledicere (*sv. dat*)

abuse *tr* (to misuse) abuti (*sv. abl*); (*sexually*) stuprare; (*sv. words*) maledicere (*sv. dat*)

abusive *adj* (toward) contumelios-us -a -um (*sv. acc*); (person) maledic-us -a -um; to be — to abuti (*sv. abl*)

abysmally *adv* contumeliose

abyss *s* profund-um -i *n*; (*fig*) barathrum

academic *adj* academic-us -a -um

academy *s* academi-a -ae *f*

accede *intr* to — to assentire (*sv. dat*)

accelerate *tr* & *intr* accelerare

acceleration *s* accelerati-o -onis *f*

accents *s* accent-us -ūs *m*, vo-x -cis *f*; (*peculiar tone of a people*) son-us -i *m*; a Greek — son-us -i *m* linguae Graecae; to place an acute (grave, circumflex) — on a word acutum (gravem, circumflexum) vocem in verbo ponere

accent *tr* (in speaking) acuere; (in writing) laigare

accent mark *s* fastig-ium -(i) *n*

accents *s* (in speaking) accent-us -ūs *m*; (*in writing, expr. by gerundive*): careful in the — of syllables in syllabis

accidit diligens

accipere recipere; (to approve of) probare

acceptable *adj* (to) accept-us -a -um, probabil-is -is -e (*sv. dat*); to be — to placere (*sv. dat*)

acceptably *adv* apte

acceptance *s* accepti-o -onis *f*; (*approval*) probati-o -onis *f*

access *s* adit-us -ūs *m*, access-us -ūs *m*; — to books copi-a -ae *f* librorum; to gain — to penetrare ad (*sv. acc*); to have — to admitti (*sv. dat*)

accessible *adj* (of places) pat-ens -entis; (of persons) facil-is -is -e; to be — to patere (*sv. dat*)

accession *s* (addition) accessi-o -onis *f*; — to the throne regni princip-ium -(i) *n*

accessory *adj* adiunct-us -a -um; (to a crime) consci-us -a -um

accessory *s* affinis -is *mf*; — to this crime affinis *mf* huic facinori

accident *s* cas-us -ūs *m*; calamit-as -atis *f* (autocinetica); by — casu

accidental *adj* fortuit-us -a -um; (*non-essential*) adventici-us -a -um

accidentally *adv* casu, forte

acclamation *s* (shouts of applause) clam-or -oris *m*, acclamati-o -onis *f*; (*oral vote*) conclamati-o -onis *f*

accommodate *tr* (adapt) (to) accommodate (*sv. dat*); (*sv. lodgings*) hospitium parare (*sv. dat*); (*of an auditorium, etc.*) capere

accommodation *s* accommodati-o -onis *f*; (*convenience*) commodi-tas -atis *f*; — *s* deversorium -(i) *n*

accompaniment *s* concinenti-a -ae *f*; to sing to the — of the flute ad tibiam concinere

accompany *tr* comitari; (*mus*) concinere (*sv. dat*)

accomplice *s* (in) partic-eps -itis *m* (*sv. gen or in sv. abl*)

accomplish *tr* efficere, perficere

accomplished *adj* (skilled) erudit-us -a -um; (*of a speaker*) disert-us -a -um

accomplishment *s* (completion) peracti-o -onis *f*; — *s* re-s -rum *spl* gestae

accord *s* consens-us -ūs *m*; of one's own — sua sponte, ultro; to be in — with concenire (*sv. dat*); with one — unanimiter

accordance *s* in — with secundum (*sv. acc*), pro (*sv. abl*), ex (*sv. abl*)

accordingly *adv* proinde, itaque

according to *prep* secundum (*sv. acc*)

accordion *s* harmonic-a -ae *f* diductilis

accost *tr* appellare, compellare; (*sexually*) lenare

account *s* (financial) rati-o -onis *f*; (*statement*) memori-a -ae *f*; (*story*) narrati-o -onis *f*; (*esteem*) reputati-o -onis *f*; of little — parvi pretii; of no — nullius pretii; on — of ob, propter (*sv. acc*); on that — propterea; the — balances ratio constat; to audit accounts rationes dispungere; to balance accounts rationes conferre; to

be entered into an — rationibus inferri; to call to — rationem poscere; to give an — rationem reddere; to take — of rationem habere (w. gen)

account tr (to consider) ducere; (to esteem) aestimare; to — for rationem reddere (w. gen); to — for his absence rationem adferre cur absit

accountable adj (for) re-us -a -um (w. gen)

