

ESSENTIAL PARTS OF SPEECH ADVERBS AND PREPOSITIONS

Adverbs and Prepositions is an aide for comprehension and usage

Cited vocabulary is common for a four-semester introductory course. The list is *not* exhaustive. Comments are welcome

+ + +

ab + ablative (before vowel), **a** + ablative (before consonant). Preposition. **from, by** (only with living beings) has two different meanings, **away from** and **by** (through the agency of). Used with words representing living beings **a nauta by the sailor, a regina by the queen** as opposed to **by the tears** or **by delay** do *not* take **ab, a**; simply the ablative case without a preposition

abhinc. Adverb. (time) **since, ago, before now**. Cited to indicate a duration of time. Example:

abhinc mensis decem...- **Since the tenth of the month...**

abhinc duos annos...- **Before two years ago...**

acriter, comparative **acrius**, superlative **acerrime**. Adverb. **fiercely, sharply, vehemently, zealously**. Adverbial form of **acer**, third declension adjective. The adverb may also be cited metaphorically with reference to vision **acrius videre a keener eye...**, the human will or intellect: **acrius cupere a keener desire**. Example:

milites Romani hostibus diu et acriter resistebant...- **Roman soldiers for a long while were resisting the enemy fiercely...**

ad + accusative. Preposition. (direction) **to, towards, against; near, at; (numbers) about**. Often associated with the following verbs concerning compass points or geographical position **iacere to lie, be situated; vergere to incline, slope; spectare to observe, see**. Example:

Direction: towards, to: **ad Castoris** - **To the temple of Castor**

Direction: to the right or left: **ad dextram, ad sinistram** - **On the right, On the left**

To approach a place: **ad urbem** - **To the city**

PHRASES CITING THE PREPOSITION: AD

ad absurdum	To absurdity	ad referendum	Agreement subject to others
ad rem	To the point	reductio ad absurdum	To reduce to absurdity
ad amussim	To argue to precision	ad summam	In short
ad arma	To arms (to take action)	ad tempus	In time
ad astra	To the stars (attainment)	ad unguem	An exacting standard
ad hoc	Besides	ad unum omnes	All without exception
ad hominem	To argue without facts	argumentum ad invidiam	Argue by appealing to prejudice
ad infinitum	To an unlimited extent	usque ad	Right up to
ad libitum	To argue freely (ad lib)	ad verbum	Literally
ad manum	At hand	ad valorem	By value
ad locum	On the spot	nil ad	Nothing to do with

adeo. Adverb. **to this, thus far, so far, as far.** Cited to designate a limit. Example:

postremo adeo res rediit...- Finally, it comes to this...

usque adeo in periculo fuisse...- All the way, in this present danger...

aegre, comparative **aegrus,** superlative **aegrissime.** Adverb. **painfully, with displeasure; with difficulty.** Adverbial form of **aeger,** first-second declension adjective. Example:

aegrest - It is annoying

aegre ferre - To be annoyed

alio. Adverb. **in another direction, to elsewhere, to somewhere else.** Example:

translatos alio maerebis amores - A solemn procession elsewhere mourns love...

nunc Caesarem video. tutus esse videtur... alio curru vehitur...- Now, I see Caesar. Prudent to be seen,...In another direction he was borne by a chariot...

an. Conjunction. **or.** Cited to introduce a single question in a following clause. It is used after **utrum, whether** in the construction: **utrum...an...** Example:

nescio quid intersit, utrum nunc veniam, an ad duo annos - I know not what matter it is, whether I come now or after two years

ante + accusative. Preposition. (general) **before, in front, forwards;** (space) **previously;** (time) **previously.** May also act as an adverb. Example:

ante diem IV Nonas Martias - The 4th day before the Nones of March

antea. Adverb. **before, formerly.** Example:

antea semper factiosus fuisset...- Before sedition had always been made...

si numquam antea cogitasset...- If at no time before he had thought...

antequam or **ante quam.** Conjunction. **sooner than, before.** Example:

antequam ad sententiam redeo - Before I thought to return

anno antequam est mortuus disserere...- A year before having died...

antequam veniat in Pontum...- Before coming to Pontus...

apud + accusative. Preposition. **before, in the presence of; at the house of.** Example.

causam apud iudices defendere...- To defend the cause before the judges...

apud Balbum cenare - To dine at the house of Balbus

apud se in castris...- At his quarters in the camp...

at. Conjunction. **but, yet, moreover; whereas.** Introduces a different and contrasting thought but *not* opposing what had proceeded. Example:

(The scene is an attacked town. A young woman is wounded. The **conjunction at** continues story's theme of war, but along a new direction) **me ex oppido fugientem vulneraverunt, sed vulnus non est grave. at tu, miles, cur non proficisceris ad proelium?** - From me, from the town, fleeing, having been wounded, but the wound is not serious. Yet you, soldier, why do you not set out to fight?

atque. Conjunction. **and, and also, and even, and too.** Cited to emphasis the word which follows it. Example:

ad vim atque ad arma confugere...- To resort to violence and to arms...

frater, ave atque vale - "Brother, Hail and also Farewell." (A quote attributed to Catullus in his elegy to his brother)

au, alternate spelling **hau.** Interjection. **oh!, ah!** Cited to express pain or grief. Example:

au! inquit, Balbus equo decidit - "Ah!" he said. "Balbus fell off his horse."

VERBAL PHRASES
CITING: BENE

bene emere - To buy or Purchase cheaply	bene vendere - To sell at a high price
bene est tibi - You are well off	bene facere - To do well; to do good to someone
rem bene gerere - To be successful	bene se habere - To have a good time
bene habet - All is well	bene mereri de - To do a service to someone
bene partum - To be honestly acquired	bene vivere - To live a happy life
bene dicere - To speak well or To speak well of someone or To praise someone	

benigne, comparative **benignius**, superlative **benignissime**. Adverb. in a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, courteously, benignly. Adverbial form of **benignus**, first-second declension adjective. Usage includes thanking someone from whom you are in receipt of a kindness or declining someone or something politely. Example:

plurimis benigne fecisti - Have rendered kindness

quibus benigne videbitur fieri - Who shall appear to receive favours

benigne dicis - You are very kind

benigne ac liberaliter - (being ironic) Kind and generous

brevis. Adverb. in a little while, in a short time, shortly, briefly. Adverbial form of **brevis**, third declension, two termination adjective. Adverb cited to express a short duration of time. Example:

brevis stirpis quoque virilis ex novo matrimonio fuit - In a short time, moreover, there was a male scion out of the new marriage

brevis tempore ille vir... - A short period of time that man...

brevis postea... - Soon after...

cunctatus brevis - After a little delay

id percurram brevis - Briefly, in a few words

fama brevis divulgatur - Fame is made briefly common

celeriter, comparative **celerius**, superlative **celerrime**. Adverb. quickly, swiftly, immediately, in haste, promptly. Adverbial form of **celeritas**, third declension feminine noun. Example:

postea, inquit, e prolio ita celeriter exierunt ut eos consequi non possumus - They say, "Then they had left the battle quickly, we were not able to conquer them"

si erat celeris recipiendum - It was more quickly received

mens celerrime multa simul agitans - The mind is very quick at many movements

quam celerrime potuit - What can be very quickly done

certe, comparative **certius**, superlative **certissime**. Adverb. certainly, assuredly, of course, at least. Adverbial form of **certus**, first/second declension adjective. Cited to confirm an admitted either fact or an answer: **estne hic ipsus?** With the answer: **et certe is est**. Example:

Balbus ubi eam vidit, tunc, inquit, cantabas? certe, respondit puella. - Where had Balbus seen her? "Wasn't that you singing?" "Of course," replied the girl.

circa. Adverb. around, round about, all around. Example:

ex montibus qui circa sunt... - From mountains which are all around...

multarum circa civitatum inritatis animis... - You incite the animus of many of the citizens...

circa + accusative. Preposition. **around, about**. Example:

circa advenam manifestae reum caedis - Around the stranger accused of open murder

urbis circa Capuam occupare... - The city about Capua is occupied...

Reference a numerical notation, about - **circa quingentos Romanorum...** - About five hundred Romans...

circum. Adverb. **around, round about, all around**. Example:

arboribus clausi circum... - With all around inaccessible trees...

quae circum essent opera... - Who are working all around...

portis circum omnibus instant - All gates around are closed

circum + accusative. Preposition. **around, about, all around**. Example:

terra circum axem se convertit - The earth rotates around the North Pole

novas circum felix eat hostia fruges - The new crop of fruit is happily all around

cis + accusative. Preposition. **on or to this side, the near side of**. **cis** may also have the sense of **before**. Example:

cis Tiberim redire - To go back to this side of the Tiber (river)

cis alpinus - On this side of the Alps (mountains)

cis rhenanus - On this side of the Rhine (river)

circiter. Adverb and Preposition. (adverb: distance, quantity, time, number) **about, approximate**; (preposition: with accusative) **about, near**. Example:

