APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I

LIST OF IMPORTANT CONJUNCTIONS

I. CO-ORDINATE.-These conjunctions join sentences of equal grammatical *rank* (ordo), that is, each sentence is grammatically independent of the other.

They are generally divided into **FIVE classes** : --

(1) **COPULATIVE** (link) conjunctions are those which connect both the sentences and the meaning.

et, -quĕ, ac, atque . . . *and.*
-et . . . et, -que . . . -que (poet.) . . . *bath . . . and.*
ĕtĭam, quŏque . . . *also.*

> *Divide* et *impera.*
> Divide and control.

(2) **DISJUNCTIVE** conjunctions join together the sentence but they *disjoin* or separate from each other the thoughts conveyed.

aut . . . aut, vĕl . . . vĕl (vĕ) . . . *either . . . or.*
sĭve (seu) . . . seu . . . *whether . . . or.*
nĕc (nĕque) , . . nec (neque) . . . neither . . . *nor.*

> aut *vincemus* aut *moriemur.*
> We will either conquer or die.

(3) **ADVERSATIVE** conjunctions *oppose* two statements to each other.

sĕd, vērum, vērō, cētĕrum . . . *but.*
autem, tămen . . . *however.*
ăt . . . *but, on the other hand.*

> *Ille quidem tardior* : *tu* autem *ingeniosus,*
> *sed in omni vita inconstans.*
> He is a little dull : while you are clever,
> but unstable in all your actions.

(4) INFERENTIAL.—The statement **of one sentence** *brings* **in (infert) or proves** the other.

Ergo, ĭgĭtur, ĭtăque . . . *therefore, accordingly.*
   ' *Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem :*
   Ergo *postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret.*'
                             ENNIUS.

(5) CAUSAL.

nam, namque, ĕnim, ĕtĕnim . . , for.
quāpropter, quārē, quămobrem . . . wherefore.

    Ex. : ' **quamobrem,** *Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum coniugibus ac liberis vestris* **: nam** *multi saepe honores dis immortalibus i u s t i habiti sunt, s e d profecto iustiores nunquam.*'

II, SUBORDINATE.-These conjunctions attach to a sentence or clause another clause which holds (grammatically) a lower or *subordinate* position, qualifying the principal clause just as an adverb, qualifies a verb.

Thus in ' **I** will do this, *if you* do,' the *if* clause is equivalent *to* the adverb *conditionally.*

They are generally divided into EIGHT classes :-

(1) *FINAL* introduce a clause expressing a purpose.
ŭt, quō . . . *that, in order to.*
nē, quōmĭnus . . . *that not, lest.*
qui , . . *who* (= **ut is . . .**).
             Edo **ut** *vivana.*
    Ne *ignavum de putemus, fortiter pugna.*
      Pauci mihi sunt **quos** *mittam.*

(2) CONSECUTIVE introduce a clause expressing a *consequence* or *result.*

ŭt . . . *so that, so as to.*
ŭt nōn, quin . . . so as *not to.*
qui . . . *who* (of such a *kind* as to . . .).
   Ex. : *Tam fortis adest nemo* **ut** *solus muros ascendat.*
     Tant fortis est **ut hostes non** *timeat.*
     Dignus erat **qui rex** *fieret.*

(3) TEMPORAL.

cum, quandō . . . *when.*
ŭbĭ, ŭt . . . *when, as.*
sĭmŭl, sĭmŭl atque (ac) . . . as *soon as.*
postquam *, . . after* that.

                            T 2

dum, dōnec, quŏad . . , *until,* as long *as, while.*

prius . . . quam, ante' . , . quam . . . *before that.*

    Discedere prius *noluit* quam *ducem vidisset.*

    Pompeius **ut** *equitatum suum pulsum vidit, acie excess&*

(4) CONDITIONAL.

si, **nĭsĭ** (ni), si non, quod si . . . *if,* unless, *if not, but if.*

mŏdŏ, dummŏdo, si mŏdo . . . *if only, provided that.*

dummŏdo nē (dum nē, mŏdo nē) . . . *provided only not.*

    Ne promiseris unquam nisi *fidem praestare potes.*

    Never **promise** it' you. cannot keep your word.

