

Ecclesiastical Latin

Reference Grammar and Reading Lexicon

A retrieval companion for the common trunk and advanced poetry branch

Definitions, paradigms, syntax summaries, register and genre guidance, cumulative vocabulary, and a repeatable parsing checklist. Form a hypothesis before consulting the reference.

Corpus Ordinary project Latin; classical, biblical, patristic, ecclesiastical, and poetic sources; 1962 *Missale Romanum* as the principal destination

Method Print, annotate, parse, copy, transform, translate, and compose by hand

Pacing Consult after an unaided hypothesis while working through the trunk or poetry branch

Document Reference companion

Triptych: AI Driven Studies in Catholic Faith, Worship, and Law

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Part I

Reference Grammar and Reading Lexicon

CHAPTER 1

How to use this reference

This volume is a retrieval aid, not a substitute for deciding what a form does in its sentence. When stuck, use this order:

1. mark every finite verb and conjunction;
2. divide the sentence into clauses;
3. identify each word's possible dictionary form and morphology;
4. use agreement, government, and clause structure to eliminate impossible analyses;
5. consult the relevant table below; and
6. after writing a lemma hypothesis, consult this volume's Controlled Reading Lexicon for packet work.

Lewis-Short and other broad dictionaries belong to later extension research: use them for a wider semantic range, source-specific idiom, or vocabulary beyond the supplied course corpus, never as an unstated dependency of a packet.

The *Missale Romanum* (1962) normally prints neither macrons nor pedagogical aids and uses consonantal *i* rather than *j*. This reference follows that practice and omits macrons except when vowel quantity itself resolves a form or appears in a cited dictionary convention. The ligatures *æ* and *œ* may be alphabetized or typed as *ae* and *oe*.

CHAPTER 2

Core grammatical vocabulary

These are working definitions for the whole course. Return here whenever a lesson uses a familiar English word—such as “case,” “object,” or “perfect”—in a technical sense. A useful definition states the decisive features of a concept; an example alone does not define it.

2.1 Words, forms, and analysis

Definition — lexeme. A single vocabulary item considered across all of its inflected forms and senses. *amo*, *amas*, and *amavit* are forms of one lexeme, conventionally cited as *amo*.

Definition — lemma (or headword). The conventional citation form under which a lexeme is listed in a dictionary. A Latin noun lemma is normally nominative singular; a verb lemma is normally first-person singular present indicative. The lemma identifies the lexeme but is not necessarily the form printed in a sentence.

Definition — word form. The actual shape of a word in a text, including its inflectional information. The form *gratiarum* belongs to the lemma *gratia* and encodes genitive plural.

Do not confuse a lemma with a word form. The lemma is the lookup label; the word form is the evidence that must be analyzed in its sentence. Do not search for *gratiarum* as though it were a separate vocabulary item.

Definition — inflection. A change of form that expresses grammatical features such as case, number, person, tense, voice, or mood without creating a new lexeme. *laudat* and *laudantur* are inflections of the same verb.

Definition — stem and ending. The **stem** is the base to which inflectional material is added; an **ending** is the inflectional material that signals one or more grammatical features. Sound changes can blur the boundary, so a surface form is not always divisible by simply cutting off its last letters.

Definition — paradigm. An ordered display of the inflected forms of a model word. A paradigm is a retrieval map: it shows which feature bundle selects which form.

Definition — morphology. The grammatical structure of word forms: how stems, endings, and other changes express features. To give the morphology of *laudantur* is to identify it as third-person plural, present, passive, indicative.

Definition — syntax. The relations by which words and clauses function together in a sentence—for example, subject and predicate, agreement, government, modification, subordination, and coordination.

Definition — meaning (or sense). What a form, phrase, or sentence communicates in its context. Morphology and syntax constrain meaning, but a dictionary gloss does not by itself decide the contextual sense.

Do not confuse morphology with syntax. Morphology asks what grammatical information a form carries; syntax asks what that form is doing in relation to other forms. The same morphology can serve different syntactic functions.

2.2 Parts and structures of a sentence

Definition — part of speech. A class of words defined by shared grammatical behavior. The principal classes used here are noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and particle. Part of speech is what kind of word something is; syntactic function is the job it performs in this sentence.

Part of speech	Working definition	Diagnostic
Noun	An inflected word that names or designates an entity, substance, quality, or concept	Has case, number, and lexical gender; may head a noun phrase.

Part of speech	Working definition	Diagnostic
Pronoun	A word whose reference is supplied by speaker, context, or an antecedent	Declines for its syntactic role; reference must be traced.
Adjective	An inflected modifier or predicate that attributes a quality, class, quantity, or identification to a noun or pronoun	Agrees in gender, number, and case with the word it modifies or predicates.
Verb	A word that predicates an action, process, occurrence, or state	A finite form can organize a clause and is marked for person and number.
Adverb	An indeclinable modifier of a verb, adjective, another adverb, or a whole assertion	Expresses such relations as manner, degree, time, or place without case agreement.
Preposition	An indeclinable word that heads a phrase and governs a stated case	Read the preposition and its case-governed complement together.
Conjunction	An indeclinable word that links coordinate units or introduces a subordinate clause	Determine what units it joins and whether one depends on another.
Particle	An indeclinable form whose force chiefly organizes, qualifies, or responds to discourse	Its function may be pragmatic rather than a concrete English gloss.

Definition — head, modifier, complement, and adjunct. The **head** is the central word that determines the kind of phrase. A **modifier** describes or restricts a head. A **complement** completes a relation selected or expected by its head; an **adjunct** adds optional circumstance. In *miserere nobis*, the verb is the predicate head and *nobis* completes its customary construction.

Definition — phrase. A word or group of words organized around a head but not, as a unit, making a predication with its own subject. *in saecula saeculorum* is a prepositional phrase.

Definition — clause. A grammatical unit containing a predicate, its dependents, and an expressed or understood subject. Its predicate is normally a finite verb, but a non-finite form with its own subject and argument structure may be analyzed as a subordinate non-finite clause. A clause may stand as the main assertion or depend on another clause.

Definition — sentence. A complete independent unit of discourse that may contain one clause or several. Liturgical punctuation helps reading but does not replace the search for predicates and clause relations.

Do not confuse a phrase with a clause. A phrase is organized around a head without its own subject–predicate relation. A clause makes a predication with an expressed or understood subject; that predication is usually finite but can be non-finite.

Definition — subject and predicate. The **subject** is the element about which a clause predicates, ordinarily a nominal word, phrase, or substantive clause, and it ordinarily controls the finite verb's person and number. The **predicate** is what the clause asserts of that subject, centered on its verb. Latin may leave a pronominal subject unexpressed because the verb ending identifies it.

Definition — object. A nominal complement selected by a verb. A **direct object** completes a transitive verb and normally bears the accusative without a preposition; an **indirect object** commonly bears the dative and marks the recipient, beneficiary, or person affected. Not every accusative is an object, and not every dative is an indirect object.

Definition — copula and predicate complement. A **copula**, especially a form of *sum*, links the subject to a **predicate noun** or **predicate adjective** that identifies or describes it. A predicate noun is normally nominative because it refers to the subject, not accusative as a direct object.

2.3 Inflectional features and relations

Definition — declension. A pattern by which nouns, adjectives, and pronouns form their cases and numbers. A noun's declension describes its inflectional pattern; it does not state the noun's function in a particular sentence.

Definition — conjugation. A pattern by which verbs build forms from their stems and express person, number, tense, voice, and mood. Principal parts reveal stems that the conjugation label alone cannot predict.

Do not confuse declension with case. Declension is the family of forms a nominal word uses; case is a grammatical feature of one form in context. "Third declension" does not mean "third case."

Definition — case. An inflectional feature of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and participles that helps mark syntactic relations such as subject, possession, recipient, object, means, or address. An ending may represent more than one case, so syntax must decide among the possibilities.

Definition — number. The grammatical contrast between singular and plural. Number belongs both to nominal forms and to finite verbs; agreement links the two where a subject controls its verb.

Definition — grammatical gender. The lexical classification of a noun as masculine, feminine, or neuter, which controls agreeing forms. Gender is not a visual ending and is not identical with natural sex.

Definition — person. The verbal and pronominal category distinguishing speaker (first person), addressee (second), and anyone or anything else (third). Person and number together identify a finite verb's grammatical subject when no separate pronoun is printed.

Definition — agreement. The matching of grammatical features between related words. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case; a finite verb ordinarily agrees with its subject in person and number. Agreement does not require identical-looking endings.

Definition — government. The requirement by which a head word or construction selects the case or form of its complement. *cum* governs the ablative; *ad* governs the accusative.

Do not confuse agreement with government. In agreement, one word copies relevant features from another; in government, a head requires its dependent to take a particular form. The ablative in *cum gratia* is governed, not agreed.

Definition — antecedent and referent. An **antecedent** is the expression to which a pronoun is grammatically or textually linked. A **referent** is the person, thing, or idea to which an expression points in context. A pronoun may have a referent without a separately printed antecedent.

2.4 Verbal categories

Definition — principal parts. The conventional set of forms from which a verb's required stems can be recovered. They are learned together because a conjugation label predicts the present system more reliably than it predicts the perfect or participial stems.

Definition — finite verb. A verb form marked for person and number and for mood, tense, and voice, capable of serving as the predicate center of a clause. *laudamus* and *laudent* are finite.

Definition — non-finite verb form. A verbal form not marked for a personal subject in the same way as a finite verb. Infinitives, participles, gerunds, gerundives, and supines retain verbal properties but depend on another word or construction.

Definition — tense and relative time. **Tense** is a grammatical form that combines temporal and aspectual information. **Relative time** locates an infinitive or participle as simultaneous with, prior to, or subsequent to the time of its governing verb, rather than automatically relative to the present moment.

Definition — aspect. The speaker's grammatical viewpoint on an event, such as ongoing or incomplete versus viewed as a whole or completed. Latin tense names do not always map one-for-one onto English clock time.

Do not confuse tense with time. Tense is a form in the grammatical system; time is the temporal relation understood in context. A Latin perfect form can have more than one natural English tense rendering.

Definition — voice. The grammatical relation between a verb's subject and the event. Active voice normally presents the subject as actor or experiencer; passive voice normally presents it as the affected participant. Deponent verbs use passive morphology but do not thereby have passive meaning.

Definition — mood. The grammatical category by which a finite verb presents an assertion, possibility, wish, command, purpose, consequence, or another speaker-framed relation. The indicative, subjunctive, and imperative are the principal finite moods used in this course.

Do not confuse mood with clause type. Mood is a form of the verb; clause type is the syntactic relation of the whole clause. A subjunctive form does not identify its own use until its governing context and signals are examined.

2.5 Reading and composition terms

Definition — parse. To identify a form's lemma and morphology and to state its syntactic function with evidence from the sentence. Naming an ending without explaining the function is incomplete parsing.

Definition — structural translation. A deliberately close English rendering that exposes Latin clause relations, reference, and relative time even when the result is inelegant. It is a diagnostic stage, not the final goal.

Definition — direct reading. Understanding a Latin text through its Latin forms, syntax, vocabulary, and context without using a memorized or facing English translation as the medium of comprehension. Dictionary consultation for a genuinely unknown lexeme is compatible with direct reading.

Definition — controlled, guided, and free composition. **Controlled composition** changes specified features within a supplied model; **guided composition** supplies part of the structure, vocabulary, or content; **free composition** requires the writer to choose and defend the structure and wording. The stages differ in support, not in the requirement for accurate Latin.

Definition — idiom. A conventional wording or construction whose normal force cannot be recovered safely by substituting the first English gloss for each word. An idiom must be learned with its construction and context.

Definition — genre and register. A **genre** is a recurring kind of text with characteristic purposes and structures, such as Collect, Gospel, or rubric. A **register** is a variety of language associated with a setting or use, such as biblical, liturgical, or juridical Latin.

Definition — ellipsis. The omission of an element recoverable from grammar or context. Supply an omitted word only when the construction requires or strongly licenses it, and mark the supplement as supplied.

Definition — hyperbaton. A marked separation or rearrangement of syntactically connected words. Agreement and government, not adjacency, reveal the connection.

Definition — allusion. A wording that activates another text or context without fully quoting or naming it. Identifying an allusion requires verbal evidence and an explanation of what the recalled context contributes.

Definition — calque. A phrase or construction produced by closely copying the structure of another language. Biblical and ecclesiastical Latin may contain established calques; an English-shaped novelty is not justified merely because its individual Latin words are correct.

2.6 Quick contrast index

When two labels compete, ask the deciding question rather than choosing by English resemblance.

Do not confuse	Distinction	Deciding question
Lemma / word form	dictionary identity / shape in this text	What do I look up, and what features does the printed form encode?
Part of speech / function	kind of word / job in this sentence	What is it by grammatical behavior, and what does it do here?
Declension / case	inflectional family / feature in context	Which paradigm supplies the forms, and which relation selects this form?
Gender / natural sex	grammatical class / real-world characteristic	What agreement does the noun require?
Agreement / government	matched features / selected complement form	Is a word copying features or requiring a case?
Phrase / clause	headed unit / subject–predicate unit	Does this unit make a predication with its own expressed or understood subject?
Subject / actor	syntactic controller / semantic participant	What agrees with the finite verb, and who performs the action?
Accusative / direct object	morphological case / one possible function	Is the accusative selected as object, infinitive subject, extent, motion, or another use?
Tense / time	grammatical form / contextual temporal relation	What is the Latin form, and when is the event understood relative to its reference point?
Voice / meaning	grammatical alignment / contextual sense	Is the form active or passive, and is the lexeme deponent?
Mood / use	verbal form / construction in context	What mood is marked, and what licenses its force in this clause?
Structural translation / direct reading	diagnostic rendering / Latin-led comprehension	Am I exposing the syntax or understanding without an English intermediary?
Genre / register	kind of text / variety of language	What task does the text perform, and what linguistic conventions does its setting favor?

CHAPTER 3

Dictionary forms and notation

Definition — dictionary entry. The lemma together with enough additional forms, grammatical labels, and senses to identify the lexeme and build or recognize its inflections. Read the whole entry: the first English gloss is not a definition of every contextual use.

Class	Entry pattern	What it supplies
Noun	<i>gratia, -æ f.</i>	nominative singular, genitive singular, gender; the genitive reveals declension and stem.
Adjective, 1/2	<i>sanctus, -a, -um</i>	nominatives for masculine, feminine, and neuter.
Adjective, 3	<i>fidelis, -e; felix, -icis</i>	nominative forms and/or genitive singular revealing the stem.
Verb	<i>amo, amare, amavi, amatum</i>	first-person present, present infinitive, first-person perfect, and supine/perfect-passive stem.
Deponent	<i>sequor, sequi, secutus sum</i>	passive-looking principal parts with active or middle meaning.
Preposition	<i>ad + acc.; cum + abl.</i>	case governed.
Indeclinable	<i>et conj.; non adv.</i>	part of speech; the form does not inflect.

Common abbreviations: *nom.* nominative, *gen.* genitive, *dat.* dative, *acc.* accusative, *abl.* ablative, *voc.* vocative; *sg./pl.*; *m./f./n.*; *pres.*, *imperf.*, *fut.*, *perf.*, *plup.*, *fut. perf.*; *ind.*, *subj.*, *impv.*, *inf.*, *ptcp.*; *act./pass.*

CHAPTER 4

Nouns

Definition — noun. A case-inflected word that can head a noun phrase and designate a person, thing, substance, quality, action, or concept. A Latin noun's dictionary information includes gender and the genitive needed to find its stem and declension.

4.1 Case questions

Definition — case use. The particular syntactic or semantic relation expressed by a case form in its sentence, such as subject for a nominative, possessor for a genitive, or means for an ablative. The name of the case does not by itself identify the use.

Do not confuse a case ending with a case use. An ending supplies one or more possible morphological analyses; the sentence selects the function. For example, *-æ* may represent several cases, and even an unambiguous ablative can express several different relations.

Case	Core work	First diagnostic question
Nominative	subject; predicate nominative	What is being predicated about, what controls agreement, or what is identified?
Genitive	possessor; whole; description; object with certain words	Of whom or of what? What noun governs it?
Dative	indirect object; reference; possession; agent with gerundive	To or for whom? Whose interest is involved?
Accusative	direct object; motion toward; extent; subject of infinitive	What receives the action? Is an infinitive controlling it?
Ablative	separation, source, means, manner, cause, comparison, location, time, agent	Which ablative relation best explains the context?
Vocative	direct address	Who is being addressed?

4.2 First declension: *gratia, gratiæ f.*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	gratia	gratiæ
Genitive	gratiæ	gratiarum
Dative	gratiæ	gratiis
Accusative	gratiam	gratias
Ablative	gratia	gratiis
Vocative	gratia	gratiæ

Mostly feminine. Frequent masculine occupational nouns include *propheta*, *-æ* and *evangelista*, *-æ*. *Pœnitentiarius*, *-i* is instead second declension.

4.3 Second declension

	dominus		puer		verbum	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nom.	dominus	domini	puer	pueri	verbum	verba
Gen.	domini	dominorum	pueri	puerorum	verbi	verborum
Dat.	domino	dominis	puero	pueris	verbo	verbis
Acc.	dominum	dominos	puerum	pueros	verbum	verba
Abl.	domino	dominis	puero	pueris	verbo	verbis
Voc.	domine	domini	puer	pueri	verbum	verba

Neuter rule: nominative and accusative are identical; plural nominative and accusative end in *-a*. Masculine *-ius* normally has vocative *-i*; *filius* gives *fili*.

4.4 Third declension

Find the stem by removing *-is* from the genitive singular. Endings:

Masculine/feminine			Neuter		
	sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.
Nom.	variable	-es	variable	-a / -ia	
Gen.	-is	-um / -ium	-is	-um / -ium	
Dat.	-i	-ibus	-i	-ibus	
Acc.	-em	-es	= nom.	= nom.	
Abl.	-e / -i	-ibus	-e / -i	-ibus	
Voc.	= nom. generally	= nom.	= nom.	= nom.	

rex, regis m.		civis, -is c.		mare, -is n.		
	sg.	pl.		sg.	pl.	
Nom.	rex	reges	civis	cives	mare	maria
Gen.	regis	regum	civis	civium	maris	marium
Dat.	regi	regibus	civi	civibus	mari	maribus
Acc.	regem	reges	civem	cives	mare	maria
Abl.	rege	regibus	cive	civibus	mari	maribus
Voc.	rex	reges	civis	cives	mare	maria

I-stem signals include neuter nominative in *-e*, *-al*, *-ar*, parisyllabic masculine/feminine forms such as *civis*, and many two-consonant stems. Lexical evidence outranks a guessed shortcut.