Adverb. Example:

diebus circiter quindecim - About 15 days

hora circiter diei quarta - About the fourth hour of the day

circiter pars quarte - Approximately four parts

Preposition. Example:

circiter meridiem - About midday or About noon

media circiter nocte - About midnight

circiter Idus Septembris - About the Ides of September

circiter Kalendas Iunias - Near the Kalends of June

cito. comparative **citius**, superlative **citissime**. Adverb. **quickly, speedily, soon**. Example:

tacitus citius audies - That kept secret will soon be heard

non vis citius progredi - Not forced, quickly goes forward

serius aut citius - Sooner or later

With a negative. Example:

non cito - Not soon or Not easily

contra + accusative. Preposition. **against; across from, opposite**. Example:

insula est contra Galliam - The island is opposite Gaul

Carthago Italiam contra - Carthage is against Italy

a fronte contra hostem - With the forward line against the enemy

per deos immortalis, aliquid contra expectationem factum est - By means of the immortal gods, something against expectation is done

cum + ablative. Preposition. **with, along with**. Cited with a following word in the ablative case. Example:

in oppidum cum Balbo ambulabo - I will walk into town with Balbus

milites cum prima luce venerunt - The soldiers came at day-break

magna cum laude - With great praise

cum centesimo efficere - To yield a hundredfold

CUM CLAUSE (AS PREPOSITION)

cum means either **when** or **while**. **cum** cited as a clause is about **time**. **cum** may have the sense of either **when** or **while**. The following clause, the verb's tense is not necessarily in the subjunctive mood. The following verb's tense depends on the tense in the main clause. Example:

Present or future time. **cum** is followed by a verb in the indicative mood. Example

cum in urbe ambulas, scelectos cave! When you are walking in the city, beware of crooks!

cum eius vocem audio, delectatus sum When you hear her voice, I am delighted

cum illum servum capiam, eum verberabo When I catch that slave, I shall beat him

Past time. **cum** is followed by either the imperfect or the pluperfect subjunctive. Example:

puer, cum prope flumen ambularet, in aquam cecidit When / While the boy was walking near the river, he fell into the water

cum, with any other tense of the subjunctive than the imperfect or pluperfect, cannot mean, **when**

cum meaning **since**. When **cum** has the sense of **since** with the following verb in the **subjunctive**. Example:

cum ab urbe iam discesseris, hanc epistulam misi Since you have already left the city, I have sent this letter

cum ad theatrum mecum venire nolis, solus ibo Since you don't want to come to the theatre with me, I'll go on my own

Several loose ends and a free pass...

A traditional example, often seen in Latin:

quae cum ita sint / essent... Since this is / was the situation...

Nota bene: Literally. *Which things, since they are / were so...*

cum, may be translated either **when** or **since**; both are equal in sense; hence a **free pass**. Example:

cum hostes urbem oppugnarent, cives timebant **When** the enemy were attacking the city, the citizens were afraid or **Since** the enemy were attacking the city...



CUM CLAUSE (AS CONJUNCTION)

cum as a conjunction. **cum** cited as a conjunction, **when, since, although** may introduce a clause describing an act which refers to another act in the main clause. **cum** is often cited in one of the following four clausal constructions: **temporal, circumstantial, causal** and, **concessive**. Often, the verb in the **cum** clause is in the **subjunctive** mood. Example:

Temporal cum clause. The temporal **cum** clause states the *time* when something occurs, without reference to events in the main clause. The **mood** is **indicative**. Example:

cum Caesar consul erat, domus mea incendebatur When Caesar was consul, my house was burned down

Circumstantial cum clause. The circumstantial **cum** clause states the circumstance of an event, at the time of the action in the main clause. The **mood** is **subjunctive**. Example:

Caesar cum loqueretur, ab inimicis interfectus est When Caesar was speaking, he was killed by his enemies

Causal cum clause. The causal **cum** clause states the cause of the action in the main clause. The **mood** is **subjunctive**. Example:

cum nox iam appeteret, ad tabernam devertit Because the night was now approaching, he turned into the inn

Concessive cum clause. The concessive **cum** clause states an incompatibility between the two clauses. The **mood** is **subjunctive**. Example:

Cicero, cum in oppido parvo natus esset, Romae tamen vivebat Cicero, although he was born in a small town, nevertheless he lived in Rome

CUM WHEN TAMEN IS IN THE MAIN CLAUSE

cum when tamen is in the main clause. **cum** is translated **although**, when **tamen** is in the main clause. Example:

cum omnia ad proelium parata essent, Hannibal tamen quondam nuntium cum epistula misit ... Although all were ready before battle, nevertheless Hannibal sent a certain messenger with a letter...

Nota bene. The second **cum** acts as a preposition, **epistula** is in the *ablative singular*

cupide, comparative **cupidius**, superlative **cupidissime**. Adverbial form of **cupidus**, first-second declension adjective. Adverb. **eagerly, passionately**. Example:

cupidius agmen insequi...- Passionately the procession follows...

cupidissime populi amicitiam adpetere - The most passionate people strive for friendship

cur. Adverb. (direct) **why?**, (indirect) **why, for what reason**. Example:

cur in terra iaces? - Why are you lying on the ground?

cur me querelis, exanimas tuis - Why complain to me, your agitated

de + ablative. Preposition. **concerning, about**; (down) **from**, to indicate the person or place from which a thing is taken, etc., with verbs of taking away, depriving, demanding, requesting, inquiring, buying, such as: **capere, to take, sumere, to take up; emere, to buy, purchase; quaerere, to seek, look for; discere, to learn; trahere, to drag, pull** (and their compounds). Example:

actum est de aliquo - It is over for someone, the fate of someone is sealed

de rebus mathematicis - Concerning mathematical things

emere de aliquo - To buy from someone

aliquid mercari de aliquo - To buy something from someone

saepe hoc audivi de Balbo - I have often heard this from Balbus

de mausoleo exaudita vox est - A voice was heard from the mausoleum

ut sibi liceret discere id de me - Just as he himself permitted for me to learn

de digito anulum detraho - From the finger I pull the ring

nomen suum de tabula sustulit - He removed his name from the tablet

ferrum de manibus extorsimus - We tore the sword from their hands

de caelo aliquid demittere - To bring down something from the sky

peto de te - I beg of thee

To indicate the place from which someone or something departs or withdraws: *from, away from*:

animam de corpore mitto - I release the spirit from the body

decedere de provincia - To retire from office

de vita decedere - To withdraw from life

exire de vita or **excedere e vita** - To exit out of life

de castris procedere - To proceed out of the military camps

decido de lecto praecipit - I fall headlong down from the bed

de muro se deicere - To throw oneself down from the wall

de sella exsilire - To jump from the stool

nec ex equo vel de muro et caetra, hostem destinare - To aim at the enemy from neither the horse nor the wall

deinde. Adverb. **then, next, thereafter, thence**. Example:

da mi basia mille, deinde centum... - Give me a thousand kisses, then a hundred...

deinde paulo latior patescit campus - Then the field was a little wide open

desubito. Adverb. **all of a sudden**. Example:

desubito, bolus ereptus e faucibus... All of a sudden, the die having been snatched away from the throat...

Nota bene: *bolus, boli*. 2m. The throw (of dice, in a game of chance), gain, profit
desubito and *subito* are both adverbs, the former; *all of a sudden*, the latter *suddenly*

dicis causa, dicis ergo, dicis gratia. Adverb. **for form's sake**. The adverbial phrase **dicis causa** originated in Rome's law courts. The phrase's sense was perfunctory: **for the sake of judicial form**. With time, the phrase entered the speech of the forum. Accordingly, the following are variations on a theme: **dicis ergo** and **dicis gratia**, **for form's sake** and **for the sake of thanks**. The phrase is non declinable. Finally, **dicis causa**, **dicis ergo**, and **dicis gratia** are cited as per appropriateness or circumstance of the action. Example:

quam puellam dicis? inquit medicus, qui vulnera Balbi vinciebat - "What of the girl's cause?" Says the doctor, who was binding Balbus's wounds

Nota bene: Latin, as for all languages; often truncates speech: *dicis*, cited alone

diu, comparative **diutius**, superlative **diutissime**. Adverb. **long, a long while, a while, for long, for a long time**. Example:

diu consultum - The long-awaited response

Nota bene: *consultum, consulti*. The response to a query: decree, decision or action taken or measure adopted. Example: *senatus consultum ultimum* - The final decree of the Senate

ut docui te saepe diuque... That, I had often taught you a long while...

isti Latini tam audacter procedunt ut eorum impetum diutius morari non possimus - That the Latins so boldly proceeded that their attack cannot linger for longer time

Nota bene: *diutius*, the comparative degree of *diu* may be translated either: *for longer* or *for a longer time*

donec. Conjunction. **while, as long as, until.** Cited to state the relationship of two actions at the same time. Example:

donec, infecta pace, armis desillirent - While, with peace broken off, they dismounted with arms

donec redit, silentium fuit... - Until he comes back, silence has been...

dum. Conjunction. **dum** expresses **duration, continuity.** The conjunction is similar to **cum**, often used to **introduce subordinate clauses.** As with **cum**, its meaning changes depending on the **mood** and **tense** of the verb

CITING: DUM

dum meaning while. **dum** with the sense of **while**, always takes the **indicative** (includes referring to a past circumstance). Look to the tense in the secondary clause, then decide how to translate the verb introduced by **dum**. Example:

dum in agro sunt pueri, sub arbore sedet Balbus While the boys are in the field, Balbus sits under a tree

dum in agro sunt pueri, sub arbore frigore fruebatur Balbus While the boys were in the field, Balbus was enjoying the coolness under a tree

dum in agro sunt pueri, arborem cadentem vitare non potuit Balbus While the boys were in the field, Balbus was unable to avoid the falling tree

dum meaning as long as or during the entire time that. **dum** with the sense **as long as** or **during the entire time that**, both clauses cite the indicative mood. Example:

dum Romae erant, pueros non videbant As long as / While they were in Rome, they did not see their boys

dum Romae erunt, pueros non videbunt As long as / While they will be in Rome, they will not see their boys

dum meaning until. **dum** with the sense of **until** takes the **subjunctive**, less frequently the **indicative**. Citing a verb in the subjunctive implies either intention or expectation. A verb in the indicative indicates the action has yet to occur. Example:

domi manebo dum venias I will wait at home until you come

pugnaverunt Romani dum Galliae vicissent The Romans fought until they conquered the Gauls

deis displicebimus dum templum reficimus refecerimus We will displease the gods until we rebuild the temple