(5)   COMPARATIVE   AND   PROPORTIONAL.

ut, **utĭ**, sicut, **vĕlut** . . . *just as, as.*

tanquam, **quăsĭ** . . , as *if.*

quo . . . **ĕo** . . . the **more** . . . *the more.*

    Poenas dedit sicut *meritus est.*

    { *E corpore velut* e *carcere, evolat animus.*

     The soul flies forth from the prison-house of the body.

    quo *difficilius eo praeclarius.*

(6) CONCESSIVE.

etsi, **ĕtĭamsi, tămetsi** . . . *even if.*

quamquam . . . *although.*

quamvis, quamlibet . . . *however much.*

lĭcet, ut, cum . . . *though, although.*

    Cum *liber esse posset, servire maluit.*

(7) CAUSAL.

quĭă, quŏd, quŏnĭam, quandō . , . *because.*

cum . . . since.

proptĕrĕā . . . quod . . . *for this* **reason** . . . *that.*

quandōquĭdem, quippe . . . *since indeed, inasmuch* **as.**

    Quae cum *ita sint,* ab urbe discedam.

    Socrates accusatus est quod *iuventutem corrumperet.*

(8)   INTERROGATIVE (with dependent clauses).

cūr, ūtrum . . . ăn, num . . . *why, whether . . . or, if.*

quemadmŏdum, ut . . . *how.*

ŭbĭ, quandō . . . *when.*

    { Caesar **utrum** *iure caesus fuerit,* **an** *nefarie necatus, dubitari potest.*

     Whether Caesar was rightfully put to death, or foully murdered, is open to question.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF IMPORTANT PREFIXES

I. PREPOSITIONS.-In these compounds the Prepositions retain their original adverbial force.

A-, **AB-, ABS-,** = away, from (of the starting-place)

(i) = *separation.*   abire = *go away.*
abscēdere = go away.
āvŏcare = call away.

(ii) = *consumption..* absiimere = *take* away, *consume.*
ăbūti = *use* up.

AD-, AC-, A-, = to (of a person, place, or thing, as the goal of motion).

(i) = *to, at* (local).   accēdere = *approach.*
adfāri = *speak to.*

(ii) = in addition.   acquīrere = gef *in addition.*

ANTE = before (of place and time).

antecēdere = *come before.*
anteferre = *prefer.*

CIRCUM = *around.*

circumdăre = *surround.*
circumdūcere ⎫ literally, and with
circumscrībere ⎬ secondary mean-
circumvĕnire ⎭ ing, = *cheat.*

COM-, CON- (CUM), CO-, **COL-,** COR-, = together.

(i) = *collectively.*   conclāmare = *shout together.*
commiscēre = *mix together.*

(ii) = *completely* (often apparently only pleonastic).
consectari = *follow persistently.*
confirmare = *strengthen.*

DE-, = down, from.

  (i) = *down, down off, down* to.

      decĭdere = *fall down,* or **off.**

      devĕnire = *come to.*

  (ii) = of, *away, aside.*

      dēcēdere = *depart.*

      deflectere = **turn** aside.

      deterrēre = *frighten.*

  (iii) = *completely.* **depŏpŭlari** = *lay waste.*

      debellare = *bring a war to an* end.

  (iv) = *un-* (negative). **dēspērare** = *despair.*

      deesse = be wanting.

E-, EX-, EC-, EF-, = out of.

  (i) = *out, forth.* **excēdere** = go *out.*

      effundere = *pour forth.*

  (ii) = *throughout, to the end, thoroughly.*

      explēre = *fill to the brim*

      exposcere = *earnestly ask.*

IN-, **IM-**, IR-, I-, = in, on, against.

  (i) = *in, into, on.* **inclūdere** = *shut* is.

      incidere = *fall on.*

      invĭdēre = *look at* (with ill intent),

                    envy.

  (ii) = *intensive,* almost *pleonastic.*

      incĭpere = *take up, begin.*

      implēre = *fill.*

INTER = between.

  (i) = *between, among.*

      intercēdere = *come between.*

      intellĕgere = pick *among,* perceive.

  (ii) = *breaking a continuity.*

      interclūdere = *shut off, blockade.*

      interfĭcere = *destroy* (lit. *put be-*

                  tween).