4.5 Fourth and fifth declensions

	spiritus, -us m.		cornu, -us n.		dies, -ei m./f.	
	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
Nom.	spiritus	spiritus	cornu	cornua	dies	dies
Gen.	spiritus	spirituum	cornus	cornuum	diei	dierum
Dat.	spiritui	spiritibus	cornu	cornibus	diei	diebus
Acc.	spiritum	spiritus	cornu	cornua	diem	dies
Abl.	spiritu	spiritibus	cornu	cornibus	die	diebus
Voc.	spiritus	spiritus	cornu	cornua	dies	dies

Frequent irregular nouns: notable plural forms of *Deus* include nominative/vocative *dii/dei/di*, genitive *deorum/deum*, dative and ablative *diis/deis/dis*, and accusative *deos*. *Iesus* is normally *Iesus*, *Iesu*, *Iesu*, *Iesum*, *Iesu*, *Iesu*; *vis* has plural *vires*, *virium*, *viribus*, *vires*, *viribus*, *vires*; *domus* mixes second- and fourth-declension forms.

CHAPTER 5

Adjectives and adverbs

Definition — adjective. A word that attributes a quality, class, amount, or identity to a noun or pronoun and agrees with it in gender, number, and case. An adjective may be attributive, predicative, or used substantively.

Definition — attributive, predicate, and substantive adjective. An **attributive** adjective directly modifies a noun; a **predicate** adjective is asserted of a subject or object through the predicate; a **substantive** adjective stands without an expressed noun and is understood as “the person(s)” or “the thing(s)” having the quality.

Definition — adverb. An indeclinable word that modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, or an entire assertion. Because it does not modify a noun as an adjective does, it does not agree in gender, number, and case.

An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, not necessarily in visible ending or declension.

5.1 First/second and third-declension adjectives

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nom. sg.	bonus	bona	bonum
Gen. sg.	boni	bonæ	boni
Dat. sg.	bono	bonæ	bono
Acc. sg.	bonum	bonam	bonum
Abl. sg.	bono	bona	bono
Nom. pl.	boni	bonæ	bona
Gen. pl.	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
Dat./abl. pl.	bonis	bonis	bonis
Acc. pl.	bonos	bonas	bona

Third-declension models: *fidelis*, *fidele* (two termination) and *felix*, *felicis* (one termination). Their genitive plural normally ends *-ium*, ablative singular *-i*, and neuter plural *-ia*.

5.2 Comparison

Comparative: stem + *-ior* (m./f.), *-ius* (n.), declined like a third-declension consonant stem. Superlative: stem + *-issimus*, *-a*, *-um*; many *-er* adjectives use *-rimus*, and several *-lis* adjectives use *-limus*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Adverb
bonus	melior, melius	optimus	bene, melius, optime
malus	peior, peius	pessimus	male, peius, pessime
magnus	maior, maius	maximus	magnopere / magis / maxime
parvus	minor, minus	minimus	paulum/parum, minus, minime
multus	plus, pluris (n. sg.); plures, plura	plurimus	multum, plus, plurimum

The ablative may express the standard after a comparative; *quam* may instead introduce an explicitly parallel case.

CHAPTER 6

Pronouns

Definition — pronoun. A word whose reference is recovered from the speech situation, the surrounding text, or an antecedent. Parsing a pronoun therefore requires both its morphology and a defensible account of what it refers to.

6.1 Personal and reflexive

Definition — reflexive pronoun. A pronoun that refers back to the subject of its own clause or governing point of view. Latin third-person *sui*, *sibi*, *se* is reflexive and has no nominative; a non-reflexive third-person reference normally uses another pronoun.

	ego	tu	sui	nos	vos
Nom.	ego	tu	—	nos	vos
Gen.	mei	tui	sui	nostri/nostrium	vestri/vestrum
Dat.	mihi	tibi	sibi	nobis	vobis
Acc.	me	te	se	nos	vos
Abl.	me	te	se	nobis	vobis

sui, *sibi*, *se* has no nominative and normally refers to the subject of its own clause or governing thought. Possessives *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester* decline as adjectives; *suus* is reflexive.

6.2 Demonstrative and determinative systems

	is, ea, id			hic, hæc, hoc			ille, illa, illud		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom. sg.	is	ea	id	hic	hæc	hoc	ille	illa	illud
Gen. sg.	eius	eius	eius	huius	huius	huius	illius	illius	illius
Dat. sg.	ei	ei	ei	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi
Acc. sg.	eum	eam	id	hunc	hanc	hoc	illum	illam	illud
Abl. sg.	eo	ea	eo	hoc	hac	hoc	illo	illa	illo
Nom. pl.	ii/ei	eæ	ea	hi	hæ	hæc	illi	illæ	illa
Gen. pl.	eorum	earum	eorum	horum	harum	horum	illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat. pl.	iis/eis	iis/eis	iis/eis	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis
Acc. pl.	eos	eas	ea	hos	has	hæc	illos	illas	illa
Abl. pl.	iis/eis	iis/eis	iis/eis	his	his	his	illis	illis	illis

iste, *ista*, *istud* follows *ille*. *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum* intensifies or distinguishes and follows the same genitive/dative pattern. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem* is *is* plus *-dem*; forms assimilate, e.g. *eundem*, *eandem*, *eorundem*.

6.3 Relative and interrogative

	Singular			Plural		
	m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	qui	quæ	quod	qui	quæ	quæ
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius	quorum	quarum	quorum
Dat.	cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quem	quam	quod	quos	quas	quæ
Abl.	quo	qua	quo	quibus	quibus	quibus

A relative pronoun takes gender and number from its antecedent but case from its own function. Interrogative *quis*, *quid* asks identity; adjectival *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* asks which. Indefinite and generalized systems include *aliquis*, *quidam*, *quisque*, and *quicumque*; the separate negative indefinites are *nemo* and *nihil*.

CHAPTER 7

Verbs

Definition — verb. A word that predicates an action, process, occurrence, or state. A finite Latin verb expresses person, number, tense, voice, and mood; its lexical entry also supplies the stems needed for non-finite forms.

7.1 Principal parts and stems

Definition — principal parts. A verb's conventional citation forms, chosen so that the present, perfect, and supine or participial stems can be recovered. They are lexical facts to be learned with the verb, not four interchangeable translations.

From *laudo*, *laudare*, *laudavi*, *laudatum* obtain:

- present stem *lauda-*: present system, infinitive, imperative, present participle, gerund, gerundive;
- perfect stem *laudav-*: perfect-system active; and
- supine stem *laudat-*: perfect passive participle, perfect-system passive, future active participle, supine.

Conjugation models are *laudare*, *monere*, *regere*, *capere*, *audire*. Third *-io* verbs combine a third-conjugation infinitive with an *-i-* in parts of the present system.

7.2 Personal endings

Definition — personal ending. Inflectional material that marks the person and number of a finite verb and, in the ordinary system, helps mark active or passive voice. The ending often makes a separate subject pronoun unnecessary.

	Active	Passive
1 sg.	-o/-m	-or/-r
2 sg.	-s	-ris/-re
3 sg.	-t	-tur
1 pl.	-mus	-mur
2 pl.	-tis	-mini
3 pl.	-nt	-ntur

7.3 Present indicative active

	I	II	III	III-io	IV
1 sg.	laudo	moneo	rego	capio	audio
2 sg.	laudas	mones	regis	capis	audis
3 sg.	laudat	monet	regit	capit	audit
1 pl.	laudamus	monemus	regimus	capimus	audimus
2 pl.	laudatis	monetis	regitis	capitis	auditis
3 pl.	laudent	monent	regunt	capiunt	audiunt

Imperfect inserts *-ba-* (III/III-io/IV use *-eba-*): *laudabam, monebam, regebam, capiebam, audiebam*. Future I/II uses *-bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt*; III and III-io/IV use *-am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent*.

7.4 Present-system passive

Replace active personal endings with passive endings: *laudor, laudaris, laudatur, laudamur, laudamini, laudantur*; *regor, regeris, regitur, regimur, regimini, reguntur*. Imperfect and future retain their tense markers: *laudabar, laudabor, regar*.

7.5 Perfect-system active

Definition — perfect system. The set of Latin forms built on the perfect stem in the active and expressed periphrastically with a perfect passive participle in the passive. It includes perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect forms; the name identifies a morphological system, not one compulsory English rendering.

Add these endings to the perfect stem:

	1 sg.	2 sg.	3 sg.	1 pl.	2 pl.	3 pl.
Perfect	-i	-isti	-it	-imus	-istis	-erunt/-ere
Pluperfect	-eram	-eras	-erat	-eramus	-eratis	-erant
Future perfect	-ero	-eris	-erit	-erimus	-eritis	-erint

Example: *laudavi, laudaveram, laudavero*. Perfect stems vary and must be learned from principal parts: *dixi* from *dico*, *feci* from *facio*, *veni* from *venio*.

7.6 Perfect-system passive

Use the perfect passive participle, agreeing with the subject, plus the corresponding tense of *sum*: *laudatus est* (he was/has been praised), *laudata erat*, *laudati erunt*. The participle carries gender and number; *sum* carries person and tense.

7.7 Subjunctive formation

Definition — subjunctive. A finite verb mood used in independent wishes, commands, possibilities, and deliberation and in many kinds of subordinate clause. The form identifies the mood; conjunction, governing expression, sequence, and context identify the particular use.

Present active theme vowels: first conjugation *e*; others normally *a*: *laudem*, *moneam*, *regam*, *capiam*, *audiam*. Add passive endings for *lauder*, *monear*, etc.

Imperfect: present active infinitive + personal endings: *laudarem*, *monerem*, *regerem*, *caperem*, *audirem*; passive *laudarer*, etc.

Perfect active: perfect stem + *-erim*, *-eris*, *-erit*, *-erimus*, *-eritis*, *-erint*. Pluperfect active: perfect active infinitive + endings, *laudavisse*. Perfect and pluperfect passive use perfect passive participle + present or imperfect subjunctive of *sum*: *laudatus sit*, *laudatus esset*.

7.8 Non-finite forms

Definition — infinitive. A non-finite verbal form that can complete another verb or head an infinitive construction. Its tense normally expresses time relative to its governing verb, and it does not agree with a subject in person and number.

Definition — participle. A verbal adjective: it retains tense-relative and voice properties of a verb while agreeing with a noun or pronoun in gender, number, and case.

Definition — gerund and gerundive. A **gerund** is an active verbal noun with only oblique singular forms. A **gerundive** is a passive verbal adjective that agrees with a noun and often expresses necessity or propriety. Similar spelling does not make their syntax interchangeable.

Do not confuse an infinitive with a participle. An infinitive does not agree with a noun in gender, number, and case; a participle does. Both have relative time and voice, so translation by an English verbal form alone is not enough to classify them.

Form	Model	Relative time / use
Present active infinitive	laudare	simultaneous; to praise
Present passive infinitive	laudari	simultaneous; to be praised
Perfect active infinitive	laudavisse	prior; to have praised

Form	Model	Relative time / use
Perfect passive infinitive	laudatus esse	prior; to have been praised
Future active infinitive	laudaturus esse	subsequent/intended
Future passive infinitive	laudatum iri	rare; subsequent passive
Present active participle	laudans, laudantis	contemporaneous active
Perfect passive participle	laudatus, -a, -um	prior passive
Future active participle	laudaturus, -a, -um	subsequent/intended active
Gerundive	laudandus, -a, -um	necessity/propriety; passive verbal adjective
Gerund	laudandi, laudando, laudandum, laudando	active verbal noun; no nominative
Supine in <i>-um</i>	laudatum	motion to do something
Supine in <i>-u</i>	laudatu	respect, usually with an adjective

7.9 Commands

Definition — imperative. The finite mood specialized for direct commands or requests. Latin can also express commands by independent subjunctives and negative-command constructions, so commanding force does not prove that a form is morphologically imperative.

Present active imperatives: *lauda/laudate, mone/monete, rege/regite, cape/capite, audi/audite*. Present passive: *laudare/laudamini*. Negative commands often use *noli/nolite* + infinitive or *ne* + subjunctive. The perfect subjunctive is common in prohibitions; the present is also found, especially in petitions such as *ne nos inducas*. Third-person commands may use the present subjunctive.

7.10 Irregular and high-frequency verbs

sum, esse, fui, futurus

	1 sg.	2 sg.	3 sg.	1 pl.	2 pl.	3 pl.
Pres. ind.	sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt
Imperf. ind.	eram	eras	erat	eramus	eratis	erant
Fut. ind.	ero	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
Pres. subj.	sim	sis	sit	simus	sitis	sint
Imperf. subj.	essem	esses	esset	essemus	essetis	essent

Perfect system: *fui, fueram, fuero; fuerim, fuisset*. *possum, posse, potui* combines *pot-* with forms of *sum*, assimilating to *pos-* before *s*: *possum, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possunt*.

Verb	Principal parts	Diagnostic forms
go	<i>eo, ire, ii/ivi, itum</i>	<i>eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt</i> ; subj. <i>eam</i> ; imperf. <i>ibam</i>
bear	<i>fero, ferre, tuli, latum</i>	<i>fero, fers, fert</i> ; passive <i>feror</i> ; imperative <i>fer</i>
wish	<i>volo, velle, volui</i>	<i>volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt</i> ; subj. <i>velim</i>
refuse	<i>nolo, nolle, nolui</i>	<i>nolo, non vis, non vult</i> ; imperative <i>noli/nolite</i>
prefer	<i>malo, malle, malui</i>	<i>malo, mavis, mavult</i>
become/be made	<i>fio, fieri, factus sum</i>	active-looking present, passive of <i>facio</i> where that verb lacks a regular passive
eat	<i>edo, edere, edi, esum</i>	regular forms plus <i>es, est, estis</i> ; context distinguishes from <i>sum</i>
say	<i>aio; inquam</i>	defective quotation formulas

7.11 Deponents and semi-deponents

Definition — deponent and semi-deponent verb. A **deponent** verb has passive-form morphology but active or middle sense throughout its finite system. A **semi-deponent** uses active forms in the present system and deponent forms in the perfect system. Morphological voice and lexical sense must therefore be reported separately.

Deponents have passive morphology with active or middle sense: *loquor, loqui, locutus sum; sequor, sequi, secutus sum; patior, pati, passus sum; morior, mori, mortuus sum*. Their perfect participle is normally active in meaning. Semi-deponents such as *audeo, audere, ausus sum* use active present-system and deponent perfect.

CHAPTER 8

Case syntax at a glance

Definition — case syntax. The study of why a nominal form has a particular case in its construction. A complete explanation names both the case and the relation or governing word that licenses it.

8.1 Genitive

Possession (*gratia Dei*); partitive whole (*unus discipulorum*); description (*vir magnæ fidei*); objective/subjective relation (*amor Dei*); value; and complement with adjectives or verbs of memory, accusation, and fullness. Decide from the head word and meaning, not the English preposition alone.

8.2 Dative

Indirect object; reference or advantage; possession with *sum*; purpose, often paired with reference (double dative); agent with the passive periphrastic; and complement of compounds or adjectives. For example, *nobis saluti* combines a dative of reference with a dative of purpose.

8.3 Accusative

Direct object; subject of an infinitive; duration/extent; motion toward with or without a preposition; exclamation; and retained object in some passives. Never assign “direct object” before checking whether an infinitive depends on a verb of saying, knowing, perceiving, or thinking.

8.4 Ablative

The ablative gathers three historical relations:

- **separation/source:** from, without, deprived of, comparison;
- **instrument/association:** means, agent with *a/ab*, manner, accompaniment, cause, price, quality; and
- **location:** place where, time when/within which, circumstance.

Definition — ablative absolute. A grammatically self-contained ablative phrase, normally a noun or pronoun plus an agreeing participle, or two nominals with an understood form of *sum*. It supplies background circumstance without serving as an argument of the main predicate: *Christo duce*, “with Christ as leader.” Its temporal, causal, concessive, or other logical relation must be inferred from context.

CHAPTER 9

Clause syntax at a glance

Definition — main and subordinate clause. A **main clause** is not syntactically dependent on another clause in its sentence. A **subordinate clause** functions within or in relation to a governing clause as a modifier, complement, circumstance, or dependent assertion.

Definition — clause construction. A recurring combination of form, syntactic relation, and contextual force—not a translation attached to one signal word. To classify a construction, identify its governing expression, connector, verb form, internal syntax, and contribution to the larger sentence.

Construction	Signals	Decision
Relative clause	relative pronoun + finite verb	pronoun agrees with antecedent in gender/number; its case comes from its clause.
Indirect statement	head verb + acc. subject + infinitive	infinitive tense is relative to head verb; do not translate the accusative as object.
Purpose	<i>ut/ne</i> + subj.; relative + subj.	intended aim; commonly follows action capable of purpose.
Result	<i>ut/ut non</i> + subj.; often <i>tam, ita, sic, tantus</i>	actual or represented consequence.
Indirect command	command/request verb + <i>ut/ne</i> + subj.	content of what is commanded or requested.
Substantive clause	<i>ut/ne, quod, quin</i> etc. functioning as noun	ask what syntactic slot the entire clause fills.

Construction	Signals	Decision
Fear	fear verb + <i>ne</i> (that) or <i>ut</i> (that not) + subj.	keep the Latin polarity separate from English idiom.
<i>cum</i> clause	<i>cum</i> + ind./subj.	indicative often temporal; subjunctive may be circumstantial, causal, or concessive.
Condition	<i>si/nisi</i> protasis + apodosis	classify from both clauses: open, future, ideal, or contrary-to-fact.
Relative characteristic	relative + subj.	characterizes a type or essential quality rather than merely identifying.
Concessive	<i>quamvis, licet, etsi, cum</i>	concession balanced by main assertion; mood depends on construction.
Proviso	<i>dum, modo, dummodo</i> + subj.	provided that, often with negative <i>ne</i> .
Comparison	<i>ut, sicut, quasi, tamquam</i>	distinguish literal analogy, manner, and represented thought.