accountant s ratiocinat-or -oris m, ratiocinat-rix -icis f

account books spl tabul-ac -arum fpl (accepti et expensi)

accounting s conlecti-o -onis f tabularum;

to keep (accounting) books tabulas conficere

accredited adj aestimat-us -a -um

accrue intr accrescere; to — to accedere (w. dat), redundare in (w. acc)

accumulate tr accumulare || intr crescere, augeri

accumulation s congest-us -ūs m; (pile) cumul-us -i m

accuracy s (pains bestowed) cur-a -ae f; (exactness) subtilit-as -atis f

accurate adj exact-us -a -um; (of a definition, observation) subtilit-is -is e

accurately adv exacte; subtiliter

accusation s accusati-o -onis f; (charge) crim-en -inis n; to bring an — against

accusare

accusative s accusativ-us -i m; in the accusative (case) casu accusativo

accuse tr (of) accusare (w. gen or dc w. abl); to — falsely calumniari; to — s.o. of a capital offense aliquem rei capitalis re-um (-am) facere

accused s re-us -i m, re-a -ae f

accuser s accusat-or -oris m, accusat-rix -icis f

accusingly adv accusatorie

accustom tr (to) assuefacere (w. abl, dat or ad w. acc, or inf); to — oneself or become —ed to assuescere (w. dat), ad, in (w. acc); to be —ed to solere (w. inf)

ache s dol-or -oris m

ache intr dolere; I — all over totus (-a) doleo; my head — a caput mihi dolet

achieve tr conficere; (to win) consequi

achievement s res, rei f gesta

acid s acid-um -i n

acid adj acid-us -a -um

acknowledge tr agnoscere; (a child) tollere

acknowledgement s confessi-o -onis f; (money receipt) apoch-a -ae f

acorn s glan-s -dis f

acoustics spl acustic-a -orum npl

acquaint tr (with) certiorum facere (de w. abl); to — oneself with cognoscere

acquaintance s familiarit-as -atis f; (person) familiar-is -is mf

acquainted adj not-us -a -um; — with gnar-us -a -um (w. gen); to become — with cognoscere

acquiesce intr (in) acquiescere (in w. abl), stare (w. abl or in w. abl)

acquiescence s assens-us -ūs m

acquire tr adipisci, nancisci

acquisition s quaest-us -ūs m; (thing acquired) quaest-um -i n

acquit tr (of) absolvere (de w. abl); to — oneself se gerere

acquittal s absoluti-o -onis f

acre s iuger-um -i n (actually .625 of an acre)

acrid adj a-cer -cris -cre

acrobat s petauristari-us -i m (-a -ae f)

across adv in transversum

across prep trans (w. acc)

act s (deed, action) fact-um -i n; (decree) decret-um -i n; (theat) act-us -ūs m;

caught in the — manifestari-us -a -um; in the very — in flagranti; public —

act-a -orum npl

act tr (role) agere || intr agere; to — as a friend amicum agere; to — as a servant servit officium tueri; to — badly se turpiter gerere

acting s acti-o -onis f

action s acti-o -onis f, act-us -ūs m; (deed) fact-um -i n; (leg) acti-o -onis f; (milit) pug-n-a -ae f; (of speaker) gest-us -ūs m;

to bring an — against actionem intendere in (w. acc)

active adj (life) actuos-us -a -um; (mind) veget-us -a -um; (busy) impi-ger -gram;

(gram) activ-us -a -um; — voice gen-us -eris n activum; be — in versari in (w. abl); be on active service stipendia facere; verb in the — voice verbum agendi modi

actively adv impigre; (energetically) gnaviter

activity s agitati-o -onis f; (energy) industri-a -ae f, gnavit-as -atis f

actor s histri-o -onis m, act-or -oris m; (in comedy) comoed-us -i m; (in tragedy) tra-goed-us -i m

actress s actr-ix -icis f; (in Roman times) mim-a -ae f {Note: females did not normally act in regular Roman dramas}

actual adj ver-us -a -um

actuality adv re verā

acumen s acum-en -inis n

acute adj (angle, pain) acut-us -a -um; (vision, intellect) a-cer -cris -cre

acutely adv acute, acriter

acuteness s (of senses, intellect) acies -ei

adage s proverb-ium -(i) n

ad s praeconium -(i) n

adamant adj obstinat-us -a -um

Adam's apple s nod-us -i m gutturis

adapt tr accommodare, aptare

adaptation s accommodati-o -onis f

adapted adj apt-us -a -um

adapt tr (to) addere, adicere (w. dat or ad w. acc); (in speaking) superdicere; (in writing) subscribere; to — up computare; to

be —ed to accedere (w. dat or ad w. acc)

adulter tr to be —ed to se tradere (w. dat)

adulterated adj — to dedit-us -a -um (w. dat)

adding machine s machin-a -ae f addition-

alis

addition s accessi-o -onis f, adiecti-o -onis f; in — praeterea, insuper; in — to praeter (w. acc), super (w. acc)

additional adj additi-us -a -um

additionally adv accedit quod (w. indic)

address s alloqu-ium -(i) n; (on an envelope) inscripti-o -onis f cursualis; (comput) inscripti-o -onis f electronica;