Nota bene: The first sentence, you expect the person to come home and you will wait until they do. In the second sentence the Romans will fight the Gaulic tribes until they win, and finally in the third sentence, we will rebuild the temple and the gods will remain angry until it is rebuilt

dummodo + subjunctive. Conjunction. **provided, provided that, on condition that.** The subjunctive clause is introduced by **dummodo** expressing a provisional circumstance. **ne** is cited as the negative. The verb is translated as an indicative. Example:

dummodo sim tecum, felix ero - Provided that I am with you, I will be happy

non timebo, dummodo hic remaneas - I shall not be afraid, provided that you remain here

dummodo lupi e silvis ne veniant, aderit Balbus - Provided that the wolves don't come out of the woods, Balbus will be present

erimus felices, dummodo ne discedas - We shall be happy, so long as [provided that] you do not leave

ecce. Interjection. **see, look, behold.** Cited to either point to or emphasize someone or something. Example:

ecce Caesar nunc triumphat, qui vastavit Galliam - Behold, Caesar now makes a triumphal procession, he laid waste to Gaul

ecce hominem miserum - Behold, a sad man!

ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem - But look, I see the old man returning to the country!

The interjection may have a round-about sense, indicating the presence of *someone* or *something*:

quid cessamus ludos facere, circus noster ecce adest - Why should we stop playing games? We have our theatre here!

ecce - Here I am!

ecce tuae litterae de Balbo - Lo and behold, your letters about Balbus!

The interjection may occur in the middle of a sentence:

Balbus, audiat haec tantum. Vel, qui venit, ecce Iuppiter - Balbus hears this so much. So, who comes, behold Jupiter!

An interjection may be inserted after citing several persons or things, for the purpose of additional emphasis:

consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias, et cetera... ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates - They followed Critias, Theramenes, Lysias, etc. lo, there arises Isocrates to thee

enim. Conjunction. **truly, verily, really, indeed.** When cited, **enim** is usually placed after the first word in the clause. Example:

id enim ferendum esse negat - It was truly not to be endured

nihil est enim virtute amabilius - Nothing is truly worthy of manliness

iam enim videtis... - Now truly you see... (Cited to exhort or encourage someone to do something)

attendite, enim cuius modi edicta sint - Pay attention, truly whose measures are ordered

enimvero or **enim vero.** Adverb. **yes indeed, yes truly, certainly.** Example:

enimvero Balbus cruciat adolescentulum - Yes indeed, Balbus crucifies the young recruit (into the army)

immo enimvero infeliciter... - Aye, yes indeed, unhappily... (A written reply)

et. Conjunction. **and;** (mathematics) **plus;** (adds emphasis, cited in pairs) **both...and;** **though,** (literary) **even if.** Example:

duo et duo sunt quattuor - Two plus two equals four

iter longum et angustum erat de urbe ad flumen - The route was a long and narrow passage from the city to the river

etenim. Conjunction. **and as a matter of fact, in fact.** Adds an independent and emphatic clause, as a reason, explanation, or corroboration explanation to the logic statement. **etenim** cited to introduce a parenthesis. Example:

etenim iste non audebat... - As a matter of fact that was not daring...

legationis princeps est Balbus (etenim est primus civitatis)... - The chief delegate is Balbus (in fact, he is the foremost citizen)...

etiam. Adverb. **even.** Cited to annex a fact or thought to that which has already been said. Example:

incertus sum etiam quid sim facturus... - I am uncertain even what I am to do...

etsi. Conjunction. **even if, though, although; and yet.** Cited in clauses of concession with the indicative or the subjunctive, according to sense. Example:

etsi in his locis maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam contendit - Even if the winters are early in these parts, yet he hastily crossed to Britain

ex + ablative (before vowel), **e** + ablative (before consonant). Preposition. **out of, from, from within; by reason, on account of**; following cardinal numbers, **of**. Example:

qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt - **Who, from the body chained as much as from prison, flew away**. Cicero, *Republic* 6, 14. Both **ex** and **e** are cited by Rome's foremost jurist

Nota bene: See box Comparative Usage of Conjunctions aut, nec, vel, et, and -que

extra, comparative **exterius**, superlative **_____**. Adverb. **on the outside, without**. Adverbial form of **exterior**, third declension adjective. Example:

et in corpore et extra - **And in the body and outside** (of the body)

extra et intus hostem habere....- **To have an enemy outside and inside...**

extra + accusative. Preposition. **outside of, beyond; free from; except**. Example:

extra portam collinam - **Outside the hillside door**

esse extra noxiam....- **To be free from a hurt...**

fortasse. Adverb. **perhaps, possibly, maybe**. Example:

hic tu fortasse eris diligens....- **Perhaps here you will be conscientious...**

fortasse dixerit quispiam....- **Perhaps he will have said something...**

hac. Adverb. **this way, on this side, here**. Example:

hac re dicta Tatius et omnes milites eius scuta gravissime quae sinistris manibus gerebant in perfidam puellam coniecerunt - **On this side the fact said, Tatius and all the soldiers, that their very heavy left-hand shields, were beaming in dishonesty to the girl [they] had hurled**

Nota bene: Do not confuse with the demonstrative pronoun and adjective: *hic, haec, hoc*

haud. Adverb. **not, not at all**. Example:

haud sane - **Not at all well**

res haud difficiles - **Things not at all difficult**

haud ita iussi - **Not so commanded**

haud sic decet - **Not so adorned**

hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego - **Of this, they deceived themselves, not at all I**

haudum. Adverb. **not at all as yet, not yet**. Example:

cum Balbis favor haudum exolevisset....- **With Balbus's good will not yet delayed...**

hiemps haudum exacta - **Winter not yet driven out**

heri. Adverb. **yesterday**. Example:

quod mihi heri non licuit....- **What was not permitted to me yesterday....**

heri vesperi....- **Yesterday evening...**

hic. Adverb. **here, herein, (of time) in or at this place**. Example:

hic illius arma, hic currus fuit....- **Here [was] her armour, here was [her] chariot...** (The deity Juno kept these sacred objects in Carthage)

Nota bene: Do not confuse with the demonstrative pronoun and adjective: *hic, haec, hoc*

hinc. Adverb. **from here, hence; on this side; from this source, for this reason; (time) henceforth**. Example:

hinc Roma venire - **From here I come to Rome**

iam hinc populi - Now, henceforth I'm of the people

hinc viros orantis - For this reason I'm entreating the men

hodie. Adverb. today; nowadays, now; up to the present. Example:

quid agis hodie - How are you today?

hodie itura... - On the point of going...

non dices hodie, quorsum... - You do not say to what end...

huc. Adverb. hither, to this place, here. Example:

cur non illam huc transferri iubes - Why don't you command her to be brought hither?

accede huc, inquit - "You approach hither," he says

huc adesse - Here, I am present...

huc viciniae - Here in this neighbourhood...

Nota bene: Do not confuse with demonstrative pronoun and adjective: *hic, haec, hoc*

iam. Adverb. now, already. Cited to express either an act presently unfolding or its recent occurrence. Example:

iam primum agmen videre possumus. accedunt senatores gravissima, togis albis vestiti - Now, we can see the first of the procession. We see approaching very serious Senators, clothed in bright-white togas

currus iam refecta est - The chariot has now been repaired

iam non - No longer

iam pridem - Long ago by now

iam tum - Even at that time

si iam - Supposing for the purpose of argument

Nota bene: see *nunc* for usage and comparison

ibi. Adverb. there, in that place. Cited in the sense of physical space. Example:

ibi hostes copias suas instruxerant - There enemy troops themselves were drawn up

ibi tum filius aderat - Then the son is present there

ubi est id? ibi est id - Where is it? There it is

ibidem. Adverb. in the same place, at that very moment. Example:

te ibidem pervalam in luto - You in the same place roll in the dirt

vel praemissis vel ibidem relictis... - Even sent forward, even at that very moment, you have abandoned...

igitur. Adverb. then, therefore, thereupon, accordingly, consequently. Cited to introduce an inference. Example:

sequitur, ut nihil obstet; ergo omnia prospere, igitur beate... - It follows, that nothing stands in the way; consequently, all that is successful, therefore is prosperous...

est igitur haec, iudices non scripta sed nata lex sunt - It is therefore this, judgements not written but born are law

illuc. Adverb. to that place, to that end, to that point. Example:

huc illuc agitare... - To this and to that agitate...

huc atque illuc intuens... - To this and also to that observe...

illuc usque fidus... - To that end, all the way, loyal...

in + ablative, **in** + accusative. Preposition. Example:

- + accusative. **in, into**, with the sense of space: **in templum venire** - To come into the temple; **in oppidum magnum** - In the large town
- + accusative. with a figurative sense: **in memoriam reducere** - To bring back in remembrance; **in animum inducer** - To bring the spirit
- + accusative. with verbs of motion: **in caelum ascendere** - To go up to the vault of heaven; **in manus sumere** - Into his hands; **se in manus Romanis tradidisse** - To hand himself over into Roman hands
- + accusative. with verbs of rest or placing: **adesse in senatum iussit** - To be present in the Senate's command
- + accusative. **toward, towards, against, at**: **Galli in Romanos incurrunt** - The Gauls are rushing against the Romans
- + accusative. **according to**: **generatimque distributi in civitates** - And being distributed in tribes according to their respective nations
- + accusative. **hereafter, to a later day**. with a delayed sense. **res dilata est in posterum** - A broad matter is after; **et in praesentia hi et in futurum metum ceperunt** - And this in hand and in the future fears are taken
- + ablative. **in, within**. the sense of space: **quae res in nostris castris gererentur** - Which matter was borne in our camp
- + ablative. **on, upon, over, among, before, in under**. in the sense of position: **in equo** - On horseback; **in manu poculum tenens** - In holding the drinking cup in the hand
- + ablative. **with wearing, under, clad, covered** sense: **in veste candida** - In the garment of a candidate; **in lugubri veste** - In the garments of mourning; **in viola aut in rosa** - In a violet or in a rose garlanded...
- + ablative. in the style of, the mind or character: **in animo habere** - To have life to give
- + ablative. in phrases with **minibus** or **manu, at hand, under control, within reach** sense: **cum tantum belli in minibus esset** - With so much war being by hand; **quorum epistulas in manu teueo** - Whose letters are held in hand
- + ablative. **of time, in, during, in the course of, within**. sense: **in tempore hoc** - In this period; **in tali tempore** - In such a period; **in diebus paucis** - In a few days; **tam in brevi spatio** - So brief a period; **in omni aetate** - In every period / age; **in tota vita inconstans** - The whole spirit is changeable
- + ablative. **under, within**. sense: **lentus in umbra** - sluggish under the shade

The passage cited below highlights the preposition **in**, taking a noun either in the **ablative** or **accusative**. As always, look to context for sense and structure. The passage is continuous text. Example:

Hodie munus gladiatorum **in arena**¹ ab Imperatore datum est. Fortis Imperator ubi multas terras Europea bello vastavit gentesque magnis vicit, multitudinem captivorum ad urbem miserat. Partem captivorum, quod omnes civis Romanos magna caede delectare cupiebat, **in arena**² pugnare iusserat

Prima luce **in arenam**³ contendimus quod omne spectaculum videre cupiebamus. Mox gladiatores erant parati **in armis**,⁴ viri audaces, periti, potentes magnitudine coporis. Omnes primi esse adversariosque vincere cupiebant. Neque clamoribus spectatorum neque magnitudine arenae movebantur. Sempergratum erat gladiatoribus Romanis pugnare, vulnerare, necare

Footnote: Examples 1 and 2 each cite **in** followed by a *noun* in the *ablative*. The sense is of place, with no apparent action. Example 3 expresses a sense of action with the following *noun* in the *accusative*, the action of entering the arena at dawn. Example 4 expresses a state or a condition, in this instance, being armed with weapons. Latin uses the preposition *in*, while English uses the preposition *under*, to express the same state of being armed, *under arms*

inde. Adverb. (of space) **from there**; (of time) **then**. Example:

in provinciam exire, atque inde contendere - To exit from office, and also from the argument

iam inde a pueritia - From our very boyhood

iniuste. Adverb. **without right, unjustly**. Example:

ad forum, iniuste dicebat... - At the forum, he said unjustly...

interim. Adverb. **meanwhile, in the meantime.** Example:

interim reliquae hostium naves adversaries acrius pellebant – **Meanwhile, the remaining rival enemy ships were more sharply attacking**

intra + accusative. Preposition. **within.** Example:

intra silvas sese continere - **Keeping themselves within the woods**

intra moenia... - **Within the city...** (Literally: within the city walls)

intra parietes - **In the family** (Literally: within the walls of a room, the sense of family)

Of time: *within, during, in the course of, in less than:*

intra annos quatuordecim - **During fourteen years**

intra dies paucos - **Within a few days**

intra morae breve tempus - **Within the delay of a brief period of time**

intra decimum diem quam... - **Within ten days after...**

intra. Adverb. **on the inside, within.** Example:

nil intra est duri... - **Nothing within is hard...**

inter + accusative. Preposition. **between, among, during.** Example:

subito a dextra parte putavit se aliquem inter silvas clamantem audire - **Suddenly, on the right side, he was thinking to himself he heard someone shouting among the woods**

inter hostium tela versari - **To move around between a web of enemies**

inter multos saucios relictus... - **Between many abandoned wounds...**

erat inter ceteram planitiem mons... - **He was between the other plateau and the mountain...**

dies LVI inter binos ludos... - **56 days between the two games...**

inter manus - **Within reach**

internos - **Confidentially**

interse - **Mutually, one another**

intersicarios - **In the murder court**

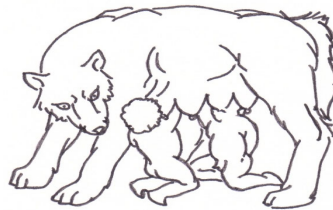
inter viam - **On the way**

interea. Adverb. **meanwhile, in the meantime, in the interim.** Example:

tu interea non cessabis - **You in the meantime are not remiss**

nec nulla interea est gratia - **Nor meanwhile none is grateful**

tamen interea - **Nevertheless in the meantime**



ita. Adverb. **thus, so, in such a way.** Example:

ita me terres - You scare me so

LOGIC STATEMENTS CITING: ITA

ita often appears in logic statements, including the lead adverb in a subjunctive phrase, **ita** coupled with **ut ita x, ut y** – so / thus x, as y. **non ita loquimur, ut physici** - We do not say so / thus, as the physicists do

However, if one finds the reverse with **ut** preceding **ita**, the sense is different:

ut x, ita y = as x, so y or just as x, so too y

alternatively, **ut x, ita y** = although x, yet y

The terms **ita** and **ut** together, **ita ut** are translated as: **just as**

itaque. Conjunction. **and so, and thus, and accordingly.** Example:

ita constitui, itaque feci - So to place, and thus done

libenter, comparative **libentius,** superlative **libentissime.** Adverb. **willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure.** Adverbial form of **libens,** third declension, one termination adjective. Example:

libentius responsura...- About to respond more gladly...

libentissime dare...- To give very willingly...

Nota bene: Alternate spelling of **libenter:** **lubenter**

longe, comparative **longius,** superlative **longissime.** Adverb. (of space) **long, a long way off, far, afar, far away, far off, at a distance;** (of time) **long, for a long period of time.** Adverbial form of **longus,** first-second declension adjective. Example:

longe absum - I'm far away

longe absum ab eius criminibus - I'm far away from his crimes

ab eo oppido non longe fanum est - From him the town is not far from the shrine

longe gradi - Take long steps

tria milia passuum longe ab castris - Three thousand long steps from the camps

longe ille dea mater erit...- The mother goddess was for a long period of...

magis. Adverb. **more, in a higher degree, more completely.** Example:

magis iuris consultus quam iustitiae - To what degree is more law consulted than justice

magis aperte - More openly or More plainly

magis inpense - More considerable or More greatly

eo magis - All the more

ac magis - But rather

magis magisque or **et magis** - More and more

magnopere + superlative. Adverb. **greatly, very much.** Example:

nulla magnopere clade accepta...- No one has greatly accepted disaster...

eam scimus vos magnopere delectaturum - We know her, you are about to greatly delight

magnopere iucundum - Being greatly agreeable

magnopere cohortatus - Being greatly encouraged

male, comparative **peius**, superlative **pessime**. Adverb. **badly**, **worse**, **very worst**. Adverbial form of **malus**, first-second declension adjective. Example:

melius est bene mori quam male vivere - It is better to die well than to live badly

hoc male habet virum...- This man has worse...

quod mihi re male feceris...- What is the worse thing done to me...

modo. Adverb. **only**; **at all**, **in any way**, **merely**, **simply**. Ablative form of **modus**, second declension masculine noun. Example:

In the genitive, by measure, with, a limit:

unum modo - A single measure

oppido modo potiti...- A bare town seized...

parvum modo causam timoris adferre...- To bring a little measure of fear...

circi modo spectaculum fuerat - Had been a single presentation of the circus show

modo ut haec nobis loca tenere liceat - Only that this location was allowed to be ours

Idiomatic expressions:

non modo - Not only

non modo...sed - Not only...but also

modo non - All but

modo...tum - At first...then

mox. Adverb. **presently**, **soon**, **later on**, **next**; **as soon as** (followed by **ubi**, **ut** or **quam**). Example:

vive! mox senex eris - Live! Soon you will be old

mox ego huc revertor - Soon, I return to this place

mox ut cum sicario disputo - Soon, just as I debate with a murderer

mox redibo - Presently, I will go

multum. Adverb. **much**, **very much**, **greatly**, **very**, **often**. Adverbial form of **multus**, first-second declension adjective. Example:

salve multum - (in the vocative) To you, I greatly hail!

non ita multum moratus - Did not stay so long

sum multum cum Balbo, gratia valere...- I am with Balbus, thanks and be strong...

res multum quaesita - things greatly sought for

nam. Conjunction. (in prose beginning the sentence, except enclitic with an interrogative word) **for**, (introducing a reason) **seeing that**, **inasmuch as**. Example:

nam Pythagoras, qui censuit animum esse per naturam rerum omnem intentum et comitantem...- For Pythagoras, who supposes force being nature through every thing mindful and frequent...

namque. Conjunction. **for**, **for indeed**, **for example**. Cited to introduce a reason or an explanation in close connection with what preceded. Example:

Alcibiades, ad omnis res aptus, namque imperator fuit summus...- Alcibiades, suitable to every thing, for indeed the emperor has been the highest...