OB-, OBS-, **OC-,** OF-, OP-, 0-, = against, on account of.

  (i) = *over against, before* (as an obstruction).

      offendere = *strike against.*

      oblŏqui = *speak against.*

(ii) = *towards*, with the idea of *favour* os *compliance*.

> oboedire = *hearken to.*
> obsĕqui = *follow compliantly.*

PER-, = through, along.

(i) = *through, all over.*

> perrumpere = *break; through.*
> perspĭcĕre = *look through.*

(ii) = *thoroughly, to completion.*

> perdiscere = *learn thoroughly.*
> perfungi = *go through a duty, discharge.*
> permagnus = *very large.*

PRAE = in front.

(i) = (of place) *before, in front.*

> praeficere = *put at the head of.*
> praeses (sĕdeo) = *guardian.*

(ii) = (of time) *before, too soon.*

> praediscere = *learn beforehand.*
> praevĕnire = *outstrip.*

(iii) = *before others, in comparison, greatly.*

> praecellens = *surpassing.*

PRO-, PROD-, = before, in front of, forth.

> prod-ire = *come forth.*
> provĭdēre = look onwards or ahead.

SUB-, SUF-, SUM-, SUP-, SUR-, SU-, SUS-, = beneath, under.

(i) = *under.*   subĭcere = *throw under, subject.*
> supprlmere = press *under,* suppress.

(ii) = *up.*   succingere = gird up.
> sustĭnēre = *hold up, check.*

(iii) = *to the help of, close to.*

> subvĕnire = *come up to aid of.*

(iv) = *secretly.*   subdiicere = *withdraw secretly.*

(v) = *slightly.*   subridere = *laugh somewhat, smile.*
> sublustris = *giving some light.*

SUPER = over, upon.

 (i) = over, upon (of place).
      superpōnere = *place upon or over.*

 (ii) = metaphorically.
      sŭperesse = remain, survive, abound.

TRANS-, TRA-, = across.

 (i) = across. transgrĕdi = *step across.*

 (ii) = a change *or transference.*
      trādere = hand *over, surrender.*

 (iii) = *through to the end.*
      transĭgere = complete a business.

II. SEPARABLE PARTICLES, which da not appear as Prepositions in Latin.

AMB-, AM-, AN-, = around, on both sides,

     ambire = go around, canvass.
     ampleoti = fold oneself *round,* embrace.

DIS-, DI-, DIF-, DIR-, = in twain.

 (i) = *asunder, apart.* discēdere = *part asunder,* depart.
      discernere = *separate, distinguish.*
      dimittere = send in *different* directions.

 (ii) = *un-* (negative). displĭcēre = *displease.*
      diffīdere = *distrust.*

 (iii) = exceedingly. differtus = *crammed to bursting.*

 (iv) = *individually, separately.*
      dīnŭmĕrare = *count up (singly).*

IN- (cf. ἀν-, ἀ-) = UN-, usually with adjectives.

     ignoscere = *not to know, forget, pardon.*
     innŏcens = *not guilty,* harmless.

PER- (cf. παρά) = in a sense of wrong or injury.

     perdere = *destroy.*
     perfĭdus = faithless.

RED-, RE-, = back.

  (i) = *back,* backwards.

                        rĕcumbere = lie *down.*

                        rĕflectere = bend *back.*

  (ii) = *in response, or return.*

                        reddere = give in return.

  (iii) = *against, behind.*

                        rĕpugnare = *fight against.*

                        rĕlinquere = *leave behind.*

  (iv) = again.   **rĕfĭcere** = *make again, repair.*

                        rĕpĕrire = *find* again, discover.

  (v) intensive *action.*

                        rĕvellere = *pluck by the roots.*

  (vi) = *un-* (negative). **rĕfīgere** = *unfix.*

SED-, SE-, = apart.