Do not confuse purpose with result. A purpose clause gives an intended aim and normally uses *ut/ne*; a result clause gives a consequence and normally uses *ut/ut non*, often anticipated by a degree word such as *ita* or *tantus*. Ask whether the governing action is directed toward the outcome or is presented as producing it.

Do not confuse purpose with indirect command. Both may have *ut/ne* with the subjunctive. A purpose clause modifies an action by giving its aim; an indirect command supplies the content required by a verb of ordering, asking, urging, or permitting.

Do not confuse a direct object with an accusative subject of an infinitive. Both may be accusative. The direct object completes the governing finite verb; an accusative subject belongs semantically and syntactically with its infinitive inside indirect statement or another infinitive construction.

Do not confuse an ordinary relative clause with a relative clause of characteristic. An ordinary relative with the indicative normally identifies or reports a fact about its antecedent. A characteristic relative with the subjunctive presents the antecedent as a kind of person or thing marked by the stated quality; context, not the relative pronoun alone, decides.

Do not confuse a substantive clause with an adverbial clause. A substantive clause fills a nominal slot required or licensed by a governing expression; an adverbial clause modifies the larger predication by expressing such a relation as purpose, cause, time, concession, or condition.

9.1 Sequence and relative tense

Definition — sequence of tenses. The patterned relation between the tense of a subjunctive in a dependent clause and the temporal viewpoint of its leading verb. Primary sequence normally uses present or perfect subjunctive; historic sequence normally uses imperfect or pluperfect. Sequence narrows the temporal relation but does not classify the clause.

Definition — leading verb. The governing finite verb whose temporal viewpoint sets a dependent subjunctive's sequence or supplies the reference point for an infinitive's relative time. The leading verb need not be the first printed word.

Primary leading verbs normally take present subjunctive for same/subsequent action and perfect for prior action. Historic leading verbs normally take imperfect for same/subsequent action and pluperfect for prior action. Liturgical prayer can preserve a perfect with present force, shift viewpoint, or use a subjunctive independently; classify the clause before mechanically applying a sequence chart.

9.2 Independent subjunctives

Definition — independent subjunctive. A subjunctive that serves in a main clause rather than being required by a subordinating construction. Person, tense, negative particle, and discourse setting distinguish jussive, hortatory, optative, potential, deliberative, and prohibitive forces.

Jussive (let), hortatory (let us), optative (would that), potential (may/might), deliberative (what am I to do?), and prohibitive uses do not depend on a subordinating conjunction. Their force comes from person, tense, particles, and discourse setting.

CHAPTER 10

Word order and reconstruction

Definition — word order. The arrangement of constituents in a sentence. Latin inflection permits more variation than English, but an order is not random: it can mark information structure, contrast, balance, rhythm, or connection.

Definition — hyperbaton. The marked separation of words that belong together syntactically, often an agreeing modifier and noun. Recover the relation from compatible morphology and sense before asking what the separation emphasizes.

Definition — ellipsis. The omission of a grammatically recoverable element. Reconstruction may display the supplied element in square brackets, but may not invent a word merely to make the Latin resemble ordinary English order.

Latin endings carry relations that English often carries by position. Marked order may frame a sentence, separate agreeing words (hyperbaton), place a contrast first, postpone a climactic verb, or arrange balanced members.

For a difficult liturgical sentence, rewrite without changing forms:

1. finite verb beside its explicit or supplied subject;
2. direct and indirect complements beside the governing verb;
3. each modifier beside its head noun;
4. each prepositional phrase in brackets;
5. subordinate clauses on separate indented lines; and
6. omitted forms in square brackets only when grammar requires them.

Then return to the printed order and ask what the original arrangement foregrounds. Reconstruction is scaffolding, not a claim that Latin secretly uses English order.

CHAPTER 11

Liturgical genre quick map

Definition — genre. A recurring kind of text defined by communicative task and convention. Genre predicts likely architecture and omissions; it does not override the morphology and syntax of the particular text.

Definition — register. A variety of language associated with a use or setting. The Missal brings liturgical, biblical, theological, and rubrical registers into one book, each with partly distinct vocabulary and habits.

Genre	Frequent architecture	Watch for
Collect	address; relative/participial ground; imperative petition; purpose; conclusion	distant antecedents, first-person plural objects, compact abstract nouns
Secret	petition over offerings; sacrificial means/purpose	ablatives of means, <i>munera/dona/hostia</i> , sacramental causality
Postcommunion	completed reception; requested effect	perfect participles, <i>quæsumus</i> , result/purpose ambiguity
Epistle	connective argument, exhortation, quotation	long periods, accusative-infinitive, participles, pronoun chains
Gospel	narrative plus direct speech	tense shifts, recurrent coordination (including source-language patterns only when comparison proves them), historic present, quotation boundaries
Chant proper	excerpted scriptural or poetic line	omitted verbs, parallelism, altered context, unusual order
Preface	thanksgiving judgment + relative praise + angelic conclusion	one long sentence, relative chains, balanced accumulations
Canon	first-person plural petition, commemoration, relative clauses	remote objects, apposition, formulaic participles, coordinated imperatives
Rubric	impersonal directions, participles, gerundives	specialized vocabulary, elliptical subject, future/passive obligation

CHAPTER 12

Controlled Reading Lexicon

This cumulative lexicon contains 598 stable entries used by the packet memory sets. Citation form, concise project gloss, morphology or principal parts, and the principal construction cue are printed here so assigned packet work does not depend on an outside dictionary. The strand is a pedagogical allocation, not a claim that an occurrence has been verified in a named author. Broader dictionaries are appropriate later for extension research, semantic range, and source-specific idiom after an unaided hypothesis has been formed.

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology	Usage / government	Strand / expectation
L001	<i>vulpes, vulpis f.</i>	fox	noun; third declension; feminine	learn nominative and genitive together	general concrete Latin; <i>active</i>
L002	<i>fuscus, -a, -um</i>	dark, dusky, brown	first/second-declension adjective	agree with the described noun; the exact color sense depends on context	general concrete Latin; <i>active</i>
L003	<i>canis, canis m./f.</i>	dog	noun; third declension; common gender	gender follows the animal meant; genitive reveals the stem	general concrete Latin; <i>active</i>
L004	<i>avis, avis f.</i>	bird	noun; third declension; feminine	regularly pair forms with a governing verb or preposition	general concrete Latin; <i>active</i>
L005	<i>via, -æ f.</i>	road, way	noun; first declension; feminine	literal route or figurative way; sense follows context	general and biblical reading; <i>active</i>
L006	<i>aqua, -æ f.</i>	water	noun; first declension; feminine	learn with verbs of carrying, giving, and pouring	general and biblical reading; <i>active</i>
L007	<i>magnus, -a, -um</i>	large, great	first/second-declension adjective	agree in gender, number, and case; physical or evaluative sense	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L008	<i>parvus, -a, -um</i>	small, little	first/second-declension adjective	agree in gender, number, and case	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L009	<i>puer, pueri m.</i>	boy, child	noun; second declension; masculine	stem puer-; nominative retains no -us	general narrative; <i>active</i>
L010	<i>puella, -æ f.</i>	girl	noun; first declension; feminine	use as subject, object, possessor, recipient, and address	general narrative; <i>active</i>
L011	<i>vir, viri m.</i>	man	noun; second declension; masculine	stem vir-; distinguish from vis	general and classical prose; <i>active</i>
L012	<i>femina, -æ f.</i>	woman	noun; first declension; feminine	use in ordinary narrative before specialized titles	general narrative; <i>active</i>
L013	<i>agricola, -æ m.</i>	farmer	noun; first declension; masculine	lexical gender is masculine despite first-declension endings	general and classical narrative; <i>active</i>
L014	<i>domus, -us f.</i>	house, home	noun; fourth declension with mixed forms; feminine	learn common place forms with their constructions	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L015	<i>porto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	carry	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general narrative; <i>active</i>
L016	<i>video, -ere, vidi, visum</i>	see	verb; second conjugation	takes an accusative object; learn the irregular perfect stem	general, biblical, and classical prose; <i>active</i>
L017	<i>terra, -æ f.</i>	earth, land, ground	noun; first declension; feminine	literal land or earth; preposition and context narrow the sense	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L018	<i>silva, -æ f.</i>	wood, forest	noun; first declension; feminine	common place noun for transparent narrative	general and classical narrative; <i>active</i>
L019	<i>urbs, urbis f.</i>	city	noun; third declension; feminine	stem urb-; learn place constructions separately	general, classical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L020	<i>liber, libri m.</i>	book	noun; second declension; masculine	stem libr-; distinguish from liber, free	general, biblical, and learned prose; <i>active</i>
L021	<i>mensa, -æ f.</i>	table	noun; first declension; feminine	use with place phrases and verbs of setting or approaching	general and biblical reading; <i>active</i>

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology	Usage / government	Strand / expectation
L022	<i>panis, panis m.</i>	bread	noun; third declension; masculine	genitive equals nominative in spelling; syntax resolves forms	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L023	<i>vinum, -i n.</i>	wine	noun; second declension; neuter	apply the neuter nominative-accusative rule	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L024	<i>do, dare, dedi, datum</i>	give, grant	verb; first conjugation with irregular short stem vowel	often takes accusative thing and dative recipient	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L025	<i>bonus, -a, -um</i>	good	first/second-declension adjective	attributive or predicate; agree with the controlling noun	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L026	<i>malus, -a, -um</i>	bad, evil	first/second-declension adjective	context distinguishes quality from moral evaluation	general, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L027	<i>novus, -a, -um</i>	new	first/second-declension adjective	contrast with antiquus; position may affect emphasis	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L028	<i>antiquus, -a, -um</i>	ancient, old	first/second-declension adjective	do not confuse age, former status, and venerability	general, classical, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L029	<i>clarus, -a, -um</i>	bright, clear, renowned	first/second-declension adjective	choose the contextual sense from its head and register	general and classical prose; <i>active</i>
L030	<i>longus, -a, -um</i>	long	first/second-declension adjective	physical length, duration, or prosodic quantity as context requires	general and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L031	<i>omnis, omne</i>	every, all, whole	third-declension adjective; two terminations	agree with its noun; singular and plural scope differ	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L032	<i>multus, -a, -um</i>	much, many	first/second-declension adjective	singular mass sense or plural count sense	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L033	<i>amo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	love	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general, classical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L034	<i>laudo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	praise	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L035	<i>voco, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	call, summon	verb; first conjugation	takes an object; naming constructions require context	general and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L036	<i>custodio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	guard, keep	verb; fourth conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L037	<i>audio, -ire, -ivi, -itum</i>	hear, listen to	verb; fourth conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L038	<i>lego, -ere, legi, lectum</i>	read, gather, choose	verb; third conjugation	context selects the sense; reading normally takes an object	general, classical, and ecclesiastical prose; <i>active</i>
L039	<i>scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptum</i>	write	verb; third conjugation	takes a written object; recipient may be dative or introduced	general, classical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L040	<i>venio, -ire, veni, ventum</i>	come	verb; fourth conjugation	destination commonly uses ad or in with accusative	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L041	<i>sum, esse, fui, futurus</i>	be	irregular verb	links subject and predicate or expresses existence and location	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L042	<i>possum, posse, potui</i>	be able, can	irregular compound of sum	normally governs a complementary infinitive	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L043	<i>habeo, -ere, habui, habitum</i>	have, hold, regard	verb; second conjugation	takes an object; idiomatic constructions require context	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L044	<i>facio, -ere, feci, factum</i>	make, do	verb; third-io conjugation	takes an object or predicate complement; present passive uses fio	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L045	<i>dico, -ere, dixi, dictum</i>	say, tell	verb; third conjugation	may govern direct speech, object, or indirect statement	general, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L046	<i>accipio, -ere, accepi, acceptum</i>	receive, take, accept	verb; third-io conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L047	<i>mitto, -ere, misi, missum</i>	send, release	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; destination or recipient follows context	general, classical, and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L048	<i>duco, -ere, duxi, ductum</i>	lead, bring	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; compounds often preserve motion	general, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L049	<i>creo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	create, appoint	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; sense follows register	general, biblical, and ecclesiastical prose; <i>active</i>
L050	<i>aperio, -ire, aperui, apertum</i>	open	verb; fourth conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L051	<i>invenio, -ire, inveni, inventum</i>	find	verb; fourth conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	general, classical, and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L052	<i>peto, -ere, petivi, petitum</i>	seek, ask for, aim at	verb; third conjugation	object and context distinguish request from movement or attack	general, classical, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L053	<i>sequor, sequi, secutus sum</i>	follow	deponent verb; third conjugation	takes an accusative object despite passive-looking forms	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L054	<i>loquor, loqui, locutus sum</i>	speak	deponent verb; third conjugation	topic or addressee construction follows context	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L055	<i>confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum</i>	confess, acknowledge, praise	deponent verb; second conjugation	object or addressee depends on the contextual sense	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L056	<i>misereor, misereri, misertus sum</i>	have mercy, pity	deponent verb; second conjugation	learn the complement actually used in the source; liturgical nobis is dative	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L057	<i>ego, mei</i>	I	personal pronoun; first person singular	case follows function; nominative is often omitted	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L058	<i>tu, tui</i>	you	personal pronoun; second person singular	case follows function; nominative is often omitted	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L059	<i>nos, nostri or nostrum</i>	we, us	personal pronoun; first person plural	genitive forms differ by construction; other cases follow the paradigm	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L060	<i>vos, vestri or vestrum</i>	you	personal pronoun; second person plural	genitive forms differ by construction; other cases follow the paradigm	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L061	<i>is, ea, id</i>	he, she, it; that	demonstrative and anaphoric pronoun	gender and number follow reference; case follows clause function	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L062	<i>hic, hæc, hoc</i>	this; this person or thing	demonstrative pronoun and adjective	near or discourse-present reference; case follows function	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L063	<i>ille, illa, illud</i>	that; that person or thing	demonstrative pronoun and adjective	remote or emphatic reference; context decides force	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L064	<i>qui, quæ, quod</i>	who, which, that	relative pronoun	gender and number from antecedent; case from its own clause	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L065	<i>ad + accusative</i>	to, toward, for	preposition governing accusative	motion, direction, relation, or purpose follows context	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L066	<i>a or ab + ablative</i>	from, away from, by	preposition governing ablative	source or personal agent; form chosen partly by following sound	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L067	<i>cum + ablative</i>	with	preposition governing ablative	accompaniment or associated circumstance; distinguish conjunction cum	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L068	<i>de + ablative</i>	down from, from, about	preposition governing ablative	source, topic, or relation follows context	general, classical, and ecclesiastical prose; <i>active</i>
L069	<i>e or ex + ablative</i>	out of, from	preposition governing ablative	source or emergence; form chosen partly by following sound	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L070	<i>in + accusative or ablative</i>	into or onto; in or on	preposition governing two cases	accusative commonly marks destination; ablative commonly marks location	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L071	<i>per + accusative</i>	through, by means of	preposition governing accusative	route, duration, means, or mediation follows context	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L072	<i>sine + ablative</i>	without	preposition governing ablative	learn the governed case with the headword	general and ecclesiastical prose; <i>active</i>
L073	<i>et</i>	and, also, even	coordinating conjunction or particle	relation may be additive, sequential, or contextually stronger	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L074	<i>sed</i>	but	coordinating conjunction	marks contrast or correction	general Latin; <i>active</i>