EXPRESSING THE NEGATIVE A LANGUAGE LACKING BOTH A 'YES' AND 'NO'

Introduction. There is no single word in Latin to state either a **yes** or **no** answer. This is a brief review of the subject, expressing Classical Latin's grammatical negative

Ambiguity. **sic est** - It is so and **vera dico** - I speak the truth are two examples of a declarative sentence. But, speech often has ambiguity. Clarity in speech is paramount. If your speech is lucid, you are able to assert yourself. Lack of clarity may mean being pushed aside. The sentence **vis pugnare** may be interpreted either asking a question or making a statement: **Do you want to fight?** or **You want to fight**

The negative response. The question is commonly asked by citing the word: **num** (which imposes on the responding person to answer **no**), **non** or **-ne**. Latin affixes the **-ne** to the word which is negative and it is placed first in the sentence Example:

num sic est - Is it so? and **dicone vera** - Am I speaking the truth?

The **no** reply may also be cited by **nego**, **non**, **minime**, **nullo modo**, **non quidem** or by repetition

The affirmative response. But, you are speaking the truth! The **yes** answer is to repeat the question. Example:

dicone vera or **nonne vera dico**; you reply, **vera dicis** - You are speaking the truth

The **yes** reply may also be cited by **aio**, **etiam**, **ita**, **vero** or **certe**

The Interrogative Word. Often questions are asked with the response being neither **yes** nor **no**. In this instance interrogative pronoun or interrogative adjective or interrogative adverb is cited. Example:

quis dixit - Who said it?

quae erant verba eius - What were his words?

quando dixit - When did he say it?

quam saepe dixit - How often did he say it?

ut vales - How do you do?

Grammar and realpolitik. Roman politics were fierce. You are a fellow Senator mocked by Cicero. You rise from your seat. Your glance sweeps the chamber. No eye contact is made. You pause. Speaking of self in the second person singular imperfect subjunctive your words are **non redderes** - **Do not reply**

You're asked to gamble all; in the perfect subjunctive **ne transieris Rubiconem** - **Do not cross the Rubicon!**

Nota bene: **non** and **ne** each negate their verb. **ne** cited with a verb in the *subjunctive* implies *fear*

Caesar spoke of himself in the *third person singular*. The two above phrases are in the *second person singular*. English inserts the pronoun: *You do not reply*

ne. Adverb. **no**, **not**. Example:

ne Crustumini quidem atque Antemnates [...] **satis se impigre movent** - The Crustuminians and Antemnates did not move with enough energy

ne. Interjection. (cited with pronouns, personal or demonstrative) **truly**, **verily**, **really**, **indeed**. Example:

ne ego haud paulo hunc animum malim... - I really prefer a little of this animas...

ne + subjunctive. Conjunction. **that not**, **in order not to**, **least**. **ne** + subjunctive is used when fear is implied rather than stated: **There is a danger that x will happen** or **I did x to avoid y**. Example:

timui ne mihi auxilium non ferres - I was afraid that you would not bring me help

periculum est ne soror tua serius adveniat - There is a danger that your sister will arrive too late

vereor ne videatur oratio mea stulta - I fear lest my oration seem foolish

nec. Conjunction. **and not, but not; neither, nor, and.** Cited in a logic statement. **nec X nec Y**, means **X or Y** are mutually exclusive of the other. Example:

Balbus nec agricolae nec nautae filius est - Balbus is either the son of a farmer or the son of a sailor

Nota bene: See box, Comparative Usage of Conjunctions aut, nec, vel, et, and -que

nec or **neque.** Adverb. **not. nec + que**, shortened **neque.** The negation **nec** is more prominent, **neque** the connective. Example:

Balbus de curru cecidit neque causam huius rei reperire possumus - Balbus fell from the chariot we cannot find the cause of the matter

necne. Adverb. **or not. necne** is cited in the second part of an indirect alternative question. **necne** usually follows **utrum, whether.** Example:

nihil interest valeam necne - It matters not whether I am well or not

Balbus suam partem petere necne.... - Balbus, his part is to beg or not...

quaeram utrum emeris necne.... - I will look for you whether you purchase or not...

utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne.... - Whether a battle is being joined together from advantage or not...

neque...neque or **nec...nec.** Conjunction. **neither...nor.** Example:

nemo umquam neque poeta neque orator fuit qui... - Nobody ever had been neither poet nor orator who...

ne quidem. Adverb. **not even.** Example:

ne Hercules quidem adversus duos - Not even Hercules fights against two

ne vestigium quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitatis - Not even a trace of our dignity is left to us

ingrata patria, ne ossa quidem habebis - Ungrateful fatherland, you will not even have my bones

nihil. Pronoun. (indefinite sense) **nothing.** Cited only in the singular, nominative: **nihil** and accusative: **nihil.** Example:

nihil est - It's nothing or It doesn't matter

nihil sub sole novum - Nothing new under the sun (proverb)

nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas quod non ego non modo audiam sed etiam videam planeque sentiam - You do nothing, you plan nothing, you think of nothing which I not only do not hear, but which I do not see and know every particular of

nisi. Conjunction. **if not, unless, except.** Example:

nil nisi bonum, de mortuis dicere - Of the dead, say nothing but good

nisi ego insanio... - Unless I, I am insane...

nocte. Adverb. **by night.** Example:

nocte via ambulo - I walk the road by night

noctu. Adverb. **in the night, at night.** Example:

noctu, de luna stellisque, tibi videbam - At night, of the moon and stars; I saw you...

non. Adverb. **not.** Cited to negate verbs, adjectives, nouns or phrases. Example:

lingua Graeca est; potest non legi - Its Greek, it can not be read

non erat abundans - It was not overflowing

non est ita, iudices - It is not so, judges...

nonne, num, and -ne. Interrogative Adverb and Interrogative Particle. Example:

nonne Balbus vides - You see Balbus, don't you? or Don't you see Balbus? or Surely you see Balbus?

num Balbus vides - You don't see Balbus, do you? or Surely you don't see Balbus?

Balbusne vides or **videsne Balbus** - Do you see Balbus?

nonne. Interrogative adverb. Asks **yes**?

num. Interrogative adverb. Asks **no**?

-ne. Interrogative particle. Asks either **yes**? or **no**?

For single questions:

If the speaker is seeking a **yes** answer, **nonne**; if the speaker seeks a **no** answer, **num**. But, if the speaker gives no hint to the expected answer, with either **yes** or **no** both being correct, answer, **-ne**. The suffix **-ne** is affixed to the first important word in the sentence

For double questions:

If the speaker asks a double question, use **utrum, whether**

Utrum mecum venis an cum eo manes – [Whether] are you coming with me or staying with him?

servusne es an non - Are you a slave or not?

servus es an non - Are you a slave or not?



Sentence cited with / without **-ne**

numquam. Adverb. **at no time, never.** May be cited as a stand-alone emphatic negative. **numquam** – “By no means!”
Example:

numquam dicis hanc, sed reddis, semper - You never say "hey", but you always return the greeting

numquam ante hoc tempus... - This time never happens...

numquam hodie in foro... - By no means today in the forum...

nunc. Adverb. **now.** The adverb **nunc** expresses the literal present; an act at this very moment. Example:

ardebat domus nostra. nunc, flammae eam vastabant - Our house is consumed by fire. Now, the flames devastate it

Nota bene: see *iam* for usage and comparison

nuper, comparative ____, superlative **nuperrime.** Adverb. **recently, lately, not long ago.** Some authorities cite **nuper** only in the positive and superlative, no comparative degree. Example:

nuper me in litore... - Recently, I am at the shore...

quam tu nuper eras... - In what way, you were recently...

nuper erat dea facta... - Not long after she was deified...

nusquam. Adverb. **nowhere, in no place.** Example :

hoc nusquam opinor scriptum fuisse... - This, I have supposed, to have nowhere been written...

ubi nusquam ad dimicationem ventum est... - Nowhere has the struggle come...

nusquam alibi - Nowhere else

With the sense of **on no occasion, never.** Example:

nusquam infecta re discederent... - And, never abandon an enterprise which has been initiated...

ob + accusative. Preposition. **on account of, because of.** Example:

ob haec, ob hoc, ob ea, ob eam rem - for this / that reason, because of this / that reason

ob aliquam rem gratia - give thanks for something

Nota bene: **ob** also has the sense of direction *to* or *towards*

occulte. Adverb. **in secret, secretly, in private, privately**. Example:

neque id occulte fert...- Makes no secret of it...

tollensque illud portavit ad domum suam occulte ut dum sol occubisset caute sepeliret eum...- And taking it up he carried it privately to his house, that after the sun was down, he might bury him cautiously...

ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur...- This woman is now attacking secretly the underground passage ...

omnino. Adverb. **in all things, in all ways, entirely, utterly**. Example:

omnes omnia omnino doceantur - All people should be entirely taught all things

With numerals: **in all, altogether, only just**. Example:

quinque omnino itinera duo...- There were five in all...