                        sēcernere = *sift away, separate.*

                        sēcēdere = *go aside, withdraw.*

                        sēd-ĭtio = a going apart, *secession.*

APPENDIX III

LIST OF IMPORTANT SUFFIXES

I. DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

(i.) TOR (-SOR), M. ⎫
    -TRIX, F. ⎬ Agent or doer of an action.

ac-tor = doer,	formed from	$\sqrt{\text{ag}}$ = do.
auc-tor = maker	,,	$\sqrt{\text{aug}}$ = increase.
vic-tor = *conqueror*	,,	$\sqrt{\text{vic}}$ = conquer.
petī-tor = *candidate*	,,	$\sqrt{\text{pet}}$ = *seek.*
ton-sor = *barber*	,,	$\sqrt{\text{tem}}$ = *cut.*

(ii.) Abstract Nouns and Names of Actions.

-OR, -SUS (= **-TUS**), M.
-ĒS, -IA (**-IES**), **-TIA** (-TIES), **-IŎ, -TIŎ,** ⎫
-TĀS, -TŪS, -TŪDŎ, -DŎ, -GŎ, -NIA, ⎬ F.
-US, **-IUM, -ITIUM, -NIUM, -LIUM, -CINIUM,** N. ⎭

tĭm·or	= fear	formed from	**tĭm-ere** = *to fear.*
sen-sus	= feeling	,,	sent-ire = to feel.
sĕd-ēs	= *seat*	,,	**sĕd-ēre** = *to sit.*
audāc-ia	= *boldness*	,,	*audax* = *bold.*
segnĭt-ies	= laziness	,,	segnis = lazy.
tristi-tia	= *sadness*	,,	tristis = sad.
lĕg-io	= a *collecting* ⎫ a *legion* ⎬ ,,		**lĕg-ere** = *to collect.*
sălūtā-tio	= a greeting	,,	**salutare** = *to greet.*
bŏnĭ-tas	= goodness	,,	bonus = good.
sĕnec-tūs	= age	,,	senex = *old.*
magni-tudo	= *greatness*	,,	**magnus** = *great.*
cupī-dō	= desire	,,	cupere = *to desire.*
verti-go	= a turning ⎫ *giddiness* ⎬ ,,		vertere = *to turn.*
pĕcū-nia	= *money (chattels)* ,,		**pecus** = *cattle.*
gĕn-us	= *race, birth*	,,	$\sqrt{}$ gen = *to be born.*

auspĭc-ium   = an *omen* formed from $\begin{cases} \text{auspex} = \text{a } sooth\text{-} \\ \text{avis + spicio } sayer. \end{cases}$

gaud-ium   = joy   ,,   **gaudēre**= *torejoice.*
lătro-cinium = *robbery*   ,,   latro = *robber.*
auxĭ-lium   = help   ,,   **augēre** = *to* in-
                                                           crease.

(iii.) Nouns denoting acts, or means and results of acts.

-MŌNIA, F.; **-MEN, -MENTUM, -MŌNIUM,** N.

quĕri-monia = *complaint,* formed from **quĕri** = *to com-*
                                                           plain.

ag-men=*line* of *march* } formed from agere $\sqrt{}$ **ag**= *to* lead,
          band

mŏnŭ-mentum = a *memorial,* formed from mondre = *to*
                                                           remind.

nō-men = a *name* formed from $\sqrt{\text{gno}}$ = *to know.*

(iv.) Nouns denoting means or instrument.

-BŬLUM, -CŬLUM, -BRUM, -CRUM, -TRUM, N.

stā-bulum = *stall* formed from stare = *to* stand.
vĕhĭ-cŭlum = *wagon*   ,,   vehere = to carry.
sĕpul-crum = *tomb*   ,,   sepelire = *to bury.*
ărā-trum = *plough* ,,   **arāre** = *to plough.*

II. DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

(i.) Adjectives expressing diminution, and used as Diminutive
     Nouns.

-ŬLUS, -ŎLUS, -CŬLUS, -ELLUS, -ILLUS.

riv-ulus   = a *streamlet* formed from rivus = a *brook.*
fili-olus   = a *little son*   ,,   filius = a *son.*
mūnus-culum= a *little gift*   ,,   **munus** = a *gift.*
cōdic-illi   = *writing tablets* ,,   codex = *a block*
                                                           of wood.
lĭb-ellus   = a *little book*   ,,   **lĭber** = a *book.*

(ii.) **Patronymics,** indicating descent or relationship.

