HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

Numbers before words

A number before a word means the word appears in the **Vocabulary for learning** list for that chapter.

For example: 19 **oculus, oculī**, *m.* *eye*

means that **oculus** appears in the Chapter 19 **Vocabulary for learning** list.

Nouns

The information given is: nominative, genitive, gender.

For example: **gēns**, **gentis**, *f.* *people, race, family, tribe*

- **gēns** is the nominative form (used for the subject of the sentence);
- **gentis** is the genitive form (meaning 'of the people');
- **gēns** is a feminine word.

m. stands for masculine; *f.* stands for feminine; *n.* stands for neuter.

m.f. is used for a word which can sometimes be masculine, sometimes feminine. For example, the word **familiāris** (*relative*) can be either masculine or feminine, depending on the gender of the relative.

Verbs

The forms given are: 1st person present tense, infinitive, 1st person perfect tense, perfect passive participle.

You might prefer to think of this as: *I do something, to do something, I did/have done something, having been somethinged*.

For example: **laudō**, **laudāre**, **laudāvī**, **laudātus** *praise, admire*

- **laudō** means *I praise*
- **laudāre** means *to praise*
- **laudāvī** means *I (have) praised*
- **laudātus** means *having been praised*

Adjectives

Most adjectives are given with the following forms: masculine, feminine, neuter (all nominative singular).

For example: **plēnus**, **plēna**, **plēnum** *full*
trīstis, **trīstis**, **trīste** *sad*

Some third declension adjectives, such as **ferōx** and **vetus**, change their stems. For these adjectives, the forms given are: nominative, genitive.

For example: **vetus**, *gen*. **veteris** *old*

See page 274 of the Reference, and pages 157 and 160 of Book 1 for more information on adjectives.