With negatives: **in any thing, in any way, at all**. Example:

si probare possemus Balbum in Africa omnino non fuisse - If we can prove that Balbus was not at all in Africa

paene. Adverb. **almost, recently**. Example:

sed, paene etiam...- But, recently even...

adulescens, paene pueritia...- Youth, recently boyhood...

paene incredibilia - almost unbelievable

par, comparative **parior**, superlative **parrissimus**. Adjective. Third declension, one end. **even, equal**. Adverbial form **pariter**. Example:

itaque cum par non esset Eumeni armis, hoc novum consilium iniit - And so while not equal with Eumene's arms, he had begun a new plan

parum. Adverb. **too little, not enough, insufficiently**. Example:

parum multae necessitudines...- many little necessities

Nota bene: **necessitudo**, **-inis**. 3rd declension noun *need, want*. Always look to context. The noun in the singular may have the sense *friendship*; plural *relatives*. In this citation, the sense: necessity, requirement, want

parum claris lucem dare...- Give a little clear light...

nemo parum diu vixit...- No one has lived very long...

With **est**, the sense: **it is too little, is not enough, does not suffice**. Example:

parum est...- It is not sufficient... or That is not sufficient...

est dictum non parum saepe... - It is not said often enough...

non qui parum habet sed qui plus cupit pauper est – Not who has less but who wants more is poor

paulo + ablative of comparison. Adverb. **by a little, a little, somewhat**. Example:

civis haud paulo melior - Citizens scarcely a little better

paulo magis adfabre factus - A little more ingeniously done

paulo longius processerant - They had proceeded a little longer

verba paulo nimium redundantia - An excess of too little words

pavide. Adverb. **with fear, fearfully, timorously.** Example:

Balbus est fortis, non pavide decrevit - Balbus is strong, without fear he has fought it out

per + accusative. Preposition. (of space) **through, all over;** (of time) **throughout, during;** (of means) **by, means of;** cause) **by reason of, for the sake of.** Example:

per loca deserta, per silvas densissimas ibant neque quemquam militem Germanicum videbant - Through the uninhabited place, through the very thick wood they were going; not seeing German soldiers

itineras duo, unum per Etruriam...alterum per provinciam... - Two routes, the first through Etruria...the other through the province...

per omnis partis provinciae... - Through every part of the province...

per totam Italiam... - Through all of Italy...

per idem tempus - By the same period of time

per alia atque alia... - By one and the other...

per tempus - At the right time

per meridiem - At noon

per ego te deos oro... - In heaven's name I beg you...

per ludum et iocum... - By play and joke...

post. Adverb. (of place) **behind, back, backwards;** (of time) **afterwards, after.** Example:

Of place:

post minor est - Shorter when seen from behind

Of time:

post duobus mensibus... - After two months...

multis post annis... - Many years after...

post + accusative. Preposition. (of place) **behind;** (of time) **after, since**

Of place:

post urbem in via Pompeia... - Behind the city on Pompey Road...

post montem se occultare... - Conceal oneself behind the mountain...

Of time:

post urbem conditam... - Since the foundation of Rome...

post homines natos... - After humans had arisen...

postea. Adverb. **afterwards, thereafter; next, then,** Example:

qui in exercitu P Sullae, et postea in M Crassi fuerat... - Who in the army P Sulla, and afterwards in M Crassus had been...

postea aliquanto - A little while after

paucis postea mensibus... - Afterwards a few in the month...

posterus, postera, posterum. Adjective. First-Second declension. **following, next, coming after;** (figurative) **inferior.** The focus of this compendium is the role of the adverb and preposition leading the action. In this instance, **posterus;** as an adjective, charges forth! Example:

postero die omnibus Germanis in fugam coniectis... - The following day [when] all the Germans [were] brought together in flight...

postquam. Conjunction. **after that, after, as soon as, when.** Example:

postquam Balbus pervenit...- After that Balbus came...

postquam armis disceptari coeptum est...- After the arms dispute having been begun...

undecimo die postquam a te discesseram...- The eleventh day from after you had departed...

postremo. Adverb. **at last, finally, last of all.** Example:

postremo etiam vectigalia...- At last and also taxable...

primo. Adverb. **first, firstly, first of all, first up, at first, before all else.** Example:

primo attente auditor eius oratio...- First of all, he is attentively hearing him speak...

Balbus solus primo profectus est...- Balbus is the first sole and accomplished...

primo iterum...- Firstly anew...

prior, comparative **prius,** superlative **primus.** Adjective, 3rd declension, comparative. The adjective has no positive form, it serves as the comparative **prior** and superlative **primus** of the preposition **prae.** Compare the preposition **post,** with the comparative **posterior** and the superlative **postremus.** Example:

prior. **former, prior;** (preceding in time) **previous, in front;** (figurative) **better, superior.** Example:

priore anno - The year before, The previous year; During the year before

priore aestate - The previous summer

priore nocte - The previous night

qui prior has angustias occupaverit...- Who first look over these difficulties...

prius. Adverb. **before, sooner, first, previously.** Singular of **prior.** Example:

ut prius introieram...- That, (who) had first entered in...

sic prius exire de vita...- Thus, the first to exit from life...

ut vos prius experti...- That you first having proven...

priusquam. Adverb. **earlier than, sooner than, before that, before.** **priusquam** may be spelt in two parts **prius...quam.** Example:

priusquam dicere incipio...- Before, I begin to speak...

neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen pervenerunt...- Nor were they the first to stand apart, having arrived at the river earlier...

priusquam aggrediar...- Before that, I will advance...

primus, prima, primum. First-Second declension Adjective. **first, the first, foremost, earliest.** Example:

primus venio...- I am the first to come...

prima lux - Dawn or Daylight

primo mense - At the beginning of the month

primis digitis...- With the fingertips...

primas dare...- Give first place to...

in primis - In the front line

primae litterae - The first literature or The first letters (correspondence)

primus Graecae civitatis in Thracian introit...- The first Greek citizen in Thrace enters...

pro + ablative. Preposition. **for, before, in defense of, in behalf of, in return for.** Example:

pro castris dimicare - To fight before the camp

castra pro moenibus locata - The camp having been placed before the city walls

pro contione - Before the meeting place

procul. Adverb. (of physical distance from something or someone) **far, far away / off..** Example:

Anglia procul ab Germania est - England is far from Germany

prope + accusative. Preposition. (close physical proximity) **near;** (in time) **almost;** (figurative) **towards.** Example:

domus mea prope lacum est - My house is near the lake

tam prope Italiam - So near Italy

bellum prope Sicilia - The war is near Sicily

propius accedamus - We approach closer

prope, comparative **propius,** superlative **proxime** (See separate entry below). Adverb. **near, almost.** Example:

In space, sense of **physical nearness, not far from, prope** + accusative. Example:

prope oppidum - Near the town

bellum tam prope a Sicilia - War so very near to Sicily

prope moenibus - Not far from the city walls

In time, sense of approximation, **prope** + accusative:

prope diem - Near the day or Almost the day

proxime. Adverb. (of time) **just before or after;** (of physical closeness + accusative) **next to, very close to.** Example:

Of time:

qui proxime est mortuus - Who is near death

Of physical closeness:

exercitum habere quam proxime hostem - The army is very close to the enemy

propter. Adverb. **near, at hand.** Example:

ibi angiportum propter est - There at hand is an alley

cum duo reges propter adsint... - With two near kings present...

propter + accusative. Preposition. **on account of, by reason of, for the sake of.** Often cited in a figurative sense. Example:

is non tam propter Balbus laborat - He doesn't work as much on account of Balbus working

sed Balbus propter bellum civile, quod eo tempore gerebatur, in hoc oppido diu manere non poterat - But Balbus on account of the civil war, which had taken place for a time, was not able to stay in this town

propter quos vivit - To whom he owes life

quem propter urbs incensa non est - Who is not for the sake of the burnt city

Cited in logic statements:

post hoc, ergo propter hoc... - After this, therefore on account of this,...

quacumque. Adverb. **by whatever way, wherever, wheresoever.** Example:

quacumque iter fecit... - by whatever route done...

quam. Adverb and Conjunction. Example: (interrogative exclamation) **how?**, **how much?**; (comparison) **as**, **than**; (with superlative) **as...as possible**; (emphatic) **very!** Example:

quam when following a comparative adjective; it functions as a coordinating conjunction with the sense of: **than**, linking two items that are compared. Both parts have the same case number gender:

hi viri sunt clariores quam illi - These men are more famous than those

Balbus dicit hos viros esse clariores quam illos - Balbus says that these men are more famous than those

quam when it precedes a superlative; indicates that the person or thing modified has the greatest possible degree of the specified quality. Example:

amicus meus Balbus erat vir quam iucundissimus - My friend Balbus was the pleasantest man possible or as pleasant as can be

A selection of phrases and constructions:

quam potuit - In what way / To what degree / How / How much / As much as / As far as he could

quam primum - As quickly as possible

quam celerrime - As quickly as possible

quam maxime - As far as possible

quam serissime - As late as possible

quam saepissime - Very often

quam rogas - How much you ask!

quam maximis potest itineribus - By as long journeys as he can

ipse, ut quam primum iter faceret - He himself with the intention of marching as soon as possible

equitibus imperat, ut quam latissime possint vagentur et quam maximum hostibus terrorem inferant - He orders the cavalry to extend themselves as far as they could, and strike as great a panic as possible into the enemy

ut in omnes partes equites quam latissimi pervagentur - That in all directions the cavalry should range as extensively as possible

Cited as a comparative: *quam, as*:

tam similis est, quam potest - So similar it is, as it can

A selection of phrases and constructions. *quam* after comparative adjectives and adverbs translated: *as: than*:

alius quam - Different than

ante quam (subjunctive or infinitive)...- Sooner than...

aliter quam voles - In a different way than you want

hic maior est, quam ille - This is bigger, than that

Ablative of Comparison. A Latin comparison can be cited in two ways:

pater eius est altior quam hospes - His father is taller than the guest

When the conjunction *quam* is cited, translated: *than*:

pater est altior quam ego - The father is taller than I

dixit patrem esse altiorem quam hospitem - He said that his father was taller than the guest