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L075	<i>autem</i>	but, moreover, now	postpositive discourse particle	normally follows the first constituent; force may be mild	general, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L076	<i>enim</i>	for, indeed	postpositive explanatory particle	normally follows the first constituent	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L077	<i>igitur</i>	therefore, then	inferential particle; often postpositive	marks inference, transition, or resumption	general, classical, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L078	<i>quia</i>	because; that	subordinating conjunction	may introduce cause or content; governing context decides	general, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L079	<i>ut</i>	as, when, that, so that	conjunction or adverb	mood, correlatives, and governor decide the construction	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L080	<i>ne</i>	lest, that not; not in certain commands	subordinating conjunction or negative particle	distinguish from interrogative enclitic -ne	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L081	<i>Deus, Dei m.</i>	God, a god	noun; second declension; masculine	learn its familiar irregular plural alternatives only when needed	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L082	<i>dominus, -i m.</i>	lord, master, the Lord	noun; second declension; masculine	vocative singular domine; capitalization does not determine syntax	general, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L083	<i>pater, patris m.</i>	father	noun; third declension; masculine	stem patr-; common title and kinship noun	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L084	<i>filius, -i m.</i>	son	noun; second declension; masculine	vocative singular fili	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L085	<i>spiritus, -us m.</i>	spirit, breath	noun; fourth declension; masculine	many forms are syncretic; governor and syntax decide	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L086	<i>anima, -æ f.</i>	soul, life	noun; first declension; feminine	distinguish contextual soul or life from animus	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L087	<i>corpus, corporis n.</i>	body	noun; third declension; neuter	stem corpor-; apply the neuter rule	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L088	<i>cor, cordis n.</i>	heart	noun; third declension; neuter	stem cord-; literal or figurative center follows context	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L089	<i>gratia, -æ f.</i>	grace, favor, thanks	noun; first declension; feminine	sense follows construction; gratias commonly means thanks	biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L090	<i>gloria, -æ f.</i>	glory, praise, splendor	noun; first declension; feminine	sense follows subject, possessor, and register	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L091	<i>pax, pacis f.</i>	peace	noun; third declension; feminine	stem pac-; often subject, object, or wished good	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L092	<i>fides, fidei f.</i>	faith, trust, fidelity	noun; fifth declension; feminine	context distinguishes belief, trust, and faithfulness	classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L093	<i>caritas, caritatis f.</i>	charity, love, dearness	noun; third declension; feminine	Christian and ordinary value senses require context	biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L094	<i>spes, spei f.</i>	hope	noun; fifth declension; feminine	learn common constructions with in and genitives from context	classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L095	<i>vita, -æ f.</i>	life	noun; first declension; feminine	physical, manner-of-life, or eternal sense follows context	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L096	<i>mors, mortis f.</i>	death	noun; third declension; feminine	stem mort-; contrast literal and figurative senses only from context	general, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetry reading; <i>active</i>
L097	<i>altare, altaris n.</i>	altar	noun; third declension; neuter	often occurs with ad or in; case follows relation	liturgical and biblical reading; <i>active</i>
L098	<i>ecclesia, -æ f.</i>	church, assembly	noun; first declension; feminine	capitalization does not determine grammatical role	biblical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L099	<i>sacrificium, -i n.</i>	sacrifice, offering	noun; second declension; neuter	context and complements narrow the sense	biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L100	<i>hostia, -æ f.</i>	sacrificial victim, offering	noun; first declension; feminine	distinguish from hostis, enemy	biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L101	<i>munus, muneris n.</i>	gift, duty, service, offering	noun; third declension; neuter	a deliberately broad lexeme; context decides	classical, patristic, theological, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L102	<i>donum, -i n.</i>	gift	noun; second declension; neuter	compare munus without treating them as automatic synonyms	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L103	<i>oblatio, oblationis f.</i>	offering, oblation	noun; third declension; feminine	word family with offero and oblatum	patristic, theological, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L104	<i>prex, precis f.</i>	prayer, entreaty	noun; third declension; feminine	frequently plural preces; learn the actual number in context	classical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L105	<i>oro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	pray, entreat, speak formally	verb; first conjugation	person, object, or clause construction follows context	classical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L106	<i>concedo, -ere, concessi, concessum</i>	grant, yield, concede	verb; third conjugation	often takes a thing and a recipient or dependent clause	classical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L107	<i>tribuo, -ere, tribui, tributum</i>	assign, grant, bestow	verb; third conjugation	thing commonly accusative and recipient dative	classical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L108	<i>largior, -iri, largitus sum</i>	bestow generously	deponent verb; fourth conjugation	normally takes an object and may take a dative recipient	classical and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L109	<i>offerō, offerre, obtuli, oblatum</i>	offer, present	irregular compound of fero	normally takes an accusative object and often dative recipient	classical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L110	<i>suscipio, -ere, suscepi, susceptum</i>	receive, take up, sustain	verb; third-io conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L111	<i>benedico, -ere, benedixi, benedictum</i>	bless, speak well of	verb; third conjugation	complement varies across periods; follow the actual source	biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L112	<i>sanctifico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	make holy, sanctify	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L113	<i>lux, lucis f.</i>	light	noun; third declension; feminine	stem luc-; literal or figurative sense follows context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetry reading; <i>active</i>
L114	<i>verbum, -i n.</i>	word, saying, the Word	noun; second declension; neuter	capitalization may signal a title but does not determine syntax	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L115	<i>nomen, nominis n.</i>	name	noun; third declension; neuter	stem nomin-; learn governing constructions from the sentence	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L116	<i>populus, -i m.</i>	people	noun; second declension; masculine	collective singular; verb agreement follows the grammatical number	classical, biblical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L117	<i>lex, legis f.</i>	law	noun; third declension; feminine	stem leg-; governing body of law must come from context	classical, biblical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L118	<i>opus, operis n.</i>	work, deed, task	noun; third declension; neuter	stem oper-; distinguish from ops and from verb forms by context	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L119	<i>regnum, -i n.</i>	kingdom, rule, reign	noun; second declension; neuter	political, spiritual, or abstract sense follows context	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L120	<i>cælum, -i n.; plural cæli, -orum m.</i>	sky, heaven; heavens	heteroclite noun; second declension	learn the frequent masculine plural alongside the neuter singular	general, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetry reading; <i>active</i>
L121	<i>tempus, temporis n.</i>	time, occasion, season	noun; third declension; neuter	stem tempor-; contextual range is broad	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L122	<i>dies, diei m./f.</i>	day	noun; fifth declension; variable gender	gender varies with usage; learn the form in its phrase	general, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L123	<i>res, rei f.</i>	thing, matter, affair, reality	noun; fifth declension; feminine	highly context-sensitive; compounds and fixed phrases matter	general, classical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L124	<i>causa, -æ f.</i>	cause, reason, case	noun; first declension; feminine	with genitive may express for the sake of; context decides	classical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L125	<i>ratio, rationis f.</i>	reckoning, reason, account, method	noun; third declension; feminine	do not reduce its contextual range to modern reason	classical, patristic, scholastic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L126	<i>memoria, -æ f.</i>	memory, remembrance	noun; first declension; feminine	word family with memor and commemoro	classical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L127	<i>veritas, veritatis f.</i>	truth	noun; third declension; feminine	abstract noun; complements and contrast establish the local claim	classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L128	<i>sapientia, -æ f.</i>	wisdom	noun; first declension; feminine	distinguish practical, philosophical, and theological contexts	classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L129	<i>cognosco, -ere, cognovi, cognitum</i>	know, learn, recognize	verb; third conjugation	perfect may present acquired knowledge; object or clause follows context	classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L130	<i>quæro, -ere, quæsi, quæsitum</i>	seek, ask, inquire	verb; third conjugation	takes an object or indirect question; distinguish quæso	classical, biblical, patristic, and scholastic prose; <i>active</i>
L131	<i>respondeo, -ere, respondi, responsum</i>	answer, respond	verb; second conjugation	addressee, answer, or clause depends on context	classical, biblical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L132	<i>doceo, -ere, docui, doctum</i>	teach, show	verb; second conjugation	may take person and subject matter; follow the attested construction	classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L133	<i>disco, -ere, didici</i>	learn	verb; third conjugation	perfect stem is lexical; normally takes an object or clause	classical and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L134	<i>intellego, -ere, intellexi, intellectum</i>	understand, discern	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an object or clause	classical, patristic, theological, and scholastic prose; <i>active</i>
L135	<i>iudico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	judge, decide, consider	verb; first conjugation	object, predicate, or clause construction follows context	classical, biblical, patristic, canonical, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L136	<i>permaneo, -ere, permansi, permansum</i>	remain, endure	verb; second conjugation	often intransitive; complement or circumstance follows context	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L137	<i>dignus, -a, -um</i>	worthy, fitting	first/second-declension adjective	often completed by ablative, genitive, or infinitive according to usage	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L138	<i>sanctus, -a, -um</i>	holy, sacred; saint	first/second-declension adjective or substantivized adjective	agree with the head; substantival use depends on context	biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L139	<i>æternus, -a, -um</i>	eternal, everlasting	first/second-declension adjective	agree with the head; philosophical or theological force follows context	patristic, theological, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L140	<i>misericos, misericordis</i>	merciful, compassionate	third-declension adjective; one termination	genitive reveals the stem; may be attributive or predicate	biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L141	<i>fidelis, fidele</i>	faithful, trustworthy	third-declension adjective; two terminations	may be substantivized; context identifies reference	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L142	<i>iustus, -a, -um</i>	just, righteous	first/second-declension adjective	legal, ethical, or biblical sense follows context	classical, biblical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L143	<i>vere</i>	truly, rightly	adverb	modifies an assertion or predicate; distinguish from ablative of verus	classical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L144	<i>semper</i>	always	adverb	temporal scope follows the clause	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L145	<i>quoniam</i>	because, since; that	subordinating conjunction	may introduce cause or content; context decides	biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L146	<i>dum</i>	while, until, provided that	subordinating conjunction	tense and mood depend on the relation expressed	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L147	<i>quamvis</i>	although; however much	subordinating conjunction or adverbial form	mood and structure follow the construction and period	classical and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L148	<i>si</i>	if	conditional conjunction	read protasis together with its apodosis	general Latin; <i>active</i>
L149	<i>nisi</i>	unless, if not, except	conditional or exceptive conjunction	scope of negation and exception follows context	classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L150	<i>tam</i>	so, to such a degree	degree adverb	often correlates with <i>quam</i> or an ensuing result	general and classical prose; <i>active</i>
L151	<i>ita</i>	thus, so, in this way	adverb	manner, discourse resumption, or result correlation follows context	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L152	<i>quoque</i>	also, too	postpositive particle	normally follows the word or phrase in focus	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L153	<i>sacramentum, -i n.</i>	sacrament, sacred sign, oath	noun; second declension; neuter	historical and theological sense must be established from context	classical, patristic, theological, canonical, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L154	<i>mysterium, -i n.</i>	mystery, sacred reality	noun; second declension; neuter	do not reduce the word to a modern puzzle	biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L155	<i>ius, iuris n.</i>	right, law, justice	noun; third declension; neuter	identify the governing legal or moral context	classical, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L156	<i>canon, canonis m.</i>	rule, canon	noun; third declension; masculine	technical sense depends on ecclesial, textual, or legal context	patristic, liturgical, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L157	<i>officium, -i n.</i>	duty, service, office	noun; second declension; neuter	ethical, liturgical, or institutional sense follows context	classical, patristic, liturgical, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L158	<i>potestas, potestatis f.</i>	power, authority, capacity	noun; third declension; feminine	identify source, object, and kind of power in context	classical, biblical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L159	<i>auctoritas, auctoritatis f.</i>	authority, influence, warrant	noun; third declension; feminine	distinguish personal, textual, institutional, and legal uses	classical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L160	<i>natura, -æ f.</i>	nature, character, birth	noun; first declension; feminine	philosophical and theological use requires contextual definition	classical, patristic, and scholastic prose; <i>active</i>
L161	<i>persona, -æ f.</i>	person, role, character	noun; first declension; feminine	dramatic, grammatical, legal, and theological senses differ	classical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L162	<i>desiderium, -i n.</i>	desire, longing	noun; second declension; neuter	object may appear in a genitive or be supplied by context	classical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L163	<i>voluntas, voluntatis f.</i>	will, intention, good will	noun; third declension; feminine	possessor and object determine the local sense	classical, biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L164	<i>confessio, confessionis f.</i>	confession, ac- knowledgegment, praise	noun; third declension; feminine	sense follows object, setting, and relation to confiteor	biblical, patristic, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L165	<i>civitas, civitatis f.</i>	city, civic body, commonwealth	noun; third declension; feminine	physical and corporate senses require context	classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L166	<i>doctrina, -æ f.</i>	teaching, learning, doctrine	noun; first declension; feminine	identify teacher, content, and authority from context	classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L167	<i>oratio, orationis f.</i>	speech, discourse, prayer	noun; third declension; feminine	genre and context decide whether speech or prayer is meant	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and liturgical prose; <i>active</i>
L168	<i>sententia, -æ f.</i>	opinion, judgment, thought, sentence	noun; first declension; feminine	rhetorical, philosophical, legal, and grammatical senses differ	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>

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L169	<i>compono, -ere, composui, compositum</i>	put together, compose	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; style or reconciliation senses follow context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L170	<i>explico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	unfold, explain	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an object; figurative sense develops from unfolding	classical, patristic, and scholarly prose; <i>active</i>
L171	<i>demonstro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	show, demonstrate	verb; first conjugation	takes an object or clause; strength of proof follows context	classical, patristic, and scholastic prose; <i>active</i>
L172	<i>distinguo, -ere, distinxi, distinctum</i>	distinguish, divide, mark	verb; third conjugation	takes objects or contrasted members	classical, patristic, scholastic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L173	<i>imitor, imitari, imitatus sum</i>	imitate	deponent verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L174	<i>corrigo, -ere, correxi, correctum</i>	correct, straighten	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object	classical, patristic, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L175	<i>eligo, -ere, elegi, electum</i>	choose, select	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; source or group may be expressed	classical, biblical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L176	<i>defendo, -ere, defendi, defensum</i>	defend, ward off	verb; third conjugation	object and opposing danger or claim follow context	classical, patristic, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L177	<i>poeta, -æ m.</i>	poet	noun; first declension; masculine	lexical gender is masculine despite first-declension endings	classical and Christian poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L178	<i>carmen, carminis n.</i>	song, poem	noun; third declension; neuter	genre and setting determine song, poem, or formal utterance	classical and Christian poetry study; <i>active</i>
L179	<i>versus, -us m.</i>	line of verse, verse	noun; fourth declension; masculine	distinguish technical line from a broad poem or biblical verse reference	poetry study; <i>active</i>
L180	<i>metrum, -i n.</i>	meter, metrical pattern	noun; second declension; neuter	name the pattern only after testing the line	poetry study; <i>active</i>
L181	<i>syllaba, -æ f.</i>	syllable	noun; first declension; feminine	analyze quantity and word boundary separately	poetry study; <i>active</i>
L182	<i>pes, pedis m.</i>	foot	noun; third declension; masculine	a metrical unit; do not confuse with ordinary foot without context	poetry study; <i>active</i>
L183	<i>brevis, breve</i>	short, brief	third-declension adjective; two terminations	in meter may describe quantity; elsewhere duration or extent	general and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L184	<i>quantitas, quantitatis f.</i>	quantity, amount	noun; third declension; feminine	metrical quantity is a technical contextual sense	scholastic and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L185	<i>cæsuræ, -æ f.</i>	caesura, metrical word-break	noun; first declension; feminine	locate from the actual metrical structure, not punctuation alone	poetry study; <i>active</i>
L186	<i>ictus, -us m.</i>	beat, stroke, ictus	noun; fourth declension; masculine	use as analytical metalanguage without turning it into a pronunciation rule	poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L187	<i>imago, imaginis f.</i>	image, likeness	noun; third declension; feminine	literal, rhetorical, and theological senses require context	classical, biblical, patristic, and poetry reading; <i>active</i>
L188	<i>figura, -æ f.</i>	shape, figure, form	noun; first declension; feminine	rhetorical, grammatical, and typological senses differ	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and poetry reading; <i>active</i>
L189	<i>cano, canere, cecini, cantum</i>	sing, chant, celebrate in song	verb; third conjugation	may take an object; do not infer performance details from the lemma alone	classical and Christian poetry reading; <i>active</i>
L190	<i>modulor, modulari, modulatus sum</i>	measure, modulate, compose rhythmically	deponent verb; first conjugation	technical or musical sense follows the source context	classical and Christian poetry study; <i>recognition</i>

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L191	<i>hymnus, -i m.</i>	hymn, song of praise	noun; second declension; masculine	genre label requires source and context, not devotional subject alone	Christian poetry and liturgical study; <i>active</i>
L192	<i>sequentia, -æ f.</i>	sequence; following order	noun; first declension; feminine	liturgical-poetic genre and ordinary sequence are contextual senses	liturgical and Christian poetry study; <i>active</i>
L193	<i>felis, felis f.</i>	cat	noun; third declension; feminine	genitive reveals the unchanged stem; natural gender follows the animal meant	ordinary narrative and description; <i>active</i>
L194	<i>equus, -i m.</i>	horse	noun; second declension; masculine	use with verbs of seeing, leading, riding, or motion as the construction permits	ordinary and classical narrative; <i>active</i>
L195	<i>bos, bovis m./f.</i>	ox, bull, cow	noun; irregular third declension; common gender	gender and sense follow the animal meant; learn genitive singular <i>bovis</i> and plural <i>boum</i>	ordinary, biblical, and classical narrative; <i>active</i>
L196	<i>ovis, ovis f.</i>	sheep	noun; third declension; feminine	use singular or plural according to the flock context; genitive and nominative coincide in spelling	ordinary, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L197	<i>lupus, -i m.</i>	wolf	noun; second declension; masculine	literal animal and figurative use must be distinguished from context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and patristic narrative; <i>active</i>
L198	<i>lepus, leporis m.</i>	hare	noun; third declension; masculine	stem <i>lepor-</i> appears outside the nominative	ordinary and classical narrative; <i>active</i>
L199	<i>arbor, arboris f.</i>	tree	noun; third declension; feminine	learn the lexical gender and stem; modifiers agree in the form required by syntax	ordinary, biblical, and classical description; <i>active</i>
L200	<i>herba, -æ f.</i>	grass, plant, herb	noun; first declension; feminine	context selects ground cover, a plant, or an herb	ordinary, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L201	<i>saxum, -i n.</i>	rock, stone	noun; second declension; neuter	apply the neuter nominative-accusative rule; distinguish a mass of rock from a small stone by context	ordinary, biblical, and classical description; <i>active</i>
L202	<i>sol, solis m.</i>	sun	noun; third declension; masculine	stem <i>sol-</i> ; literal and figurative senses require context	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L203	<i>luna, -æ f.</i>	moon	noun; first declension; feminine	use with time, light, and sky descriptions without inferring a figurative sense automatically	ordinary, biblical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L204	<i>stella, -æ f.</i>	star	noun; first declension; feminine	literal and symbolic senses must be established by the passage	ordinary, biblical, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L205	<i>nubes, nubis f.</i>	cloud	noun; third declension; feminine	stem <i>nub-</i> ; use with weather, motion, and figurative description as context warrants	ordinary, biblical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L206	<i>albus, -a, -um</i>	white	first/second-declension adjective	agree with its noun; color, brightness, and figurative force depend on context	ordinary and literary description; <i>active</i>
L207	<i>niger, nigra, nigrum</i>	black, dark	first/second-declension adjective with stem <i>nigr-</i>	learn all three nominative forms; agree with the described noun	ordinary and literary description; <i>active</i>
L208	<i>ruber, rubra, rubrum</i>	red	first/second-declension adjective with stem <i>rubr-</i>	learn all three nominative forms; literal color and figurative force require context	ordinary, biblical, liturgical, and poetic description; <i>active</i>
L209	<i>ambulo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	walk	verb; first conjugation	usually intransitive; route, place, accompaniment, or manner is supplied by an appropriate case or phrase	ordinary and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L210	<i>mater, matris f.</i>	mother	noun; third declension; feminine	stem <i>matr-</i> ; relational genitive or possessive context may specify whose mother	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L211	<i>frater, fratris m.</i>	brother	noun; third declension; masculine	stem <i>fratr-</i> ; literal kinship and communal address depend on context	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and ecclesiastical prose; <i>active</i>

