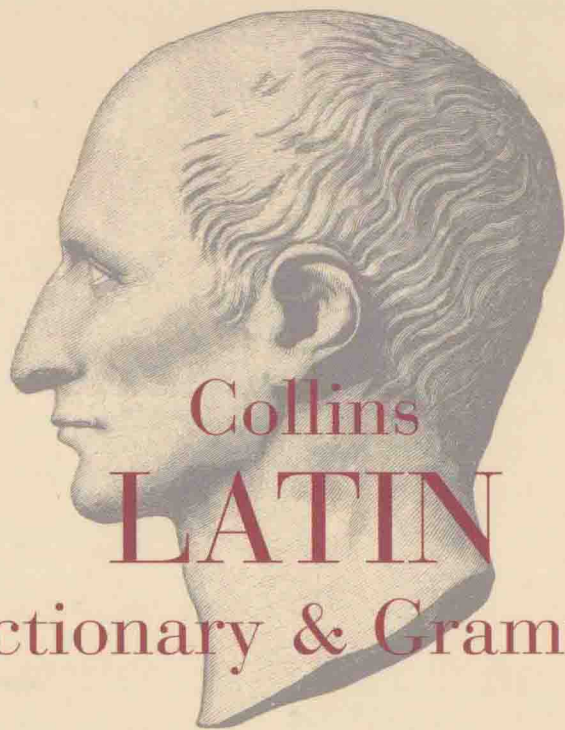


后浪出版



Collins
LATIN
Dictionary & Grammar

柯林斯
拉丁语-英语
双向词典

世界图书出版公司

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Latin

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雷立柏 作序推荐

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序

在国内有多少爱好拉丁语的学生和学者殷勤等待着一部比较全面的拉丁语词典！他们肯定因这部词典问世而感到激动，因为这部中型的拉英、英拉词典实际上是一部小型的古罗马文化百科全书！

对于学习拉丁语的学生来说，这部词典是最佳的伴侣，因为“拉丁语—英语”的部分不仅包含动词的所有重要形式（如 *mittō, mittere, mīsi, missum*），它还另外加上了动词的完成时形式（比如 *mīsī perf of mittō*，即：*mīsī* 为 *mittō* 完成时形式），为初学者提供了宝贵的帮助，消除了查找单词来源的烦恼和困惑。每一词条的解释简明经典，而且这部词典回避“通过同源英语词解释拉丁语的单词”，比如拉丁语的 *occupātiō* 被解释为 *taking possession*，没有用英语的 *occupation*。换言之，这部词典用很丰富的英语词汇来解释每个拉丁单词。在那些非常关键的单词那里也有一些搭配的词组，比如 *capiō, capere*（拿）：*initium~*（开始）。

“拉丁语—英语词典”虽然不太厚，只有 236 页，但其词汇量相当大，完全能满足初学者的需要。“英语—拉丁语词典”的部分（192 页）能帮助学生造拉丁语句子或进行翻译工作，而且在一定程度上也起到“同义词词典”的作用。比如查英语的 *good* 就有拉丁语的 *bonus, probus, idōneus, aptus*；查 *grand* 就发现拉丁语有很多同义词：*amplūs, illūstris, ēgregius, lautus, magnificus, grandis, sublīmis*。多查多学这些同义词和近义词能丰富词汇，并且培养拉丁语和英语口语及优美和准确的表达方式。

柯林斯拉丁语—英语双向词典提供了很多古代人名（比如 *Cicerō* [西塞罗]）、地名（比如 *Parthenopē* [那不勒斯]）、民族名（比如 *Celtae* [凯尔特人]）和神话知识（比如 *Apollō*，解释为 *Greek god of music, archery, prophecy, flocks and herds, and often identified with the*

sun), 这样使读者初步了解古代社会和文化。在书的中间位置(在拉英词典和英拉词典中间)还插入许多关于古罗马历史文化的表格, 如“罗马历史重大事件表”(从公元前753年罗马建城到哥特人公元410年入侵为止)、“罗马管理制度和官制表”、“罗马军队组织表”、“家谱表”(包含各种亲戚关系的名称)、“古罗马重要作者表”(从Ennius [恩尼乌斯]到Plinius minor [小普林尼], 但不包含古代晚期的作者, 如Augustinus [奥古斯丁])。一份长达9页的对照表列出了欧洲地名的古代写法和现代(英语)写法, 比如York (约克)在古代称Eburācum。这些地名资料对研究欧洲历史文献的学者来说非常重要。