Nota bene: *hospitem* and *patrem* are in the same case number gender

pater eius est altior hospite - His father is taller than I

Nota bene: *hospite*, the ablative, without a preposition, is cited with the comparative adjective to denote comparison. The Ablative of Comparison and the construction with *quam* may be cited interchangeably with no distinction in meaning

quamdiu. Adverb. **how long.** Example:

quam bene vivas, non quamdiu - How well you live, not how long

quamquam. Conjunction. **although; and yet.** Example:

quamquam non venit ad finem...- Although he did not come at the end...

quamquam festinas, non est mora longa...- Although hastened, it is not a long delay...

quamquam quid facturi fueritis dubitem...- Although, what to be done, you will waver...

quantopere or **quanto opere.** Adverb or Adverbial Phrase. **how much, how greatly.** Example:

dici non potest, quantopere gaudeant... - To have said he is not able, how greatly may they rejoice...

quare. Adverb. **by what means?, whereby?, how?, why?** Example:

res novae, quare luxuria reprimeretur - New things, whereby luxury was being repressed

quare sic tibi eum commendo - Therefore, I commend him to you

odi et amo, quare id faciam, fortasse requiris; nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior - I hate and I love. Why I do this perhaps you ask. I do not know, but I sense that it happens and I am tormented

quare certo habetote - I match, therefore you will have

quidam masculine, **quaedam** feminine, **quiddam** neuter. Relative/interrogative pronoun. **Someone, a certain one / thing; something.** Example:

quidam vitii gloriatur - Some people boast with their vices

Nota bene: Do not confuse with the adverb: *quidem*

quin. Adverb. (interrogative) **why not, (correcting) indeed, rather.** Cited usually in a present indicative construction either questioning a person or an action. Example:

quid per agros, inquit, vagamur vicatim circumferentes bellum. quin urbes et moenia adgredimur - He said, "Why are we roaming through the fields waging war from village to village? Why don't we attack the cities and walls?"

quin tu taces - Why don't you shut up!

quin accingeris - Why not prepare yourself?

Cited emphatically to either corroborate or amplify a previous comment:

Balbus. ego, sum missus te ut requirerem atque adducerem. Rufus. Em quin ergo rape me, quid cessas - Balbus. I have been sent to find and bring you back. Rufus. Well, here I am, grab me then. What are you waiting for?

Cited to strengthen an adverb:

quin etiam... - And moreover...

quin et... - And furthermore...

quin potius... - In fact... / Rather...

quin contra... - And even on the contrary

quin immo... - Not at all / Not even...

quin. Conjunction. (interrogative) **why not, wherefore not.** Cited to exhort or remonstrate, not asking for information. Often cited in direct speech, the vocative. Example:

quin conscendimus equos - "Why not mount our horses?"

quin uno verba dic - "Why say in one word?"

quisquam, feminine **quaequam**, neuter **quodquam**. Indefinite Pronoun and Adjective. (chiefly in the negative) **any** or **anyone**, **each** (one), **every** (one). Example:

haec puella perfida erat neque quisquam ei credebat - This faithless girl was not anyone they were believing

quo. Adverb. **where?**, **whither?**, **for what purpose?**, **what for?**; (interrogative) **where**, **to which**; (place) **to whom**; (with comparative) **si** anywhere as a conjunction with subjunctive in order that; **non quo**, not that. Example:

quo exercitu facile victo gladiatores in aliam partem Italiae se receperunt – Where the army easily conquered the retreated gladiators, some in one direction, some in another.

Nota bene: Do not confuse with the relative pronoun: *quo*, *quae*, *quod*

quoad. Adverb. (of space) **as far as**; (of time) **to what time?**, **till when?**, **how long?**, **how soon?**. Example:

Of space:

quoad insequi pedes potuit - As far as a walker can follow

Of time:

Balbus quoad exspectatis vestrum - How long can Balbus wait for you?

quod. Adverb. **in respect of which**, **as to what**, **in what**, **wherein**. Example:

fui quod es, eris quod sum - I was what you are, you shall be what I am

quod. Conjunction. **as for**, **in that**, **that**; **because**. Example:

quod si...- But if...

quid est quod laetus es - Why are you merry?

quant est benignitas naturae, quod tam multa gignit - How big is the quality of kindness, that so many are begat

erat illud absurdum, quod non intellegebat - It was that discord that is not comprehended

gaudeo, quod te interpello - I rejoice, that I disrupt you

quondam. Adverb. **at a certain time**, **at one time**, **heretofore**, **formerly**. Example:

fuit quondam Romae vir potens, nomine Crassus qui semper pecuniam faciebat - There was at Rome, at a certain time, a powerful man named Crassus, who was always making money

quoque. Adverb. **also**, **too**. Cited in logic statements. Also cited in conjunction with an emphatic word: **-que**, **etiam**, **atque**. Example:

a et b litterae sunt. c quoque littera est - A and B are letters. C is also a letter

ego quoque etiam timida sum - I too, I am also fearful

alii quoque qui proxima erant vulneribus confecti sunt - Some who were near were wounded also are killed

quotiens. Adverb. **how often**, **how many times**. Example:

quotiens venissent - How many times are they coming?

heu quotiens fidem flebit - Oh! How often will he cry trust?

recta. Adverb. **straightforward**, **right on**, **directly**. Example:

ab subselliis in rosta recta...- From a low bench in the speaker's platform directly...

recte, comparative **rectius** superlative **rectissime**. Adverb. **in a straight line**, **straightly**, **undeviatingly**; (figurative) **rightly**, **correctly**, **properly**, **duly**, **suitably**, **appropriately**, **well**, **accurately**. Adverbial form of **rectus**, first-second declension participle. Example:

recte factum - The correct deed

rectissime facere - Done very straight

deos tollens recte non dubitat divinationem - Removing the gods rightly does not doubt the faith of divination

satis. Adverb. **enough, sufficiently**. **satis** is versatile, it can function as a noun when paired with a genitive, **satis pecuniae, enough (of) money** or **satis frumenti, enough (of) grain**; and as an adjective with the sense **sufficient**, and as an adverb **sufficiently**. Example:

satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit - Your generosity has enriched me enough, and more than enough

“satis valeo,” respondit Valentina, “sed tu, Antoni miles, valesne nunc?” - “Sufficiently, I’m well,” replied Valentina, “but, you, soldier Anthony, are you now well?”

saepe, comparative **saeplus**, superlative **saepissime**. Adverb. **often, frequently, very frequently**. Example:

saepe amicos bonos invito - I often invite good friends

minime saepe - Least frequently

sed. Conjunction. **but**. Example:

non vitae sed scholae discimus - We learn our lessons, not for life, but for the lecture-room

non vi, sed verbo - Not by force but by the Word (of God)

sed iam discedam - But, I will now leave

semper. Adverb. **always, forever**. Example:

semper avarus eget - The miser is ever in want

spero ut pacem semper habeant - I hope that they always have peace

semel et semper - Once and always

semper et ubique - Always and everywhere

semper fidelis (plural: **semper fideles**) - Always faithful

semper paratus - Always ready

semper praecinctus - Always ready

semper sic - Always thus

semper sitiens - Always thirsty

semper vigilans - Always watchful

sic. Adverb. **thus, so**. Cited in conjunction with a verb. Example:

sic erunt fata hominum - So go the destinies of men

sic frustra - Thus in vain

sic passim - Thus in passing

sic spectanda fides - Thus is faith to be examined

sic transit gloria mundi - Thus passes the glory of the world

sic viresco - Thus I flourish

sic vita humana - Thus is human life

sine + ablative. Preposition. **without**. Example:

sum sine regno - I am without a kingdom

sine omni periculo - Without every risk

sine fide - Without faith

non sine floribus - (literal) Not without a blossom, (figurative) Not without an ornament or embellishment

sub + ablative and **sub** + accusative. Preposition.

Ablative, sense of position or place: **under, below, beneath, underneath, behind**. Example: **sub terra habitare** - to dwell below the earth

Ablative, sense of under authority: **under, subject to, in the power / reign / authority of, governed by**. Example: **sub regno esse** - to be under the reign of... or authority of...

Ablative, sense of time: **in, within, during, at, by in the time of**. Example: **sub luce** - at dawn

Accusative: sense of movement implied by citing the accusative: **under, below, beneath**. Example: **cum se luna sub orbem solis subiecisset** - with the moon itself to be put under the sun's orbit

Accusative, sense of going to a place: **under, below, to, near to, close to, up to, towards**. Example: **sub montem succedere** - to ascend towards the mountain

Accusative, sense of time: **before, on the approach of, towards, about, just before, up to, until**. Example: **sub noctem naves solvit** - sailing the ship under darkness

subito. Adverb. **suddenly**. Example:

subito malum cecidit de arbore - Suddenly, an apple fell from the tree

Nota bene: **subito** and **desubito** are both adverbs, the former *suddenly*, the latter *all of a sudden*

super + accusative or + ablative. Preposition. (of place - accusative) **above, on the top of, upon**; (of measure – accusative) **above, beyond, over, in addition to**; (of official position - accusative) **over someone or something, in charge of**; (of concern - ablative) **concerning, regarding**. Example:

Of place:

cibus super mensam est - The food is on the table

terra autem erat inanis et vacua et tenebrae super faciem abyssi et spiritus Dei ferebatur super aquas - And the earth was void and empty, and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the spirit of God moved over the waters

Of official position:

super armamentarium...- The higher or in charge arsenal...