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L212	<i>soror, sororis f.</i>	sister	noun; third declension; feminine	stem <i>soror-</i> ; literal and communal senses require context	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and ecclesiastical prose; <i>active</i>
L213	<i>amicus, -i m.</i>	friend	noun; second declension; masculine	a person related by friendship; distinguish from the adjective <i>amicus, -a, -um</i> by syntax	ordinary, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L214	<i>familia, -æ f.</i>	household, family	noun; first declension; feminine	may denote a household or dependants as well as modern family relations; context controls	ordinary, classical, biblical, and ecclesiastical prose; <i>active</i>
L215	<i>ianua, -æ f.</i>	door, entrance	noun; first declension; feminine	use with verbs of opening, closing, entering, or standing near	ordinary and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L216	<i>fenestra, -æ f.</i>	window	noun; first declension; feminine	use with place, light, opening, and looking constructions	ordinary and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L217	<i>paries, parietis m.</i>	wall of a building	noun; third declension; masculine	stem <i>pariet-</i> ; distinguish a structural wall from a city wall when the passage does	ordinary, biblical, and classical description; <i>active</i>
L218	<i>tectum, -i n.</i>	roof, house, shelter	noun; second declension; neuter	literal roof may stand for the dwelling by context; apply the neuter rule	ordinary, classical, and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L219	<i>lectus, -i m.</i>	bed, couch	noun; second declension; masculine	distinguish this noun from the participle <i>lectus</i> by agreement and syntax	ordinary, biblical, and classical narrative; <i>active</i>
L220	<i>sella, -æ f.</i>	seat, chair	noun; first declension; feminine	use with verbs of sitting, placing, carrying, or authority only as context licenses	ordinary and classical narrative; <i>active</i>
L221	<i>hortus, -i m.</i>	garden	noun; second declension; masculine	place constructions follow the governing preposition or case use	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L222	<i>vicus, -i m.</i>	village, district, street	noun; second declension; masculine	the scale of settlement or urban subdivision depends on historical context	ordinary, classical, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L223	<i>flumen, fluminis n.</i>	river, stream	noun; third declension; neuter	stem <i>flumin-</i> ; apply the neuter rule and learn place constructions separately	ordinary, classical, biblical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L224	<i>mons, montis m.</i>	mountain, hill	noun; third declension; masculine	stem <i>mont-</i> ; motion and location take the construction selected by context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L225	<i>mare, maris n.</i>	sea	noun; third-declension neuter i-stem	learn ablative singular <i>mari</i> and neuter plural forms with the full paradigm	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L226	<i>navis, navis f.</i>	ship, boat	noun; third-declension i-stem; feminine	context selects vessel size; use place and motion constructions according to syntax	ordinary, classical, biblical, and patristic narrative; <i>active</i>
L227	<i>ager, agri m.</i>	field, land, territory	noun; second declension; masculine; stem <i>agr-</i>	literal field, countryside, or territory depends on context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L228	<i>labor, laboris m.</i>	work, toil, hardship	noun; third declension; masculine	context distinguishes productive work, exertion, and suffering	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L229	<i>manus, -us f.</i>	hand; band of people	noun; fourth declension; feminine	literal body part, agency, possession, or organized band depends on context	ordinary, classical, biblical, liturgical, and canonical reading; <i>active</i>
L230	<i>caput, capitis n.</i>	head; chapter; chief point	noun; third declension; neuter	stem <i>capit-</i> ; physical, textual, and figurative senses require context	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and textual work; <i>active</i>
L231	<i>oculus, -i m.</i>	eye	noun; second declension; masculine	literal sight and figurative perception must be distinguished by context	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L232	<i>auris, auris f.</i>	ear	noun; third-declension i-stem; feminine	use with verbs of hearing and giving attention as the construction permits	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L233	<i>cibus, -i m.</i>	food	noun; second declension; masculine	mass or particular nourishment depends on number and context	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L234	<i>fructus, -us m.</i>	fruit, produce, result	noun; fourth declension; masculine	literal produce and figurative outcome require contextual control	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L235	<i>caro, carnis f.</i>	flesh, meat	noun; third declension; feminine	bodily, dietary, theological, and figurative senses must not be collapsed	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L236	<i>lac, lactis n.</i>	milk	noun; third declension; neuter	stem <i>lact-</i> ; usually a mass noun, with number governed by actual usage	ordinary, classical, biblical, and patristic reading; <i>active</i>
L237	<i>ignis, ignis m.</i>	fire	noun; third-declension i-stem; masculine	literal, punitive, purifying, and figurative senses require context	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L238	<i>lignum, -i n.</i>	wood, piece of wood	noun; second declension; neuter	material, object, and marked liturgical or biblical senses depend on context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L239	<i>ferrum, -i n.</i>	iron, iron weapon	noun; second declension; neuter	material may stand for a weapon by metonymy; prove the contextual sense	ordinary, classical, biblical, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L240	<i>vestis, vestis f.</i>	garment, clothing	noun; third-declension i-stem; feminine	singular may denote a garment or clothing collectively; context decides	ordinary, biblical, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L241	<i>calceus, -i m.</i>	shoe	noun; second declension; masculine	use with putting on, removing, binding, or walking only as syntax licenses	ordinary, classical, and biblical narrative; <i>active</i>
L242	<i>nummus, -i m.</i>	coin, money	noun; second declension; masculine	singular object and plural monetary amount depend on context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L243	<i>forum, -i n.</i>	marketplace, forum	noun; second declension; neuter	place, civic, judicial, and institutional senses depend on context	ordinary, classical, legal, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L244	<i>habito, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	live, dwell	verb; first conjugation	normally intransitive; place is expressed by an appropriate locative construction	ordinary, classical, biblical, and patristic narrative; <i>active</i>
L245	<i>sto, stare, steti, statum</i>	stand	verb; first conjugation with irregular principal parts	normally intransitive; position, place, and figurative persistence follow context	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L246	<i>sedeo, -ere, sedi, sessum</i>	sit	verb; second conjugation	normally intransitive; place and figurative office follow context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L247	<i>iaceo, -ere, iacui</i>	lie, be situated	verb; second conjugation; no ordinary fourth principal part	normally intransitive; distinguish state from the transitive action of throwing	ordinary, classical, biblical, and historical narrative; <i>active</i>
L248	<i>maneo, -ere, mansi, mansum</i>	remain, stay, await	verb; second conjugation	may be intransitive or take an object in the sense await; context controls	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L249	<i>moveo, -ere, movi, motum</i>	move, stir	verb; second conjugation	transitive or intransitive according to context; compounds may change the relation	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L250	<i>incedo, -ere, incessi, incesum</i>	advance, walk, proceed	verb; third conjugation	normally intransitive; manner, path, or state may accompany it	ordinary, classical, biblical, and literary narrative; <i>active</i>
L251	<i>claudio, -ere, clausi, clausum</i>	close, shut	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; compounds and figurative use require context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L252	<i>calidus, -a, -um</i>	warm, hot	first/second-declension adjective	agree with its noun; literal temperature and figurative force depend on context	ordinary description; <i>active</i>
L253	<i>frigidus, -a, -um</i>	cold, cool	first/second-declension adjective	agree with its noun; physical and figurative senses require context	ordinary, classical, and patristic description; <i>active</i>

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L254	<i>altus, -a, -um</i>	high, deep	first/second-declension adjective	the same form may describe height or depth from the relevant point of view	ordinary, classical, biblical, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L255	<i>humilis, humile</i>	low, humble	third-declension adjective; two terminations	physical lowliness, rank, and moral humility depend on context	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L256	<i>celer, celeris, celere</i>	swift, quick	third-declension adjective; three terminations	learn the nominative forms and agree with the controlling noun	ordinary, classical, and literary description; <i>active</i>
L257	<i>lentus, -a, -um</i>	slow; pliant; tenacious	first/second-declension adjective	the basic sense varies widely; choose from the described noun and context	ordinary, classical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L258	<i>plenus, -a, -um</i>	full	first/second-declension adjective	commonly completed by a genitive or ablative according to usage; verify the construction	ordinary, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L259	<i>vacuus, -a, -um</i>	empty, free from	first/second-declension adjective	literal emptiness or freedom from something depends on its complement and context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and patristic reading; <i>active</i>
L260	<i>curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum</i>	run	verb; third conjugation	normally intransitive; route, goal, contest, or figurative course follows context	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L261	<i>laboro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	work, toil	verb; first conjugation	normally intransitive; a task or purpose may be expressed by the construction	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L262	<i>paro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	prepare, obtain	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; a purpose or recipient may be added	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L263	<i>servo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	save, preserve, keep	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; context distinguishes rescue, preservation, and observance	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L264	<i>narro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	tell, relate	verb; first conjugation	takes the matter told as an object or clause; recipient may be dative	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L265	<i>specto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	look at, watch, consider	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; figurative reference depends on context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L266	<i>teneo, -ere, tenui, tentum</i>	hold, keep, occupy	verb; second conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; physical and figurative possession vary by context	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L267	<i>deleo, -ere, deleui, deletum</i>	destroy, erase	verb; second conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; textual and physical senses require context	ordinary, classical, biblical, and textual work; <i>active</i>
L268	<i>ago, agere, egi, actum</i>	drive, do, conduct	verb; third conjugation	highly context-dependent; object, idiom, and compounds determine the sense	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L269	<i>gero, -ere, gessi, gestum</i>	carry, bear, conduct	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an object; clothing, office, action, and conduct are contextual senses	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L270	<i>pono, -ere, posui, positum</i>	put, place, set down	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; location, predicate, or figurative object follows the construction	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L271	<i>relinquo, -ere, reliqui, relictum</i>	leave, abandon, leave behind	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; a complement may specify place or state	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L272	<i>capio, -ere, cepi, captum</i>	take, seize, receive	verb; third-io conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; compounds often modify direction or result	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L273	<i>fugio, -ere, fugi, fugitum</i>	flee, avoid	verb; third-io conjugation	may be intransitive or take an object in the sense avoid; context decides	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L274	<i>morior, mori, mortuus sum</i>	die	deponent verb; third-io conjugation	passive-form morphology with active lexical sense; normally intransitive	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L275	<i>ingredior, ingredi, ingressus sum</i>	enter, go in	deponent verb; third-io conjugation	may take an accusative object or a place phrase according to usage	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L276	<i>egredior, egredi, egressus sum</i>	go out, depart	deponent verb; third-io conjugation	normally intransitive; source is expressed by an appropriate construction	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L277	<i>proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum</i>	set out, depart	deponent verb; third-io conjugation	normally intransitive; destination, source, and purpose follow their constructions	ordinary, classical, biblical, and historical narrative; <i>active</i>
L278	<i>ipse, ipsa, ipsum</i>	self, very; he or she personally	intensive pronoun and adjective	agrees with its referent; its discourse emphasis must be read in context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L279	<i>idem, eadem, idem</i>	same; the same person or thing	demonstrative pronoun and adjective	agrees with its referent; learn the compounded forms rather than guessing them	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L280	<i>aliquis, aliquid</i>	someone, something; anyone, anything	indefinite pronoun	declines from <i>quis</i> ; after certain particles the shorter indefinite may occur	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>active</i>
L281	<i>quisquam, quidquam or quicquam</i>	anyone, anything	indefinite pronoun	especially common where existence is denied, questioned, or limited; syntax fixes case	general, classical, biblical, and patristic prose; <i>recognition</i>
L282	<i>nemo, neminis m./f.</i>	no one, nobody	irregular negative pronoun	case forms are partly supplied from <i>nullus</i> ; record the actual form rather than extrapolating mechanically	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L283	<i>nihil, indeclinable n.</i>	nothing	indeclinable neuter pronoun or substantive	commonly nominative or accusative; oblique relations use other expressions	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L284	<i>uter, utra, utrum</i>	which of two?	interrogative pronoun and adjective	declines with pronominal genitive <i>-ius</i> and dative <i>-i</i>	general, classical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L285	<i>alter, altera, alterum</i>	the other of two, a second	pronominal adjective	genitive singular <i>alterius</i> , dative <i>alteri</i> ; agree with the noun or referent	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L286	<i>alius, alia, aliud</i>	other, another	pronominal adjective	genitive singular <i>alius</i> , dative <i>alii</i> ; contrast with <i>alter</i>	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L287	<i>totus, -a, -um</i>	whole, entire	pronominal adjective	genitive singular <i>totius</i> , dative <i>toti</i> ; agrees with its noun	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L288	<i>nullus, -a, -um</i>	no, none	pronominal adjective	genitive singular <i>nullius</i> , dative <i>nulli</i> ; agree with its noun or stand substantively	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L289	<i>super + accusative or ablative</i>	over, above; upon; concerning	preposition with accusative or ablative	memorize the attested case and construction; case and register narrow the relation	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L290	<i>sub + accusative or ablative</i>	under, up to beneath	preposition with accusative or ablative	accusative commonly marks motion toward; ablative commonly marks position, with idioms checked separately	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L291	<i>apud + accusative</i>	at, among, in the presence of, in the writings of	preposition governing the accusative	person, place, community, or cited author controls the contextual rendering	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and scholarly prose; <i>active</i>
L292	<i>contra + accusative</i>	against, opposite	preposition governing the accusative	literal opposition, legal or rhetorical opposition, and exchange idioms require context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L293	<i>inter + accusative</i>	between, among, during	preposition governing the accusative	number of participants, spatial relation, or temporal interval depends on context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L294	<i>pro + ablative</i>	before, on behalf of, in place of, in proportion to	preposition governing the ablative	choose the contextual relation from governor and discourse rather than one English equivalent	general, classical, biblical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology	Usage / government	Strand / expectation
L295	<i>unus, -a, -um</i>	one; one alone	cardinal numeral; pronominal adjective	genitive singular <i>unius</i> , dative <i>uni</i> ; agrees with its noun and may stand substantively	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L296	<i>duo, duæ, duo</i>	two	irregular cardinal numeral	declines in the plural with distinct gender forms; learn the complete paradigm	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L297	<i>tres, tria</i>	three	cardinal numeral; third-declension plural adjective	masculine and feminine <i>tres</i> , neuter <i>tria</i> ; genitive <i>trium</i>	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L298	<i>quattuor</i>	four	indeclinable cardinal numeral	number and syntactic function are shown by the counted noun and clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L299	<i>quinque</i>	five	indeclinable cardinal numeral	number and syntactic function are shown by the counted noun and clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L300	<i>primus, -a, -um</i>	first	first/second-declension ordinal adjective	agrees with its noun; order, rank, and first part of a whole depend on context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L301	<i>secundus, -a, -um</i>	second; following; favorable	first/second-declension adjective and ordinal	agree with its noun; ordinal and non-ordinal senses require context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L302	<i>tertius, -a, -um</i>	third	first/second-declension ordinal adjective	agrees with its noun and may stand substantively	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L303	<i>maior, maius</i>	greater, larger, older	comparative adjective; third declension	genitive <i>maioris</i> ; comparison may use <i>quam</i> or an ablative according to construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L304	<i>minor, minus</i>	smaller, less, younger	comparative adjective; third declension	genitive <i>minoris</i> ; agree with the compared noun and prove the comparison construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L305	<i>melior, melius</i>	better	irregular comparative adjective	genitive <i>melioris</i> ; masculine and feminine <i>melior</i> , neuter <i>melius</i>	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L306	<i>peior, peius</i>	worse	irregular comparative adjective	genitive <i>peioris</i> ; agree with the noun or read substantively as syntax requires	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L307	<i>plus, pluris n.</i>	more	irregular comparative adjective, substantive, or adverb	case, agreement, and construction distinguish substantive quantity from adverbial degree	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L308	<i>plurimus, -a, -um</i>	most, very many	irregular superlative adjective	agrees with its noun; singular mass and plural count uses differ	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L309	<i>paucus, -a, -um</i>	few, little	first/second-declension adjective, chiefly plural for count nouns	number and head noun determine few people or things versus little amount	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L310	<i>satis</i>	enough, sufficiently	indeclinable noun-like quantifier or adverb	may take a partitive genitive; distinguish quantity from adverbial degree	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L311	<i>sæpe</i>	often	adverb	modifies a verb, adjective, adverb, or wider proposition according to placement	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L312	<i>scio, scire, scivi, scitum</i>	know	verb; fourth conjugation	may take an object, interrogative clause, or indirect statement according to context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L313	<i>puto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	think, consider, reckon	verb; first conjugation	may take an object or accusative-and-infinitive indirect statement	general, classical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L314	<i>credo, -ere, credidi, creditum</i>	believe, trust, entrust	verb; third conjugation	person trusted is commonly dative; a proposition may be expressed by object or clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L315	<i>spero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	hope, expect	verb; first conjugation	may take an object, infinitive, or content clause; distinguish theological and ordinary use by context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L316	<i>iubeo, -ere, iussi, iussum</i>	order, bid	verb; second conjugation	commonly governs an accusative person plus infinitive; passive construction changes the personal subject	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L317	<i>prohibeo, -ere, prohibui, prohibitum</i>	prevent, prohibit, keep away	verb; second conjugation	takes an object and may govern an infinitive or clause according to construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L318	<i>cogo, -ere, coegi, coactum</i>	drive together, compel	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative person plus infinitive in the sense compel	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L319	<i>cupio, -ere, cupivi, cupitum</i>	desire, wish	verb; third-io conjugation	may take an object or complementary infinitive; context fixes the desired thing	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L320	<i>incipio, -ere, incepi, inceptum</i>	begin	verb; third-io conjugation	may be intransitive or govern an object or complementary infinitive	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L321	<i>desino, -ere, desii or desivi, desitum</i>	cease, stop	verb; third conjugation	commonly governs a complementary infinitive or is used intransitively	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L322	<i>conor, conari, conatus sum</i>	try, attempt	deponent verb; first conjugation	normally governs a complementary infinitive; passive-form morphology has active sense	general, classical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L323	<i>patior, pati, passus sum</i>	suffer, endure, allow	deponent verb; third-io conjugation	takes an object; an infinitive may express what one allows to happen	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L324	<i>nascor, nasci, natus sum</i>	be born, arise	deponent verb; third conjugation	normally intransitive; source, parentage, time, or place follows its construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L325	<i>orior, oriri, ortus sum</i>	rise, arise, originate	deponent verb; fourth conjugation with variant forms	normally intransitive; source or beginning is expressed by context and construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L326	<i>utor, uti, usus sum</i>	use, employ, enjoy the use of	deponent verb; third conjugation	governs the ablative of the thing used	general, classical, patristic, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L327	<i>fruor, frui, fructus sum</i>	enjoy	deponent verb; third conjugation	normally governs the ablative of the thing enjoyed	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L328	<i>vescor, vesci</i>	feed on, eat	deponent verb; third conjugation; no ordinary perfect system	commonly governs the ablative of the food	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>recognition</i>
L329	<i>impero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	command, order	verb; first conjugation	person commanded is commonly dative; content may use <i>ut</i> or <i>ne</i> with subjunctive	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L330	<i>moneo, -ere, monui, monitum</i>	warn, advise, remind	verb; second conjugation	takes an object and may govern content by infinitive, clause, or other complement	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L331	<i>persuadeo, -ere, persuasi, persuasum</i>	persuade	verb; second conjugation	person persuaded is dative; content is supplied by an appropriate clause or complement	general, classical, patristic, rhetorical, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L332	<i>hortor, hortari, hortatus sum</i>	urge, exhort	deponent verb; first conjugation	takes an accusative person and commonly an <i>ut</i> or <i>ne</i> content clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and homiletic prose; <i>active</i>
L333	<i>precor, precari, precatus sum</i>	pray, entreat	deponent verb; first conjugation	may take an object, person addressed, or content clause as the construction requires	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L334	<i>timeo, -ere, timui</i>	fear, be afraid	verb; second conjugation; no ordinary fourth principal part	takes an object or fear clause; interpret <i>ne</i> and <i>ut</i> from the construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L335	<i>vereor, vereri, veritus sum</i>	fear, revere, hesitate	deponent verb; second conjugation	takes an object or fear clause; respectful and fearful senses depend on context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L336	<i>efficio, -ere, effeci, effectum</i>	bring about, accomplish, make	verb; third-io conjugation	takes an object and may govern a result clause or predicate complement	general, classical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>