(speech) conti-o -onis f, orati-o -onis f

address tr (to speak to) alloqui, compellare; (to letter) inscribere

address-book s (comput) liber -ti m

addressiconum electronicarum

adduce tr (witness, evidence) producere; (arguments) afferre

adapt adj (in) perit-us -a -um (w. gen or abl or in w. abl)

adequacy s sufficienti-a -ae f

adequate adj suffici-ens -entis; to be — sufficere

adequately adv satis, apte

adhere intr (to) haerere, cohaerere (w. dat, abl, or in w. acc); to — to (fig) stare in (w. abl)

adherence s adhaes-us -ūs m

adherent s aspectat-or -oris m

adhesion s adhaesi-o -onis f

adhesive adj ten-ax -acis

adhesive s glut-en -inis n

adhesive tape s taeni-a -ae f adhaesiva

adjacent adj confin-is -is -e; to be — to adiacere (w. dat, ad w. acc), contemmin-us -a -um esse (w. dat)

adjective s adiectiv-um -i n

adjectival adj adiectival-is -is -e

adjectively adv pro appposito; the word is used — vocabulum pro appposito ponitur

adjoint tr adiacere (w. dat)

adjoining adj conjunct-us -a -um, iunct-us -a -um; — rooms iuncta cubacula

adjourn tr differre; (leg) ampliare || intr differri

adjournment s dilati-o -onis f; (leg) amplifi-cati-o -onis f

adjust tr addicere

adjustment s adiunct-um -i n

adjust tr (to) aptare, accommodare (w. dat or ad w. acc); (to put in order) componere || intr (to) se accommodare (w. dat or ad w. acc)

adjustment s accommodati-o -onis f; (of a robe) structur-a -ae f

adjustant s opti-o -onis m

administer tr (to manage) administrare; (medicines) adhibere; (oath) adigere; to — justice ius dicere

administration s administrati-o -onis f; — of justice iurisdic-ti-o -onis f

— of public affairs procurati-o -onis f

administrative adj ad administrationem pertin-ens -entis

administrator s administrat-or -oris m, procurat-or -oris m

admirable adj admirabil-is -is -e

admiral s classis praefect-us -i m

admiration s admirati-o -onis f

admire tr admirari

admirer s admirat-or -oris m; (lover) am-ans -antis mf

admiringly adv (use participle): admir-ans -antis

admission adj accipiend-us -a -um

admission s confessi-o -onis f; (being let in) adit-us -ūs m, access-us -ūs m; by his own — confessione sua

admission ticket s tessera -ae f aditialis

admit tr (to allow to enter) admittere; (e.g., into the senate) asciscere; (to grant as valid) dare; (to acknowledge) agnoscere; it is —ed constat; to — flatly profiteri

palam

admittedly adv sane

admonish tr admonere

admonition s (act) admoniti-o -onis f; (words used) monit-um -i n

adolescence s adulescenti-a -ae f

adolescent adj adulesc-ens -entis

adolescent s adulescentul-us -i m

adopt tr (a child) adoptare; (an adult) argurare; (customs, laws) asciscere; (a plan) capere, inire

adoption s adopti-o -onis f; (of an adult) arrogati-o -onis f; (of a custom) assump-ti-o -onis f

adoptive adj adoptiv-us -a -um

adorable adj adorand-us -a -um

adoration s adorati-o -onis f

adore tr adorare; (fig) demirari

adorn tr decorare, ornare

adornment s (act) exornati-o -onis f; (object) ornament-um -i n

Adriatic adj Adriatic-us -a -um

adrift adv to be — fluctuare; to set — aper-to mari committere

adroit adj callid-us -a -um; (dexterous) dex-ter -tra -trum

adroitness s callidit-as -atis f; dexterit-as -atis f

adulation s adulati-o -onis f

adult adj adult-us -a -um; — population (not including the aged) pub-es -is f

adult s adult-us -i m; pub-es -eris m

adulterate tr adulterare

adulteration s adulterati-o -onis f

adulterer s adult-er -eri m

adulteress s adulter-a -ae f