Nota bene: Often cited to form compound words: **super-**

super. Adverb. **above, on top, over, upwards**. Example:

eo super tigna bipedalia iniciunt...- They threw the two-foot-long log over him...

tam. Adverb. **so, so much, to such an extent, to such a degree**. Example:

Balbus tam iratus erat ut fratrem interficere vellet - Balbus was so angry that he wished to kill his brother

Nota bene. **tam** is often paired with **quam**. The following construction is cited: **tam x, quam y = so x, as y. sed omnia praeclara tam difficilia, quam rara sunt** - But all things are as rare as they are difficult. citing **tam**, often forces the follow-along clause to be subjunctive, a result clause

tamen. Adverb. **yet, however, nevertheless**. Often **tamen** is used in postpositive constructions, meaning placed after the word it modifies. **tamen** may be used in conditional statements. Example:

si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum - If none will be dust, still you drive out no one...

cum Cato et Caninius inter cessissent, tamen est perscripta...- Between, with Cato and Caninius they will proceed; however it is written out...

tamquam. Adverb. **as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, so to speak.** Example:

repente te tamquam serpens e latibulis intulisti - Suddenly, it looked like a serpent left a hiding place

tandem. Adverb. **at last, at length, in the end, finally.** Example:

tandem ad quoddam oppidum in colle positum advenerunt – At last, they arrived at a certain town positioned in the hill

tandem Antonium per multa corpora necatorum audacter transire conantem telum capite vulneravit - At length Anthony by means of many killed bodies audaciously crosses over (when) he was wounded in the head by a spear

tantum. Adverb. **so much, to such a degree, so greatly, so little.** Example:

de mihi tantumaquae quantum vini...- Give me as much of water as wine...

tantum modo...- Only...

tantum non...- All but, almost...

tantum quod...- Only just...

Nota bene: Do not confuse with *tantus*, *tanta*, *tantum*. First-second declension adjective. of such size, of such measure; so much, so great

ter. Adverb. **thrice, three times.** Cited as a prefix designating the third instance of a thing, thus following **bis**, **second** and preceding **quarter**, **fourth**. Example:

ter volui promittere opem...- Thrice I wanted to promise help...

Balbus ter iam princeps concilium electus est...- Balbus has been elected chief of the council for a third time...

tum. Adverb. **then, at that time, next.** Cited where **tum** is paired with **cum**, such as: **tum x, cum y** - then x, when y or **cum x tum y** - not only x, but also y. Example:

movet res cum multitudinem tum duces - This event not only shocked the crowd but also the commanders

tum, ut adsolet in amore et ira, iurgia, preces, exprobratio, satisfactio - Then there is the usual scene when lovers are excited with each other, quarrels, entreaties, reproaches, and then fondling reconciliation

tum...tum...- At one time...at another...

tum cum...- At the time when, whenever

cum tum...- Not only...but

tum demum - Only then

tum ipsum - Even then

tum maxime - Just then

tum vero -Then more than

tunc. Adverb. (of time) **then, at that time;** (of sequence) **then, next.** Example:

Of time:

ubi tunc eras - Then, at that time, where were you?

Corinthus erat tunc praeclara ante excidium - Corinth, at that time, was famous before (its) destruction

iam tunc ita in animum inducant - Now, at that time, then the life force brought (me) somewhere

Of sequence:

tunc Caesar apud suos, differendam est, inquit. iter, et cetera - Next Caesar was at their house, "It is being destroyed," he says. "The itinerary," and the rest of such things...

turpiter, comparative **turpius**, superlative **turpissime**. Adverb. **repulsively**; **shamefully**. Adverbial form of **turpis**, third declension, two termination adjective. Example:

ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier...- That repulsively shiny black abandoned fishwife...

turpissime es perbacchatus...- You have caroused very repulsively...

ubi. Adverb. **where, in what place, in which place**. Cited regarding place and time: **terra, terrae**. 1f. **land**; **locus, loci**. 2m. **place**; **gens, gentis**. 3f. **nation** when used with the genitive, denotes the same sense, **where on earth, in what country or where in the world**. Example:

ubi - Where?

ubinam - Where [in fact]

ubique - Everywhere, anywhere

ubiubi - Wherever

ubicumque - Wherever, everywhere

ubi patera nunc est. in cistula - Where is the bowl now? In the small chest

ubi sum - Where am I?

nescio ubi sim - I don't know where I am?

Balbus, ubi es - Balbus, where are you?

ubi carceri appropinquavit, portam apertam vidit - When he approached the jail, he saw the door open

ubi terrarum esses - Where on earth could you be?

ubi terrarum est - Where on earth is he?

quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses - What will you do, where in the world should you be?

ubi terrarum sumus - Where in the world are we?

ubi illum quaeram gentium - Where in the world should I search for him?

ubi terrarum aut maris fuisti - Where on earth or sea have you been?

non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio, si quis roget - Heavens, I know not now, where in the world I may be, if anyone asks

ubi sunt qui ante nos fuerunt - Where are those who were before us?

ubique. Adverb. **everywhere, anywhere**. Example:

qui ubique praedones fuerunt...- Robbers, who have been everywhere...

litterae, quae ubique depositae essent...- Literature that has been deposited everywhere...

umquam or **unquam**. Adverb. **ever, at any time. umquam**. Cited frequently in negative and interrogative clause; rarely in affirmations. Example:

In a negative clause. Example:

si numquam oritur...- If ever to get up...

In an affirmative clause:

sic umquam longa relevere catena...- Ever so long to lift the chair...

una. Adverb. **in the same place, at the same time, at once, together**. Example:

de Roma, Balbus Fortunaque una veniebant...- From Rome, Balbus and Fortuna are coming together...

amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur...- Love often is in the same place with a fringed toga...

Nota bene. *una cum* is a common construction

unde. Adverb. **from which place, whence.** Example:

ecce Balbus occurrit...consistimus. Unde venis? Et quo tendis? Rogat et respondet - Behold Balbus coming...We stop. "Where have you been? Where are you headed? He asks and answers

undique. Adverb. **from all sides, from every direction.** Example:

Balbus iam solus procedebat neque quemquam suorum nocte obscura videre poterat. undique erat silentium - Balbus already alone was proceeding nor being able to see anyone by the night's darkness. From all sides was silence

caelum undique et undique pontus...- The sky was all around and everywhere the sea...

usque. Adverb. (to, from) **all the way; without interruption, continuously, even.** Example:

usque ex ultima Syria navigare - All the way navigating finally from Syria

usque ad castra hostium accessit - He has approached all the way to the enemy camp

ut. Adverb. (interrogative) **how?, in what way?.** Example:

ut vales - How do you fare?

faciam ut voles - I shall do as you want

possum falli ut homo - As a human I may be wrong

ut. Conjunction. **that, so that, to, in order to, in order that.** Introduces the subject or object clause of a verb. **quo** replaces **ut** when there is a comparative in the subordinate clause of purpose. Example:

spero ut pacem habeant semper - I hope that they may always have peace

utrum or **utrum...an.** Conjunction. **whether** or **whether...or.** **utrum** introduces a direct question. **utrum pro me an pro me et pro te** - Whether for me or for me and for you? Example:

The *utrum...an* - *whether...or* construction:

nescio quid intersit, utrum nunc veniam, an ad decem annos - I know not what matter it is, whether I come now or after ten years

The *an* - *or* to introduce double direct questions, without citing *utrum* in the construction:

utrum tu pro ancilla me habes an pro filia - Do you regard me as your slave or as your daughter?

necne to introduce a negative question, *utrum...necne* - *whether...or not* construction:

tunc scis utrum Balbus praeclarissimus poeta Romanus sit necne - Do you know whether or not Balbus was the most famous Roman poet?

utinam. Adverb. (exclamatory) **oh that!, I wish that!, if only!, would to heaven!, would that!.** Example:

utinam id sit, quod spero - If only! It is, what I hope

utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint - Would that ! To you were given the mind of an immortal god

Nota bene. The following construction is cited, *utinam nec...nec* - *Would that neither...nor*

vale singular; **valete** plural. Interjection. **goodbye, farewell.** Cited as a departing salutation to someone. Example:

vale, parvula! - "Farewell, little girl!"

varie. Adverb. **variously, changeably, diversely, differently, in various ways.** Example:

varie diffusus est - In various ways diffused

decernitur non varie - It is not being variously decided

varie per omnem exercitum - Differently throughout every troop of soldiers

vel. Conjunction. **either...or.** Cited as part of a logic statement. **vel X vel Y** means **X and Y** do not automatically rule each other out. Example:

in theatro vel comediae vel tragediae aguntur - In theatre, either comedies or tragedies are played

Nota bene: Some Latin authorities may omit the first citing of **vel.** *in theatro comediae vel tragediae aguntur. In theatre, comedies or tragedies are played*

Nota bene: See box, Comparative Usage of Conjunctions aut, nec, vel, et, and -que

velut. Adverb. **even as, just as, like as, like.** Example:

velut in cantu et fidibus - Even as in song and faith

vero. Adverb. **in truth, in fact, certainly, truly, to be sure, surely, assuredly.** Example:

ego, vero vellem - I am truly pleased

immo vero - Yes of course, truly

immo vero, inquit, vivunt qui... - Yes certainly, he says, they live who...

vix. Adverb. **with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely.** Example:

vix sum compos animi - I am hardly master of life

vix audita - Hardly heard

+ + +