-ADES, -ĬDES, -ĪDES, -EUS, M.
-AS, -IS, **-EIS,** F.

Atlanti-adēs = Mercury   } formed from Atlas.
Atlant-idĕs = the *Pleiads* }
Tȳd-īdēs   = *Diomedes*   ,,   **Tydeus.**
Cissē-is   = *Hecuba*   ,,   Cisseus.

(iii.) Adjectives **meaning** full of, prone to.

-ŌSUS, -LENS, **-LENTUS.**

form&us = *beautiful* formed from forma = *beauty.*
pesti-lens = *pestilent*   ,,   **pestis** = *plague.*
vĭŏ-lentus = *violent*   ,,   vis   = *force.*

(ix.)   Adjectives meaning provided with.

-TUS, -ĀTUS, -ĪTUS, -ŪTUS.

fūnes-tus = *deadly* **formed from** funus (funer-) = *death.*
barb-ātus = *bearded*   ,,   **barba**   = a *beard.*
turr-ītus = *turreted*   ,,   turris   = a *tower.*
corn-iitus = *horned*   ,,   **cornu**   = a *horn.*

 (v.) Adjectives meaning made of or belonging to, or pertain-
     ing to.

-EUS, -ĬUS, -ĀNEUS, -TĬCUS,
-ĀLIS, -ĀRIS, -ĪLIS, -ŪLIS,
-ANUS, **-ĒNUS, -ĪNUS, -ENSIS,**
-TER (-TRIS), -ESTER (**-ESTRIS**), **-TĬMUS,**
-ERNUS, **-URNUS, -TURNUS** (**-TERNUS**).

aur-eus   = *golden* formed **from** aurum   = *gold.*
patr-ins   = p a t e r n a l ,,   pater   = a *father.*
subterr-aneus = *subterranean* ,, sub terra = *underground.*
domes-ticus = *domestic* ,,   domus   = a *house.*
nātūr-ālis   =   *natural*   ,,   natura = *nature.*
pŏpŭl-aris   = *fellow-*
                  countryman ,,   populus = **a people.**
vĕtĕr-ānus   =   *veteran*   ,,   **vetus** (veter-) = *old.*
sĕr-ēnus   = *calm, of even-*
             ing stillness ,,   serus   = *late.*
dīv-īnus   = *divine*   ,,   divus   = god.
fŏr-ensis   = of *the* **forum** ,,   forum = **a** *market-place.*
lact-eus   =   *milky*   ,,   lac (**lacti-**) = *milk.*
subl-icius = *resting on piles* ,,   sublica = a *pile.*
pălus-ter   =   *marshy* ,,   **palūs**   = a marsh.
silv-ester   = *woody*   ,,   silva   = a wood.
fīnĭ-timus   = *neighbouring* ,,   finis = **a** *boundary.*
v e r - n u s   = *vernal*   .,   **vēr**   = spring.
dĭ-urnus   =   *daily*   ,,   dies   = **day.**
diŭ-turnus = *las ting*   ,,   diii   = **long (time).**

(vi,) Adjectives expressing the action of the Verb as a quality
   or tendency.

-AX, -ĬDUS, -ŬLUS, -VUS (-ŪUS, -ĪVUS, -TĪVUS).

pugn-ax = *pugnacious* formed from pugnare = to *fight.*
cŭp-idus = *eager*   ,,   oupere   = *to desire..*
bib-ulus = *thirsty* (of
                    sand   etc.) ,,   bibere   = *to drink.*
nŏc-uus = *hurtful*   ,,   nocēre   = lo *hurt.*
cap-tivus = *captive*   ,,   capere   = *to take..*

(vii.) Adjectives expressing passive qualities but occasionally
   active.

-ILIS, -BĬLIS, -ĬUS, -TĬLIS.

frăg-ilis = frail formed from frangere√frag = to break;
nō-bilis = *well* known ,,   noscere √ gno   = *to know..*
exĭm-ius = *choice,* rare ,,   eximere   = *take out.*
tex-tilis = woven   ,,   texere   = *to* weave.

(viii.) Adjectives originally gerundives.