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L337	<i>curo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	care for, arrange, see to	verb; first conjugation	takes an object; may govern a purpose or substantive clause in the sense arrange	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and administrative prose; <i>active</i>
L338	<i>sino, -ere, sivi, situm</i>	allow, permit, let	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative person or thing plus infinitive	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L339	<i>veto, -are, vetui, vetitum</i>	forbid	verb; first conjugation	commonly governs an accusative person plus infinitive; passive usage must be parsed carefully	general, classical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L340	<i>caveo, -ere, cavi, cautum</i>	beware, take care, provide	verb; second conjugation	may be intransitive, take an object, govern <i>ne</i> , or take dative according to sense	general, classical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L341	<i>evenio, -ire, eveni, eventum</i>	come out, happen, result	verb; fourth conjugation	often intransitive; a dative may mark the person affected	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L342	<i>accido, -ere, accidi</i>	fall upon, happen	verb; third conjugation; no ordinary supine in the sense happen	often impersonal with a substantive clause; dative may mark the person affected	general, classical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L343	<i>oportet, oportere, oportuit</i>	it is fitting, one ought	impersonal verb; second conjugation	commonly governs an accusative person plus infinitive or a substantive clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L344	<i>necesse</i>	necessary, unavoidably	indeclinable adjective or adverb, especially with <i>sum</i>	<i>necesse est</i> may govern a dative of the person concerned and an infinitive or clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L345	<i>tantus, -a, -um</i>	so great, so much	first/second-declension demonstrative adjective	agrees with its noun; may anticipate a result clause and correlates with <i>quantus</i>	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L346	<i>cum</i>	when, since, although; with	subordinating conjunction or preposition with ablative	distinguish conjunction from preposition; mood, tense, and context classify the clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L347	<i>ubi</i>	where; when	relative or interrogative adverb and subordinating conjunction	place, time, question, or relative connection depends on clause structure	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L348	<i>postquam</i>	after, after the time when	subordinating conjunction	introduces a temporal clause; tense and discourse relation require contextual analysis	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical narrative; <i>active</i>
L349	<i>antequam</i>	before	subordinating conjunction	mood and tense depend on factuality, anticipation, and context, not the conjunction alone	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical narrative; <i>active</i>
L350	<i>priusquam</i>	before, sooner than	subordinating conjunction	often split as <i>prius ... quam</i> ; mood and tense follow construction and viewpoint	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical narrative; <i>active</i>
L351	<i>donec</i>	until, while, as long as	subordinating conjunction	temporal limit, duration, anticipation, mood, and tense must be read from context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L352	<i>simul</i>	at the same time; as soon as	adverb or conjunction	may modify a clause or join a temporal relation, sometimes with <i>ac/atque</i>	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L353	<i>forte</i>	by chance, perhaps	adverb	modifies event manner or speaker commitment according to context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L354	<i>forsitan</i>	perhaps	modal adverb	commonly qualifies the whole proposition; mood tendencies do not replace parsing	general, classical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L355	<i>tamen</i>	nevertheless, still	adversative adverb	commonly resumes or marks a concession; identify the contrasted propositions	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L356	<i>quamquam</i>	although	subordinating conjunction	introduces concession; mood and register must be checked in the actual passage	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>

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L357	<i>etsi</i>	even if, although	subordinating conjunction	conditional and concessive force overlap; classify from both clauses and speaker stance	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L358	<i>dummodo</i>	provided that, so long as	subordinating conjunction	introduces a limiting proviso and commonly takes subjunctive; negation is often <i>ne</i>	general, classical, patristic, canonical, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L359	<i>modo</i>	only; just now; in a manner	adverb and limiting particle	temporal, modal, and limiting senses depend on placement and construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L360	<i>condicio, condicionis f.</i>	condition, agreement, status	noun; third declension; feminine	logical condition, negotiated terms, and social status are distinct contextual senses	general, classical, patristic, canonical, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L361	<i>eventus, -us m.</i>	outcome, event	noun; fourth declension; masculine	result, occurrence, and success or failure depend on context	general, classical, patristic, historical, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L362	<i>occasio, occasionis f.</i>	occasion, opportunity	noun; third declension; feminine	time, circumstance, and favorable opportunity must be distinguished contextually	general, classical, patristic, historical, and pastoral prose; <i>active</i>
L363	<i>volo, velle, volui</i>	will, wish, want	irregular verb	may take an object, complementary infinitive, or content clause; no ordinary passive	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L364	<i>nolo, nolle, nolui</i>	be unwilling, not want	irregular compound of <i>volo</i>	may govern an infinitive; imperative forms commonly express prohibition	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L365	<i>malo, malle, malui</i>	prefer	irregular compound of <i>magis</i> and <i>volo</i>	may govern an infinitive or compared alternatives; no ordinary passive	general, classical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L366	<i>fero, ferre, tuli, latum</i>	bear, carry, bring, endure	highly irregular verb	normally takes an object; compounds and idioms determine many contextual senses	general, classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L367	<i>eo, ire, ii or ivi, itum</i>	go	irregular verb	normally intransitive; destination, path, purpose, and compounds follow their constructions	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L368	<i>fio, fieri, factus sum</i>	become, happen, be made	irregular verb; present system supplies the passive of <i>facio</i>	predicate complement agrees as required; distinguish becoming, occurrence, and passive making	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L369	<i>licet, licere, licuit</i>	it is permitted, one may	impersonal verb; second conjugation	commonly takes dative of the person permitted plus infinitive, or a substantive clause	general, classical, patristic, canonical, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L370	<i>memini, meminisse</i>	remember	defective verb; perfect-system forms have present meaning	takes genitive or accusative according to construction and sense; no ordinary present system	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L371	<i>obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum</i>	forget	deponent verb; third conjugation	commonly takes genitive or accusative according to the object and construction	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L372	<i>taceo, -ere, tacui, tacitum</i>	be silent, leave unmentioned	verb; second conjugation	may be intransitive or take an object in the sense conceal or omit	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L373	<i>attendo, -ere, attendi, attentum</i>	stretch toward, attend, heed	verb; third conjugation	may take an object, dative, or prepositional complement according to sense and register	general, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and instructional prose; <i>active</i>
L374	<i>iussum, -i n.</i>	order, command	noun; second declension; neuter	often used with possessive or dependent genitive; distinguish from a participial form by syntax	general, classical, patristic, canonical, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L375	<i>mandatum, -i n.</i>	command, charge, mandate	noun; second declension; neuter	biblical command, entrusted charge, and juridical mandate require contextual distinction	general, biblical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L376	<i>consilium, -i n.</i>	plan, counsel, deliberation	noun; second declension; neuter	context distinguishes a plan, advice, decision, or deliberative body	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L377	<i>metus, -us m.</i>	fear, dread	noun; fourth declension; masculine	the feared thing may be expressed by genitive or other construction; context controls	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L378	<i>necessitas, necessitatis f.</i>	necessity, constraint	noun; third declension; feminine	logical, practical, and compelled necessity require contextual distinction	general, classical, patristic, theological, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L379	<i>opto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	choose, wish for	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an object and may govern an infinitive or wish construction	general, classical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L380	<i>ibi</i>	there	adverb of place	may locate an event or resume a previously named place or stage in an argument	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L381	<i>ubique</i>	everywhere	indefinite adverb of place	modifies the event or proposition; do not parse as an inflected relative form	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L382	<i>nusquam</i>	nowhere	negative adverb of place	carries negative force; observe the language's treatment of accompanying negatives	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L383	<i>foris</i>	outdoors, outside	adverb of place	marks position outside; distinguish from motion outward and from the noun <i>foris</i>	general, classical, biblical, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L384	<i>intro</i>	within, inward	adverb of place or direction	context distinguishes position inside from motion inward	general, classical, biblical, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L385	<i>sursum</i>	upward, above	adverb of direction or place	modifies motion or orientation; liturgical use must still be parsed in its clause	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L386	<i>deorsum</i>	downward, below	adverb of direction or place	modifies motion or orientation; contrast with <i>sursum</i>	general, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L387	<i>antea</i>	before, previously	temporal adverb	locates an event before a contextual reference point	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L388	<i>postea</i>	afterward	temporal adverb	locates an event after a contextual reference point and may advance a narrative	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical prose; <i>active</i>
L389	<i>heri</i>	yesterday	temporal adverb	anchors time relative to the speaking or narrated viewpoint	ordinary, classical, biblical, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L390	<i>cras</i>	tomorrow	temporal adverb	anchors time relative to the speaking or narrated viewpoint	ordinary, classical, biblical, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L391	<i>mane</i>	morning, in the morning	indeclinable neuter noun used adverbially	often functions as a time expression without a preposition; parse from the clause	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L392	<i>vesperi</i>	in the evening	temporal adverb	marks time when; distinguish from inflected forms of <i>vesper</i>	ordinary, classical, biblical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L393	<i>noctu</i>	by night, at night	temporal adverb; old ablative form	marks time or circumstance without a preposition	ordinary, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L394	<i>diu</i>	for a long time	temporal adverb	marks duration; compare with adjective and case expressions of duration	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L395	<i>paulisper</i>	for a little while	temporal adverb	marks brief duration and modifies a verb or whole event	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>
L396	<i>procul</i>	far away, at a distance	adverb of place	may be absolute or take a complement according to usage; distinguish position from motion	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>

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L397	<i>missa, -æ f.</i>	Mass; dismissal	noun; first declension; feminine	liturgical celebration and the older ordinary sense of dismissal require contextual distinction	liturgical, historical, and ecclesiastical reading; <i>active</i>
L398	<i>sacerdos, sacerdotis m./f.</i>	priest	noun; third declension; common gender	gender follows the person; context distinguishes cultic office and broader priestly language	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L399	<i>minister, ministri m.</i>	minister, attendant, servant	noun; second declension; masculine; stem <i>ministr-</i>	liturgical role, public office, and ordinary service depend on context	general, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and canonical reading; <i>active</i>
L400	<i>plebs, plebis f.</i>	people, common people, congregation	noun; third declension; feminine	civic rank, collective people, and worshipping congregation are contextual senses	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L401	<i>sanctuarium, -i n.</i>	sanctuary, holy place	noun; second declension; neuter	building area, sacred place, and figurative refuge must be distinguished by context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L402	<i>evangelium, -i n.</i>	gospel, good news	noun; second declension; neuter	message, written Gospel, and liturgical Gospel reading require contextual distinction	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L403	<i>epistola, -æ f.</i>	letter, epistle	noun; first declension; feminine	ordinary correspondence, biblical book, and liturgical reading depend on context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L404	<i>lectio, lectionis f.</i>	reading, lesson, selection read	noun; third declension; feminine	act of reading, selected text, and liturgical lesson are distinct contextual senses	general, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and textual work; <i>active</i>
L405	<i>psalmus, -i m.</i>	psalm	noun; second declension; masculine	identify book, liturgical unit, quotation, or generic song from the source context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L406	<i>canticum, -i n.</i>	song, canticle	noun; second declension; neuter	biblical canticle, liturgical chant, and ordinary song require contextual distinction	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L407	<i>introitus, -us m.</i>	entrance, beginning; Introit	noun; fourth declension; masculine	ordinary entry, textual beginning, and liturgical chant are contextual senses	general, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L408	<i>graduale, gradualis n.</i>	Gradual; gradual book	noun; third declension; neuter	liturgical chant and book title depend on context; do not infer performance details from the label	liturgical, musical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L409	<i>offertorium, -i n.</i>	Offertory; place or act of offering	noun; second declension; neuter	chant, liturgical segment, and broader offering-related sense require context	liturgical, historical, and ecclesiastical reading; <i>active</i>
L410	<i>communio, communionis f.</i>	communion, sharing; Communion chant	noun; third declension; feminine	sacramental, ecclesial, social, and chant senses must be kept distinct	biblical, patristic, theological, liturgical, and canonical reading; <i>active</i>
L411	<i>calix, calicis m.</i>	cup, chalice	noun; third declension; masculine	ordinary vessel, scriptural image, and liturgical chalice depend on context	general, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L412	<i>patena, -æ f.</i>	paten, shallow dish	noun; first declension; feminine	ordinary vessel and specialized liturgical object require contextual identification	liturgical, historical, and ecclesiastical reading; <i>active</i>
L413	<i>ritus, -us m.</i>	rite, usage, manner	noun; fourth declension; masculine	ordinary manner, customary observance, and defined liturgical rite require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L414	<i>præsto, -are, præstiti, præstitum</i>	provide, grant; excel	verb; first conjugation	takes an object in the sense provide; other senses and complements require context	general, classical, patristic, liturgical, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L415	<i>exaudio, -ire, exaudivi, exauditum</i>	hear favorably, answer	verb; fourth conjugation	normally takes an accusative person, prayer, or petition; not every act of hearing implies granting	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L416	<i>adiuvo, -are, adiuvi, adiutum</i>	help, assist	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative person or cause assisted	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>

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L417	<i>libero, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	free, release, deliver	verb; first conjugation	takes an accusative object; what one is freed from may use <i>a/ab, ex</i> , or ablative according to usage	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L418	<i>propitiator, propitiari, propitiatum sum</i>	be favorable, show mercy	deponent verb; first conjugation	commonly governs the dative of the person or thing favored	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L419	<i>mereor, mereri, meritus sum</i>	earn, deserve, be accounted worthy	deponent verb; second conjugation	may take an object or infinitive; theological contexts require careful interpretation rather than an isolated gloss	classical, patristic, theological, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L420	<i>dignor, dignari, dignatus sum</i>	deem worthy, condescend, deign	deponent verb; first conjugation	may take an object with predicate or an infinitive in later usage; verify the actual construction	classical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L421	<i>supplico, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	kneel, supplicate, beseech	verb; first conjugation	commonly governs the dative of the person addressed	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L422	<i>invoco, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	call upon, invoke	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative person or name called upon	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L423	<i>adoro, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	adore, worship, entreat	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; bodily gesture, worship, and petition depend on context	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L424	<i>agnosco, -ere, agnovi, agnitum</i>	recognize, acknowledge	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object or a content clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L425	<i>placeo, -ere, placui, placitum</i>	please, be pleasing	verb; second conjugation	the person pleased is commonly dative; impersonal forms may express a decision	general, classical, biblical, patristic, canonical, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L426	<i>dirigo, -ere, direxi, directum</i>	direct, guide, make straight	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; destination or standard may be added by construction	general, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L427	<i>purgo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	cleanse, purify, clear	verb; first conjugation	takes an accusative object; what is removed may be expressed by ablative or a phrase	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L428	<i>mundo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	cleanse, make clean	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; distinguish from the noun <i>mundus</i>	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L429	<i>renovo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	renew, restore	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; physical, moral, and sacramental senses depend on context	biblical, patristic, theological, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L430	<i>protego, -ere, protexi, protectum</i>	cover, protect	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; the danger opposed follows context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L431	<i>discipulus, -i m.</i>	disciple, pupil	noun; second declension; masculine	ordinary pupil and religious disciple depend on context; feminine is separately formed	biblical, patristic, ecclesiastical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L432	<i>apostolus, -i m.</i>	apostle, envoy	noun; second declension; masculine	specific apostolic office and broader messenger sense require context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L433	<i>propheta, -æ m.</i>	prophet	noun; first declension; masculine	lexical gender is masculine despite first-declension endings	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L434	<i>angelus, -i m.</i>	angel, messenger	noun; second declension; masculine	heavenly being and ordinary messenger depend on source and context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L435	<i>turba, -æ f.</i>	crowd, multitude, disturbance	noun; first declension; feminine	collective people and disorder are contextual senses; a singular collective may take sense-driven continuations	classical, biblical, patristic, and narrative prose; <i>active</i>

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L436	<i>gens, gentis f.</i>	people, nation, clan	noun; third declension; feminine	ethnic, political, familial, and biblical Gentile senses require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L437	<i>Iudæus, -a, -um</i>	Jewish; a Jew	first/second-declension adjective used substantively	agree adjectivally or parse as a substantive; historical and theological claims require source context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L438	<i>rex, regis m.</i>	king	noun; third declension; masculine	stem <i>reg-</i> ; literal ruler, divine title, and figurative use depend on context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L439	<i>servus, -i m.</i>	enslaved person, servant	noun; second declension; masculine	legal status, household service, humility formula, and theological relation require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L440	<i>magister, magistri m.</i>	master, teacher	noun; second declension; masculine; stem <i>magistr-</i>	school, craft, office, authority, and forms of address depend on context	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L441	<i>mulier, mulieris f.</i>	woman	noun; third declension; feminine	stem <i>mulier-</i> ; distinguish from words marking wife, virgin, widow, or social role	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L442	<i>infans, infantis m./f.</i>	infant, young child	noun; third declension; common gender; originally a participial adjective	gender follows the child; the lexical noun is distinguished by syntax	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L443	<i>peccator, peccatoris m.</i>	sinner	agent noun; third declension; masculine	feminine is <i>peccatrix</i> ; moral and theological use depends on the proposition	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L444	<i>inimicus, -a, -um</i>	hostile; enemy	first/second-declension adjective used substantively	agree as an adjective or identify a substantive person; distinguish private, military, and spiritual opposition	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L445	<i>vidua, -æ f.</i>	widow	noun; first declension; feminine	social condition and any typological or moral force must be established by context	classical, biblical, patristic, and ecclesiastical reading; <i>active</i>
L446	<i>pauper, pauperis</i>	poor, needy; a poor person	third-declension adjective; one termination; used substantively	agree with a noun or parse substantively; material and spiritual senses require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and social reading; <i>active</i>
L447	<i>cæcus, -a, -um</i>	blind; a blind person	first/second-declension adjective used substantively	literal inability to see and figurative lack of perception require contextual evidence	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L448	<i>maiestas, maiestatis f.</i>	majesty, greatness	noun; third declension; feminine	human dignity, sovereign majesty, and divine title or attribute require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L449	<i>laus, laudis f.</i>	praise, commendation	noun; third declension; feminine	act, words, or object of praise depend on context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L450	<i>honor, honoris m.</i>	honor, office, public distinction	noun; third declension; masculine	esteem, office, cultic honor, and rhetorical credit require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L451	<i>virtus, virtutis f.</i>	excellence, courage, virtue, power	noun; third declension; feminine	ethical quality, valor, efficacy, and divine power are distinct contextual senses	classical, biblical, patristic, theological, liturgical, and philosophical prose; <i>active</i>
L452	<i>adoratio, adorationis f.</i>	adoration, worship	noun; third declension; feminine	gesture, act of worship, and theological category require contextual distinction	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L453	<i>creatura, -æ f.</i>	creature, created thing	noun; first declension; feminine	individual creature, created order, and rhetorical contrast with Creator depend on context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L454	<i>providentia, -æ f.</i>	foresight, providence	noun; first declension; feminine	human planning and divine providence require contextual distinction	classical, patristic, liturgical, theological, and philosophical prose; <i>active</i>

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L455	<i>incarnatio, incarnationis f.</i>	incarnation, taking flesh	noun; third declension; feminine	technical Christological and more general embodiment senses must be source-controlled	patristic, liturgical, historical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L456	<i>nativitas, nativitatis f.</i>	birth, nativity	noun; third declension; feminine	ordinary birth, feast title, and theological mystery depend on context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, historical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L457	<i>passio, passionis f.</i>	suffering, passion	noun; third declension; feminine	experience, suffering, Christ's Passion, and technical affect require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L458	<i>resurrectio, resurrectionis f.</i>	rising again, resurrection	noun; third declension; feminine	narrative event, general resurrection, and liturgical mystery require context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L459	<i>ascensio, ascensionis f.</i>	ascent, Ascension	noun; third declension; feminine	ordinary ascent and liturgical or theological title depend on context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L460	<i>redemptio, redemptionis f.</i>	buying back, redemption	noun; third declension; feminine	commercial, legal, biblical, and theological senses require contextual distinction	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L461	<i>salus, salutis f.</i>	health, safety, salvation	noun; third declension; feminine	physical welfare, public safety, greeting, and theological salvation depend on context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L462	<i>culpa, -æ f.</i>	fault, blame	noun; first declension; feminine	legal responsibility, moral fault, and liturgical confession require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and moral prose; <i>active</i>
L463	<i>peccatum, -i n.</i>	sin, fault	noun; second declension; neuter	act, state, collective sin, and technical theological use depend on number and context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L464	<i>remissio, remissionis f.</i>	release, remission, forgiveness	noun; third declension; feminine	physical relaxation, legal remission, and forgiveness of sins require context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L465	<i>festum, -i n.</i>	feast, festival	noun; second declension; neuter	generic celebration, feast day, and calendar title depend on context	classical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L466	<i>sollemnitas, sollemnitis f.</i>	solemn observance, solemnity	noun; third declension; feminine	customary ceremony, degree of feast, and general solemnity require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L467	<i>vigilia, -æ f.</i>	wakefulness, watch, vigil	noun; first declension; feminine	military watch, devotional vigil, and liturgical day or Mass require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L468	<i>feria, -æ f.</i>	weekday; day of rest or observance	noun; first declension; feminine	Roman civic usage and ecclesiastical weekday numbering must be distinguished	liturgical, canonical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L469	<i>dominica, -æ f.</i>	the Lord's day, Sunday	substantive first-declension feminine adjective with <i>dies</i> understood	calendar day, Mass, or office context must be identified	patristic, liturgical, canonical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L470	<i>natalis, natale</i>	of birth; birthday or anniversary	third-declension adjective; two terminations; used substantively	ordinary birth and a saint's heavenly birthday or feast require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, and hagiographic reading; <i>active</i>
L471	<i>martyr, martyris m./f.</i>	martyr, witness	noun; third declension; common gender	ordinary witness and one who dies for the faith require historical and textual context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and hagiographic reading; <i>active</i>
L472	<i>virgo, virginis f.</i>	maiden, virgin	noun; third declension; feminine	ordinary state, ascetical title, and liturgical class require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and hagiographic reading; <i>active</i>
L473	<i>confessor, confessoris m.</i>	one who confesses; confessor	agent noun; third declension; masculine	confession of faith, sacramental role, and historical liturgical class require context	patristic, liturgical, canonical, and hagiographic reading; <i>active</i>
L474	<i>pontifex, pontificis m.</i>	pontiff, high priest	noun; third declension; masculine	Roman office, biblical high priest, bishop, and papal title require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>

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L475	<i>episcopus, -i m.</i>	bishop, overseer	noun; second declension; masculine	New Testament oversight, ecclesiastical office, and historical title require context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L476	<i>abbas, abbatis m.</i>	abbot, father	noun; third declension; masculine	Semitic-derived title; monastic office and respectful address depend on context	patristic, liturgical, canonical, monastic, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L477	<i>doctor, doctoris m.</i>	teacher; Doctor	agent noun; third declension; masculine	ordinary teacher, authoritative theologian, and liturgical class require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, theological, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L478	<i>dedicatio, dedicationis f.</i>	dedication, consecration	noun; third declension; feminine	act, anniversary, feast title, and book dedication require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L479	<i>commemoratio, commemorationis f.</i>	remembrance, commemoration	noun; third declension; feminine	mental recollection, rhetorical mention, and liturgical observance require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L480	<i>monachus, -i m.</i>	monk	noun; second declension; masculine	historical form of religious life and title require contextual identification	patristic, monastic, liturgical, canonical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L481	<i>octava, -æ f.</i>	eighth day; octave	substantive first-declension feminine adjective	numbered day, musical interval, and historical liturgical observance require context	liturgical, musical, and historical reading; <i>recognition</i>
L482	<i>crux, crucis f.</i>	cross	noun; third declension; feminine	instrument, event, sign, suffering, and liturgical object require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L483	<i>sepulcrum, -i n.</i>	tomb, grave	noun; second declension; neuter	literal burial place and figurative use require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and hagiographic reading; <i>active</i>
L484	<i>inferi, -orum m. pl.</i>	those or places below, the dead, lower regions	plural second-declension substantive	meaning depends on biblical, creedal, poetic, or cosmological context; do not flatten into one English term	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L485	<i>sanguis, sanguinis m.</i>	blood	noun; third declension; masculine	bodily substance, kinship, violence, sacrifice, and sacramental language require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L486	<i>vulnus, vulneris n.</i>	wound	noun; third declension; neuter	physical, emotional, moral, and rhetorical senses require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L487	<i>lacrima, -æ f.</i>	tear	noun; first declension; feminine	literal tears and signs of grief, penitence, or rhetoric depend on context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L488	<i>dolor, doloris m.</i>	pain, grief, sorrow	noun; third declension; masculine	bodily pain, emotional grief, and theological or rhetorical use require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L489	<i>luctus, -us m.</i>	mourning, grief	noun; fourth declension; masculine	internal grief, outward mourning, and ritual context require distinction	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L490	<i>requies, requietis f.</i>	rest, repose	noun; third declension; feminine	physical rest, cessation, eschatological repose, and Requiem formula require context	classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L491	<i>iudicium, -i n.</i>	judgment, trial, decision	noun; second declension; neuter	mental judgment, court process, decree, and divine judgment require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L492	<i>poena, -æ f.</i>	penalty, punishment, suffering	noun; first declension; feminine	legal penalty, consequence, pain, and theological punishment require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L493	<i>reatus, -us m.</i>	accusation, guilt, liability	noun; fourth declension; masculine	charge, state of guilt, and canonical or theological liability require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>
L494	<i>agnus, -i m.</i>	lamb	noun; second declension; masculine	literal animal, sacrificial image, and title require biblical and liturgical context	ordinary, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and theological reading; <i>active</i>

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L495	<i>Pascha, Paschatis n.</i>	Passover, Easter, Paschal feast	noun; third declension; neuter; Greek and Hebrew loanword	Jewish feast, Christian Easter, and paschal mystery require source-controlled context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L496	<i>mortuus, -a, -um</i>	dead; a dead person	perfect participle of <i>morior</i> used adjectivally or substantively	agree with the referent; distinguish state, substantive person, and verbal force	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L497	<i>crucifigo, -ere, crucifixi, crucifixum</i>	fasten to a cross, crucify	verb; third conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; historical and theological claims require context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical reading; <i>active</i>
L498	<i>sepelio, -ire, sepelivi, sepultum</i>	bury	verb; fourth conjugation	normally takes an accusative object; place and manner of burial follow the construction	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and historical narrative; <i>active</i>
L499	<i>ecce</i>	behold, look, here is	presentative particle and interjection	directs attention to a person, object, or proposition; syntax of what follows must still be parsed	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and rhetorical reading; <i>active</i>
L500	<i>amen</i>	amen, truly, let it be so	indeclinable Hebrew loanword used responsorially or adverbially	affirmation, response, and doubled biblical formula depend on context	biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L501	<i>alleluia</i>	alleluia, praise the Lord	indeclinable Hebrew liturgical acclamation	acclamation, chant title, and textual refrain require liturgical and literary context	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L502	<i>ergo</i>	therefore, then	inferential particle, often postpositive	marks conclusion, transition, or pragmatic response; identify the propositions connected	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L503	<i>etenim</i>	for indeed	explanatory conjunction or particle	introduces support or explanation with added emphasis; identify its discourse scope	classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L504	<i>nam</i>	for	explanatory conjunction	introduces a reason, explanation, or supporting observation; not every instance translates naturally as English for	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L505	<i>namque</i>	for indeed, for	explanatory conjunction with enclitic <i>-que</i>	introduces support or elaboration; its position and scope organize the discourse	classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L506	<i>quidem</i>	indeed, certainly; at least	emphatic or concessive particle, often postpositive	force depends on a contrast, paired particle, or focused constituent	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L507	<i>vero</i>	truly; but, however	adverb or postpositive connective	truth emphasis, transition, and contrast depend on placement and discourse relation	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and rhetorical prose; <i>active</i>
L508	<i>propterea</i>	for that reason, therefore	demonstrative adverb	points back to a stated cause and may correlate with a following clause	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L509	<i>ideo</i>	for that reason, therefore	demonstrative adverb	marks cause-to-conclusion relation and may correlate with a following clause	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>
L510	<i>quomodo</i>	how; in what manner	interrogative or relative adverb	direct question, indirect question, comparison, and connective use depend on clause structure	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and liturgical reading; <i>active</i>
L511	<i>sicut</i>	just as, as	comparative conjunction or adverb	introduces comparison or manner and often correlates with <i>ita</i> ; prove the compared members	biblical, patristic, liturgical, and rhetorical reading; <i>active</i>
L512	<i>velut</i>	just as, as if	comparative conjunction or adverb	literal comparison, illustration, and hypothetical comparison require contextual distinction	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and poetic reading; <i>active</i>
L513	<i>tamquam</i>	as, just as; as though	comparative conjunction or adverb	may mark an asserted role or an imagined comparison; mood and context decide	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and argumentative prose; <i>active</i>

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L514	<i>quasi</i>	as if, almost	comparative or qualifying particle	marks resemblance, approximation, or authorial qualification; identify its scope	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L515	<i>quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque</i>	whoever, whatever, every ... who	indefinite relative pronoun or adjective	decline the relative element and keep the enclitic element unchanged; case comes from the relative clause	general, classical, biblical, patristic, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L516	<i>argumentum, -i n.</i>	proof, argument, subject, sign	noun; second declension; neuter	evidentiary proof, line of reasoning, subject matter, and literary plot require context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, philosophical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L517	<i>exemplum, -i n.</i>	example, model, precedent, copy	noun; second declension; neuter	illustration, moral model, legal precedent, and physical copy require context	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L518	<i>similitudo, similitudinis f.</i>	likeness, comparison, similitude	noun; third declension; feminine	resemblance, rhetorical comparison, biblical parable-like form, and theological likeness require context	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and theological prose; <i>active</i>
L519	<i>metaphora, -æ f.</i>	metaphor, transfer of meaning	noun; first declension; feminine	identify exact source words, compared domains, and contextual function before applying the label	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and poetic study; <i>recognition</i>
L520	<i>anaphora, -æ f.</i>	anaphora, repetition at beginnings	noun; first declension; feminine	prove the repeated forms and corresponding unit boundaries before naming the figure	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, liturgical, and poetic study; <i>recognition</i>
L521	<i>antithesis, antithesis f.</i>	antithesis, pointed opposition	noun; third declension; feminine; Greek inflection	identify balanced or opposed terms and explain their grammatical relation and argumentative work	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and poetic study; <i>recognition</i>
L522	<i>narratio, narrationis f.</i>	narration, statement of facts	noun; third declension; feminine	storytelling, rhetorical statement of facts, and explanatory account depend on genre	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L523	<i>propositio, propositionis f.</i>	statement, proposition, presentation	noun; third declension; feminine	grammatical statement, logical proposition, and rhetorical division require context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, logical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L524	<i>conclusio, conclusionis f.</i>	closing, conclusion, inference	noun; third declension; feminine	physical enclosure, logical inference, and rhetorical ending require context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, logical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L525	<i>exordium, -i n.</i>	beginning, introduction	noun; second declension; neuter	ordinary beginning and formal rhetorical introduction must be distinguished by genre	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L526	<i>periodus, -i f.</i>	period, circuit, complete sentence	noun; second declension; feminine; Greek loanword	temporal cycle, circuit, and rhetorical period depend on context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, grammatical, and composition work; <i>recognition</i>
L527	<i>membrum, -i n.</i>	limb, member, clause-member	noun; second declension; neuter	bodily, corporate, and rhetorical structural senses require context	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and canonical prose; <i>active</i>
L528	<i>clausula, -æ f.</i>	close, clause, cadence	noun; first declension; feminine	legal provision, grammatical clause, rhetorical close, and cadence require context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, grammatical, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L529	<i>locus, -i m.; plural loca n. or loci m.</i>	place, passage, topic	noun; second declension with sense-sensitive plural	physical places commonly use neuter <i>loca</i> ; passages or topics often masculine <i>loci</i>	general, classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and source work; <i>active</i>
L530	<i>auctor, auctoris m.</i>	originator, author, authority	agent noun; third declension; masculine	writer, founder, guarantor, and authoritative source depend on context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, canonical, and source work; <i>active</i>
L531	<i>lector, lectoris m.</i>	reader, lector	agent noun; third declension; masculine	ordinary reader, public reader, and instituted or historical liturgical office require context	classical, patristic, liturgical, rhetorical, and textual work; <i>active</i>
L532	<i>eloquentia, -æ f.</i>	eloquence, skilled expression	noun; first declension; feminine	ability, style, and praise or criticism of discourse depend on context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology	Usage / government	Strand / expectation
L533	<i>textus, -us m.</i>	text, connected wording, fabric	noun; fourth declension; masculine	material weaving, connected discourse, and an edited text require historical context	patristic, medieval, textual, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L534	<i>codex, codicis m.</i>	codex, manuscript book, code	noun; third declension; masculine	physical manuscript, bound book, and organized body of law require context	classical, patristic, textual, canonical, and historical work; <i>active</i>
L535	<i>manuscriptum, -i n.</i>	manuscript	substantive neuter of a first/second-declension adjective	identify the physical or digital witness and do not use the label as an edition citation	medieval, textual, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L536	<i>editio, editionis f.</i>	publication, edition	noun; third declension; feminine	act of publishing and a particular edited form require bibliographic context	patristic, textual, historical, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L537	<i>exemplar, exemplaris n.</i>	copy, model, exemplar	noun; third declension; neuter	physical copy, source model, and ideal pattern depend on context	classical, patristic, textual, theological, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L538	<i>scriptura, -æ f.</i>	writing; Scripture	noun; first declension; feminine	act or product of writing, written character, and sacred Scripture require context	classical, biblical, patristic, theological, and textual work; <i>active</i>
L539	<i>pagina, -æ f.</i>	page, written sheet	noun; first declension; feminine	physical page, passage, and editorial page reference require context	classical, patristic, textual, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L540	<i>versio, versionis f.</i>	turning, translation, version	noun; third declension; feminine	physical turning, translation, and textual version require context	patristic, textual, translation, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L541	<i>titulus, -i m.</i>	title, inscription, heading	noun; second declension; masculine	inscription, legal claim, book title, and liturgical heading require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, canonical, and textual work; <i>active</i>
L542	<i>rubrica, -æ f.</i>	red earth or ink; rubric	noun; first declension; feminine	material red pigment, red heading, and liturgical or legal direction require context	liturgical, canonical, textual, and historical work; <i>active</i>
L543	<i>orthographia, -æ f.</i>	orthography, correct spelling	noun; first declension; feminine	describes writing convention, not pronunciation; identify the edition and period being compared	grammatical, textual, and scholarly work; <i>recognition</i>
L544	<i>punctum, -i n.</i>	point, mark, punctuation point	noun; second declension; neuter	physical point, textual mark, moment, and argumentative point require context	classical, patristic, textual, rhetorical, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L545	<i>lacuna, -æ f.</i>	gap, missing portion	noun; first declension; feminine	physical hollow and a loss in a textual witness must be distinguished by evidence	classical, textual, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L546	<i>coniectura, -æ f.</i>	inference, conjecture, conjectural reading	noun; first declension; feminine	ordinary inference and proposed textual repair require explicit evidence and uncertainty	classical, patristic, textual, rhetorical, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L547	<i>testimonium, -i n.</i>	testimony, evidence, cited witness	noun; second declension; neuter	personal testimony, scriptural proof, and textual evidence require source context	classical, biblical, patristic, canonical, rhetorical, and textual work; <i>active</i>
L548	<i>fons, fontis m.</i>	spring, source, font	noun; third declension; masculine	water source, baptismal font, and documentary or intellectual source require context	classical, biblical, patristic, liturgical, and source work; <i>active</i>
L549	<i>apparatus, -us m.</i>	equipment, preparation, apparatus	noun; fourth declension; masculine	material equipment, ceremony, and critical apparatus depend on context	classical, liturgical, textual, and scholarly work; <i>recognition</i>
L550	<i>affirmo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	affirm, assert, strengthen	verb; first conjugation	takes an object or content statement; distinguish proof from mere assertion	classical, patristic, rhetorical, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L551	<i>nego, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	deny, say that not, refuse	verb; first conjugation	may take an object, infinitive, or indirect statement; Latin often negates through the governor	classical, patristic, rhetorical, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L552	<i>probo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	approve, test, prove	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an object; approval, examination, and demonstration require context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>