-NDUS, -BUNDUS, -CUNDUS.

sĕcu-ndus = second (the *following*) ⎱ formed from sequi =
                favourable   ⎰ *to follow.*
mŏrĭ-bundus = *dying* formed from mori = *to* dia.
fā-cundus   = *eloquent*   fa-ri = to speak.

III. NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

-ĀRIUS, denotes person employed about anything.
argent-ārius = *silversmith, banker* formed from argentum.
   = silver.
-ĀRIUM, denotes place of a thing.
aer-arium = *treasury* formed from aes = copper.
-ĪLE denotes stall of an animal.
bŏv-īle = *cattle-stall* formed from bōs (bŏv-) = ox.
ŏv-īle = *sheep-fold*   ,,   ovis = *sheep.*
-ĒTUM denotes place where a tree or plant grows,
querc-ētum = *oak-grove* formed from quercus = *an* oak..

IV. DERIVATION OF VERBS.

(i.) From Nouns and Adjectives,
stĭmŭlo, -āre = *to goad,*
                    incite formed from stimulus = a goad..
nŏvo, -āre = to renew   ,,   novus   = *new.*

vĭgĭlo, -āre = to *watch* formed from vigil = *awake.*
albeo, -ēre = *to be white* ,,   **albus** = *white.*
mĕtuo, -ere = *to* fear ,,   **metus** = fear.
ăcuo, -ere = *t o sharpen* ,,   **acus** = needle.
mōlior, -īri = to *toil* ,,   moles = *mass.*
custōdio, -ire = *to guard* ,, **custos** (**custod-**)=*guardian.*

(ii.) Verbs from other Verbs.

-SCO denotes the beginning of an action. (Third Con-
jugation.)
lăbā-sco = *begin to totter* formed from labo = *totter.*
mītē-sco = *grow mild* ,,   mitis = *mild.*
-TO, -ĬTO, (rarely -SŌ), -ESSO, denote forcible or
repeated action.
iac-to, -āre = *hurl*   formed from iacio = *throw.*
quas-so, āre = *shatter* ,,   quatio = *shake.*
făc-esso, -ĕre = do (with energy) ,, **facio** = *do.*
-TŬRIO (-SŬRIO) denotes longing or wishing.
par-turio, -ire = $\begin{cases} \textit{to bring forth} \text{ formed from } \textbf{pario} = bring \\ \textit{produce} \hspace{3.5cm} \textit{forth.} \end{cases}$
ē-surio (= *ed-turio*) = *to be hungry* ,,   edo = *to eat.*

APPENDIX IV

GROUPS OF RELATED (COGNATE) WORDS

√ $\overline{AC}$ = sharp.

		English derivative.
Hc-er	= sharp.	eager (F. aigre).
ăc-erbus	= harsh, cruel.	acerbity (= harsh-ness).
Pc-ervus	= a heap.	
Sic-ies	= edge, keen look. } *army in battle array.* }	Fr. acier (= steel).
ăc-idus	= *sour.*	acid.
ăc-uo	= *to sharpen.*	
ăc-utus	= *sharpened, sharp.*	acute (Fr. aigu).
ăc-umen	= *a point, acuteness.*	acumen.
ăc-us	= a needle.	Fr. aiguille.

√ $\overline{AUG}$ = be active, strong.

aug-eo	= increase.	
aug-mentum	= *an increase.*	augment.
auc-tio	= a sale *by increase* of } *bids, an auction.* }	auction.
auc-tor	= *a maker, producer.*	author.
auc-toritas	= a *producing,* authority.	authority.
aug-ustus	= majestic, *august.*	august.
aux-ilium	= *aid, help.*	auxiliary.

√ $\overline{CAP}$ = take hold of, seize.

căp-io	= *take hold of.*	captive.
căp-ax	= capacious.	capacious.
căp-ulus	= handle, *hilt of* a sword.	
{ ac-cĭp-io	= *take to, receive.*	accept.
{ (ad + capio)		
{ ex-cĭp-io	= *take up.*	exception,
{ (*ex* + capio)		
{ man-tip-ium	= *property, a slave.*	emancipate.
{ ($\overline{man}us$ + capio)		

{ **muni-cĭp-ium**   = *a free town.*   municipal.
{ (*munia* + capio)

{ **prin-ceps**   = *first, chief.*   { principal.
{ (*primus* + capio)   { prince.