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L553	<i>refuto, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	refute, repel	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an accusative claim, argument, or person opposed	classical, patristic, rhetorical, polemical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L554	<i>definio, -ire, definivi, definitum</i>	bound, define, determine	verb; fourth conjugation	takes an object and may add a predicate or boundary; lexical and authoritative definition differ	classical, patristic, rhetorical, philosophical, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L555	<i>divido, -ere, divisi, divisum</i>	divide, distribute	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; parts, recipients, or categories follow their constructions	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L556	<i>coniungo, -ere, coniunxi, coniunctum</i>	join, connect	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; the joined counterpart may use <i>cum</i> , dative, or another construction	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, grammatical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L557	<i>comparo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	prepare, obtain; compare	verb; first conjugation	sense and comparison construction depend on complements and context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, textual, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L558	<i>interpretor, interpretari, interpretatus sum</i>	interpret, explain, translate	deponent verb; first conjugation	normally takes an object; explanatory and translational work require an identified source text	classical, biblical, patristic, textual, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L559	<i>verto, -ere, verti, versum</i>	turn, change, translate	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; direction, resulting state, and source or target language follow context	classical, biblical, patristic, translation, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L560	<i>trado, -ere, tradidi, traditum</i>	hand over, transmit, teach	verb; third conjugation	takes an object and often a dative recipient; betrayal and tradition senses require context	classical, biblical, patristic, theological, historical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L561	<i>recenseo, -ere, recensui, recensum</i>	review, enumerate, revise	verb; second conjugation	normally takes an object; counting, editorial recension, and critical review require context	classical, patristic, textual, and scholarly work; <i>active</i>
L562	<i>emendo, -are, -avi, -atum</i>	correct, amend	verb; first conjugation	normally takes an object; textual, moral, and legal correction require context	patristic, textual, canonical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L563	<i>argumentor, argumentari, argumentatus sum</i>	reason, argue	deponent verb; first conjugation	may be intransitive or take the matter argued; evidence and conclusion should be stated	classical, patristic, rhetorical, philosophical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L564	<i>concludo, -ere, conclusi, conclusum</i>	shut up, conclude, infer	verb; third conjugation	takes an object or proposition; physical closure and logical inference require context	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, logical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L565	<i>infero, inferre, intuli, illatum</i>	bring in, infer, inflict	irregular compound of <i>fero</i>	takes an object; destination, person affected, or inferred proposition follows the construction	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, logical, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L566	<i>expono, -ere, exposui, expositum</i>	set out, expose, explain	verb; third conjugation	takes an object; physical placement, narration, and systematic exposition require context	classical, biblical, patristic, rhetorical, theological, and composition work; <i>active</i>
L567	<i>prosodia, -æ f.</i>	prosody	noun; first declension; feminine; Greek loanword	identify the exact system under discussion: quantity, meter, syllable count, or another later pattern	grammatical, textual, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L568	<i>vocalis, vocalis f.</i>	vowel	substantive third-declension adjective; feminine with <i>littera</i> understood	identify the written vowel and syllabic role; this is not a pronunciation direction	grammatical, textual, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L569	<i>diphthongus, -i f.</i>	diphthong	noun; second declension; feminine; Greek loanword	record the written vowel pair and test its metrical treatment with the supplied P1 rules and examples	grammatical, textual, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L570	<i>elisio, elisionis f.</i>	elision	noun; third declension; feminine	mark the word boundary and candidate sounds, then test the actual metrical scheme	textual, metrical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>

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L571	<i>dactylus, -i m.</i>	dactyl	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek loanword	metrical foot with long–short–short pattern; prove it from the scanned positions	classical, metrical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L572	<i>spondeus, -i m.</i>	spondee	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek loanword	metrical foot with two long positions; distinguish a position from a spoken prescription	classical, metrical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L573	<i>hexameter, hexametri m.</i>	hexameter line	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek compound	name the line only after testing its six-foot quantitative scheme	classical, Christian, metrical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L574	<i>arsis, arsis f.</i>	arsis, metrical raising	noun; third declension; feminine; Greek loanword	technical definitions vary by system; use the definition printed in the branch sheet and do not convert it into a pronunciation rule	classical, metrical, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L575	<i>elegia, -æ f.</i>	elegy, elegiac poem	noun; first declension; feminine; Greek loanword	genre, tone, and elegiac meter are related but not identical claims	classical, Christian, literary, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L576	<i>pentameter, pentametri m.</i>	pentameter line	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek compound	in elegiac verse identify the divided quantitative scheme rather than counting five ordinary feet mechanically	classical, metrical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L577	<i>distichon, -i n.</i>	couplet, pair of lines	noun; second declension; neuter; Greek loanword	identify the two-line unit and then specify whether it is elegiac or another kind	classical, Christian, textual, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L578	<i>hemistichium, -i n.</i>	half-line	noun; second declension; neuter; Greek loanword	locate the division from meter and syntax rather than page typography alone	classical, textual, metrical, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L579	<i>lyricus, -a, -um</i>	lyric	first/second-declension adjective; Greek loanword	agree with poem, poet, meter, or genre term; the label does not identify one scheme by itself	classical, Christian, literary, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L580	<i>strophæ, -æ f.</i>	strophe, stanza	noun; first declension; feminine; Greek loanword	identify the repeated line-group pattern and distinguish printed paragraphing from metrical structure	classical, Christian, textual, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L581	<i>Sapphicus, -a, -um</i>	Sapphic	first/second-declension adjective	agree with line, stanza, or meter and test the named quantitative pattern	classical, Christian, metrical, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L582	<i>Alcaicus, -a, -um</i>	Alcaic	first/second-declension adjective	agree with line, stanza, or meter and test the named quantitative pattern	classical, Christian, metrical, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L583	<i>typologia, -æ f.</i>	typology	noun; first declension; feminine; later scholarly formation	identify exact earlier and later texts and state the warranted relation; resemblance alone is insufficient	biblical, patristic, theological, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L584	<i>symbolum, -i n.</i>	sign, token, symbol; creed	noun; second declension; neuter; Greek loanword	ordinary token, literary symbol, and ecclesiastical creed are distinct contextual senses	classical, patristic, liturgical, theological, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L585	<i>allusio, allusionis f.</i>	allusion	noun; third declension; feminine	claim only after exact verbal, formal, or contextual evidence is compared with a plausible source	rhetorical, patristic, textual, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L586	<i>paradoxon, -i n.</i>	paradox, unexpected proposition	noun; second declension; neuter; Greek loanword	state the apparent conflict and explain its resolution or rhetorical function from context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, theological, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L587	<i>rhythmus, -i m.</i>	rhythm, rhythmic verse	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek loanword	name only the organization actually supported: quantity, syllable count, line grouping, repeated syntax, written endings, or another stated pattern	classical, Christian, musical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>

ID	Citation form	Project gloss	Morphology	Usage / government	Strand / expectation
L588	<i>accentus, -us m.</i>	accent, accent mark; accentual pattern	noun; fourth declension; masculine	recognize that its technical sense depends on a stated system; this course neither assigns lexical stress nor teaches pronunciation	grammatical, musical, liturgical, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L589	<i>rima, -æ f.</i>	rhyme	noun; first declension; feminine; medieval and later term	rhyme classifies recurring terminal sound; record visible ending correspondence separately and withhold a rhyme claim when no phonological evidence is supplied	medieval, Christian, textual, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L590	<i>tropus, -i m.</i>	turn, trope, interpolation	noun; second declension; masculine; Greek loanword	rhetorical figure, chant addition, and modal terminology require contextual distinction	rhetorical, liturgical, musical, historical, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L591	<i>lemma, lemmatis n.</i>	heading, cited word or passage for comment	noun; third declension; neuter; Greek loanword	quote the exact source wording and identify its locus before commenting	textual, exegetical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L592	<i>scholium, -i n.</i>	scholium, explanatory note	noun; second declension; neuter; Greek loanword	distinguish ancient or medieval annotation from a modern project note and cite its witness	classical, patristic, textual, and poetry study; <i>recognition</i>
L593	<i>interpretatio, interpretationis f.</i>	interpretation, explanation, translation	noun; third declension; feminine	state whether the work explains grammar, meaning, rhetoric, theology, or translates wording	classical, biblical, patristic, textual, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L594	<i>enarratio, enarrationis f.</i>	detailed exposition, commentary	noun; third declension; feminine	identify the text expounded and distinguish source paraphrase from original explanation	classical, patristic, exegetical, rhetorical, and poetry study; <i>active</i>
L595	<i>compositio, compositionis f.</i>	putting together, arrangement, composition	noun; third declension; feminine	physical combination, stylistic arrangement, and written composition require context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, musical, and poetry composition; <i>active</i>
L596	<i>emendatio, emendationis f.</i>	correction, revision, emendation	noun; third declension; feminine	distinguish correcting one's project draft from conjecturally changing a received text	classical, textual, rhetorical, and poetry composition; <i>active</i>
L597	<i>imitatio, imitationis f.</i>	imitation	noun; third declension; feminine	name the received model and exact feature imitated; label new wording as project composition	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and poetry composition; <i>active</i>
L598	<i>inventio, inventionis f.</i>	discovery, devising, rhetorical invention	noun; third declension; feminine	finding evidence, devising subject matter, and rhetorical discovery require context	classical, patristic, rhetorical, and poetry composition; <i>active</i>

CHAPTER 13

Parsing checklist

Definition — parse. To identify a form's lemma and morphology, locate it in its clause, state its syntactic function, and cite the evidence that rules out competing analyses. Parsing is an argued analysis, not an ending label.

For every noun or adjective, state lemma, declension, gender where lexical, case, number, syntactic function, and agreement/government evidence. For every verb, state lemma/principal parts, person/number or nominal form, tense, voice, mood, clause, subject, complements, and contextual force. For every pronoun, state antecedent/reference as well as form and function.

Before accepting a reading, ask:

1. Does every personal finite verb have an explicit or defensibly supplied subject, or is the construction genuinely impersonal?
2. Does every adjective or participle have a possible head?
3. Does every governed case fit its preposition, verb, adjective, or noun?
4. Does every relative pronoun have an antecedent or a defensible free/substantival use, and does it have an in-clause function?
5. Have infinitives and participles been assigned relative time and voice?
6. Does each subjunctive have a classified use rather than merely a label?
7. Does the final sense fit the genre and wider source context?

Part II

Scope and Sources

CHAPTER 1

Scope and Qualifications

1.1 Companion role

This publication is EL-REFERENCE, *Reference Grammar and Reading Lexicon*, in Triptych's print-first, self-paced Ecclesiastical Latin curriculum. It gathers the curriculum's definitions, paradigms, syntax summaries, register and genre map, reading lexicon, and parsing checklist. Form an unaided hypothesis first, then use this volume as the common retrieval source named by the guide.

It supports the twenty-two-packet common trunk and, where relevant, the eight-packet advanced poetry branch. It does not replace their substantive teaching, memory work, readers, composition, cumulative practice, or answers. Consult after an unaided hypothesis; return to packet teaching and connected Latin for active practice.

Every ordinary task in this companion is completable from material printed in the course set. A method exercise may explain how later independent research uses a full lexicon, source book, or page image, but no unavailable person or outside book controls the answer to the supplied work.

1.2 Corpus, review, and rights

The principal reading destination is the 1962 typical edition of the *Missale Romanum*; ordinary project Latin, classical prose and poetry, the identified Clementine Vulgate, patristic prose, hymnody, scholastic Latin, and other exact recorded texts form the broader learning corpus. This is a language-study aid, not an official liturgical book, pronunciation or ceremonial course, critical edition, or authority for a liturgical, theological, historical, textual, or canonical judgment.

Course-wide research records own edition, passage, lexicon, answer, curriculum, and source decisions; this leaf's companion map records its local selection and role. No independent Latinist, liturgist, pedagogue, theologian, textual scholar, or ecclesiastical reviewer is claimed. Received text, donor provenance, collation, and redistribution limits remain exactly as recorded. Redesigned PDFs require their own complete build, review, install, and exact-byte authorization; the status of earlier installed snapshots does not transfer to changed files.

CHAPTER 2

References

These references identify and verify the received Latin printed in the course. Every passage, gloss, comparison text, and model needed for the work is already supplied in the packet or its course companions; consulting the source editions is not part of ordinary packet completion. Project explanation, translation, reconstruction, exercises, comparison sets, and compositions are distinguished from received wording by the P/R convention in the scope record.

2.1 Missal and biblical corpus

- Catholic Church, *Missale Romanum ex decreto SS. Concilii Tridentini restitutum, Summorum Pontificum cura recognitum*, editio typica (Rome: Typis Polyglottis Vaticanis, 1962). Page images control doubtful wording over OCR or a searchable presentation.
- The four complete course dossiers are listed separately so each stable ID remains legible:
 - MR62-FORM-ADV1: First Sunday of Advent, printed pp. 1–2;
 - MR62-FORM-PENT: Pentecost, pp. 356–358;
 - MR62-FORM-XII-PENT: Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 392–393;
 - MR62-FORM-XXIII-PENT: Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost, pp. 416–417.
 The identified page images were visually checked.
- *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis, Sixti V et Clementis VIII*, Michael Hetzenauer, ed. (1914), is the controlling biblical comparison witness where a passage record names it. A Missal reading remains a Missal reading even when it quotes or adapts Scripture.

2.2 Verified connected prose

- CAES-DUPONTET1900: Renatus Du Pontet, ed., *C. Iuli Caesaris Commentariorum pars prior* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1900), *Bellum Gallicum* 1.1.1.
- CIC-FALCONER1923: W. A. Falconer, ed., *De senectute, De amicitia, De divinatione* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1923), *Laelius* 6.20. The course reproduces no facing edition translation.
- HIER-CSEL54: Isidor Hilberg, ed., *S. Eusebii Hieronymi Epistulae*, CSEL 54 (Vienna and Leipzig: Tempsky and Freytag, 1910), *Epistula* 22.30.4.
- AUG-CSEL33: Pius Knöll, ed., *S. Aureli Augustini Confessionum libri XIII*, CSEL 33 (Vienna: Tempsky, 1896), *Confessiones* 1.1.1 and 10.27.38.
- AMB-KRAB1857: Johann Georg Krabinger, ed., *De officiis ministrorum libri III* (Tübingen: H. Laupp, 1857), 1.11.38.
- THOM-LEON4: *Sancti Thomae Aquinatis Opera omnia iussu impensaue Leonis XIII*, vol. 4 (Rome: Typographia Polyglotta, 1888), *Summa theologiae* I, q. 1, a. 1, corpus opening.

2.3 Verified poetry

- PHAED-POST1919: J. P. Postgate, ed., *Phaedri Fabulae Aesopiae* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1919), 1.1.1–6.
- VERG-HEND1891: John Henderson, ed., *Aeneid, Book I* (Toronto: Copp, Clark, 1891), 1.1–4.
- OVID-OWEN1885: S. G. Owen, ed., *P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium libri V* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1885), 1.1.1–2.
- HOR-WICKGAR1912: E. C. Wickham and H. W. Garrod, eds., *Q. Horati Flacci opera* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1912), *Carmina* 1.11.
- MR62-FORM-PENT: the complete Pentecost Sequence in the 1962 Missal, printed p. 357.

The consulted print editions are public domain in the United States as recorded in the edition manifest. Their scans are verification witnesses and are not reproduced. All English renderings in the course are new project translations. Candidate passages by other authors remain outside the received course corpus until an exact edition and page have been checked.

2.4 Grammar and Reading Lexicon

The course's Reference Grammar and complete controlled Reading Lexicon are the immediate aids for packet work. The inherited comparison bibliography includes J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough, *New Latin Grammar* (1903); Charles E. Bennett, *New Latin Grammar*, 1918 revision; Charlton T. Lewis and Charles

Short, *A Latin Dictionary* (1879); and Du Cange et al., *Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis*, L. Favre ed. (1883–1887).

Those works describe different strata and do not form one undifferentiated authority. A classical rule does not by itself establish a biblical, patristic, medieval, or stable liturgical development. Most inherited rule explanations lack a recorded locus-by-locus chain to those works, so the course does not claim that every rule or project gloss has received an independent external lexical audit.

2.5 Citation and normalization

Missal passages are cited by stable source ID, liturgical locus, genre, and printed pages; biblical passages by book, chapter, and verse; historical authors by work and section. Declared changes of *j/i*, *u/v*, ligature, capitalization, punctuation, accent, or line display are recorded apart from substantive variants. A prose-order reconstruction, scansion display, or composition remains P analysis even when every word derives from a received passage. The edition manifest, source ladder, poetry map, and passage inventory give the exact page-image locators and remaining evidence limits.

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