    √ GEN-, **GNA-**   = beget, become, produce.

{ gi-gn-0   = *to beget.*   indigenous.
{ (= *gi-gĕn-o*)

  gĕn-i-tor   = *a father.*   (pro)genitor.
  gen-s   = clan, *house,* race.   gentile.
  in-gens   = *vast.*
  gĕn-us   = *birth, race.*   genus (Fr. genre).
  in-gĕn-ium   = *innate quality, cha-*
                             racter.
  in-gĕn-uus   = *native, free-born, frank.* ingenuous.
  in-gĕn-iosus   = *of good   natural* } ingenious.
                             abilities.   }
  pro-gĕn-ies   = *descent, descendants.* progenitor,
  gĕn-er   = *son-in-law.*
  gĕn-ius   = *the inmate   superior* }
                             nature,   tutelary } genius.
                             (protecting)   deity. }
  indi-gĕn-a   = *nature.*   indigenous.
  gĕn-erōsus   = *of noble birth, noble-* } generous.
                             minded.   }
  gĕn-ĕro   = *to beget, produce.*   generate.
  gĕn-ĕtivus   = *of or belonging   to* } genitive.
                             birth, genitive.   }
{ na-scar   = *to be born.*   native.
{ = *gna-scor*
  nā-tūra   = *nature.*   nature.
  nā-tio   = *birth,* a race.   nation.

APPENDIX V

HOW TO THINK IN LATIN

Flaminius atones for his rashness.

1   Tres ferme horas pugnstum est et ubique atrociter ;
circa consulem tamen acrior infestiorque pugna est.
Eum et robora virorum sequebantur, et ipse, quacunque
in parte premi ac laborare senserat suos, impigre ferebat
5 opem; insignemque armis et hostes summa vi petebant
et tuebantur cives, donec Insuber eques (Ducario nomen
erat) facie quoque noscitans consulem, ' En ' inquit ' hic
est ' popularibus suis, ' qui legiones nostras cecidit agrosque
et urbem est depopulatus.   Iam ego hanc victimam mani-
10 bus peremptorum foede civium dabo.   Subditisque calcari-
bus equo per confertissimam hostium turbam impetum
facit, obtruncatoque prius armigero, qui se infesto venienti
obviam obiecerat, consulem lancea transfixit ; spoliare
cupientem triarii obiectis scutis arcuere.   LIVY, xxii. 6.

The heading and the author will at once suggest the stirring:
incident in the Battle of Lake Trasimene, when Flaminius,
atoned for his rashness by his gallant example and death.

You have seen how Analysis helps you to arrive at the main
thought of the sentence, and you are familiar with the principles
that govern the order of words in Latin, and the important
part played by the emphatic position of words.   So you may
now try to **think in Latin** ; that is, to take the thought in
the Latin order, without reference to analysis or the English
order.   You will do wall to follow closely this advice of
experienced teachers :—' Read every word as if it were the
last on the page, and you had to turn over without being able

* Cf. p. 126.

to turn back.   If, however, you are obliged to turn back, begin
again at the beginning of the sentence and proceed as before.
Let each word of the Latin suggest some conception gradually
adding to and completing the meaning of the writer.   If the
form of the word gives several possibilities, hold them all in
your mind, so far as may be, till something occurs in the
progress of the sentence to settle the doubt.'

1. Tres ferme horas = for *nearly* three *hours.*   This construc-
tion (Ace. of extent of time) will be familiar to you.   Notice the
emphatic position of the phrase.

pugnatum est = *the battle* was *fought.*   This use of the so-
called impersonal passive is very frequent, and is generally
best translated by taking the root-idea of the verb as a subject.

et ubique atrociter = *and* everywhere *fiercely.*

2. circa **consulem tamen** = *around* the *consul* however.

acrior infestiorque pugna est = *the battle is* more *keen and*
more *vehement.*   This presents no difficulty ; acrior and infestior
must qualify pugna, which follows immediately.

3. eum = *him,* plainly *consulem* (i.e. Flaminius), for no one
else has been mentioned.   Notice the emphatic position of eum.
   et robora virorum sequebantur = *both the strongest of his
troops   followed.*   You may know that robur (lit. *hard wood)*
is often used of *the toughest troops, the flower of an* army.

et ipse = and *himself,* i.e. the consul (Flaminius).

3-4. quacunque in parte = *in whatever part.*

4. premi ac **laborare senserat** suos = *he had seen his men
hard* pressed and in *distress.*   No other meaning is possible, nor
does the order present any difficulty, but notice the emphatic
position of **suos.**

4-5. impigre ferebat opem = actively *he bore help.*

5. insignemque **armis** = *and distinguished by his arms,*
clearly referring to **consulem** (1. 2).   Cf. eum (1. 3).

et hostes summa vi petebant = *both the enemy with all their
might attacked.* et might, of course, = also (cf. et, I. 2), but
the second et which immediately follows determines the meaning
both.

6. et tuebantur **cives** = and his *fellow-citizens* (Romans)
defended (him).

donec Insuber eques = *until* an *Insubrian trooper.* **donec** may mean *while,* but the context shows that *until* or at *last* is the right meaning here.

6-7. Ducario **nomen** erat = (his) *name* was *Ducarius, i.e. ei nomen erat Ducario,* where Duoario is possess. dat.. in appos. to *ei* understood. It is, however, possible that the trooper's 'name was Ducario, but cf. page 126, 1.2.

7. facie quoque noscitans **consulem** = *by his face also* (i.e. as well as by his armour) *recognising the consul.*

7-8. ' En ' **inquit** ' **hic** est ' pdpularibus suis = See, said he, *to his fellow-countrymen* (comrades), *this* is *the man.*

8. qui legiones nostras cecidit = *who slaughtered our legions.* There *is* a slight difficulty here, but a moment's thought will remove it. It must be cecidit, perf. of *caedo,* and not *cecidit,* perf. of *cado,* which is intransitive.

8-9. agrosque et urbem est **depopulatus** = *and laid waste our fields and our city.*

9-10. **Iam** ego **hanc victimam mānibus** peremptorum foede aivium **dabo** = *now I will give this victim to the shades of our countrymen foully slain.* **Mānibus** cannot = *hands (mănibus),* for peremptorum civium, which immediately follows, fixes the right meaning.

10-11. subditisque calcaribus equo = *and putting spurs to his horse.* You will not attempt to translate this Abl. Absol. literally.

11-12. per oonfertissimam hostium turbam impetum **facit** = *through the closely packed crowd of the enemy he makes his charge.*

12. obtruncatoque prius armigero = *and first cut down the armour-bearer* (i.e. of Flaminius).

12-13. qui se **infesto** venienti obviam obiecerat = *who had thrown himself in the way of him advancing at the charge.*

infesto venienti is clearly dative with obviam.

13. eonsulem **lancea** transfixit = *ran the Consul through with his lance.*

13-14. spoliare cupientem = (him, i.e. Ducarius) *wishing to* spoil (the consul).

14. triarii obiectis scutis arcuere = *the triarii* (veterans) *thrusting their shields in the way kept* off.

This passage is quite simple, but it will serve to show you how ·you may with practice learn to take the thought in the Latin order, and to grasp the writer's meaning. All that now remains for you to do is to write out a translation in good English, using short coordinate sentences, each complete in itself, in place of the more involved structure of the original. The following version by the late Professor Jebb will serve as a model :—

They fought for about three hours, and everywhere with desperation. Around the consul, however, the fight was peculiarly keen and vehement. He had the toughest troops with him; and he himself, whenever he saw that his men were hard pressed, was indefatigable in coming to the rescue. Distinguished by his equipment, he was a target for the enemy and a rallying-point for the Romans. At last a Lombard trooper, named Ducario, recognising the person as well as the guise of the consul, cried out to his people, (Here is the man who cut our legions to pieces and sacked our city-now I will give this victim to the shades of our murdered countrymen.' Putting spurs to his horse, he dashed through the thick of the foe. First he cut down the armour-bearer, who had thrown himself in the way of the onset. Then he drove his lance through the consul. He was trying to despoil the corpse, when some veterans screened it with their shields.