另一些表提供了基数词、序数词、次数词等的罗马时期的写法以及古代计量单位等。

一份长达9页的表很详细地解释了古罗马诗歌的韵律, 另外还有一个“现代英语常用的拉丁语词组表”, 大约列出了500条常用的词, 如a.m (ante merīdiem [午前]), circā (around [大约]), e.g (exemplī grātiā [比如])等, 这样就解答了很多遇到拉丁语术语的读者的疑问。

这部词典的另一个特点是它提供了很多基本的语法表。在一开始(v—xxvi页)就有缩写表, 关于发音、重音、长音的说明, 名词变格表, 动词变位表, 一目了然。

在“英语—拉丁语词典”后还加上了一个长达255页的“拉丁语语法大全”(原名Grammar and Verb Tables), 其中说明名词的性、数、格, 形容词的变格和比较、副词、代词、介词、数词(7—79页)还有句法结构的详细分析和翻译知识(80—145页), 动词的种种变位形式以及不规则动词的表格(146—238页)。最后的索引(239—255页)帮助读者找出个别单词的语法形式。实际上这255页的附录完全可以用为拉丁语教材, 因为其中也有很多例句。

一句话, 这部词典同时是词典、语法教程和古代文化知识的小百科全书, 它应该成为渴望学习拉丁语的人的必备工具书和身边的拉丁语老师。

希望通过这部词典, 中国的拉丁语学界能更上一层楼!

雷立柏

北京, 中国人民大学林园, 2012年6月

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>adj</i>	adjective	<i>MED</i>	medicine
<i>abl</i>	ablative	<i>MIL</i>	military
<i>acc</i>	accusative	<i>mod</i>	modern
<i>adv</i>	adverb	<i>n</i>	noun
<i>AGR</i>	agriculture	<i>NAUT</i>	nautical
<i>ARCH</i>	architecture	<i>neg</i>	negative
<i>art</i>	article	<i>nom</i>	nominative
<i>ASTR</i>	astronomy	<i>nt</i>	neuter
<i>AUG</i>	augury	<i>num</i>	numeral
<i>COMM</i>	business	<i>occ</i>	occasionally
<i>CIRCS</i>	circumstances	<i>p</i>	participle
<i>compar</i>	comparative	<i>pass</i>	passive
<i>conj</i>	conjunction	<i>perf</i>	perfect
<i>cpd</i>	compound	<i>perh</i>	perhaps
<i>dat</i>	dative	<i>pers</i>	person
<i>defec</i>	defective	<i>PHILOS</i>	philosophy
<i>ECCL</i>	ecclesiastical	<i>pl</i>	plural
<i>esp</i>	especially	<i>POL</i>	politics
<i>excl</i>	exclamatory	<i>ppa</i>	perfect participle active
<i>f</i>	feminine	<i>ppp</i>	perfect participle passive
<i>fig</i>	figurative	<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>fut</i>	future	<i>pres</i>	present
<i>gen</i>	genitive	<i>pron</i>	pronoun
<i>GEOG</i>	geography	<i>prop</i>	properly
<i>GRAM</i>	grammar	<i>PROV</i>	proverb
<i>impers</i>	impersonal	<i>relat</i>	relative
<i>imperf</i>	imperfect	<i>RHET</i>	rhetoric
<i>impv</i>	imperative	<i>sg</i>	singular
<i>indecl</i>	indeclinable	<i>sim</i>	similarly
<i>indic</i>	indicative	<i>subj</i>	subjunctive
<i>inf</i>	informal	<i>superl</i>	superlative
<i>infin</i>	infinitive	<i>THEAT</i>	theatre
<i>interj</i>	interjection	<i>UNIV</i>	university
<i>interrog</i>	interrogative	<i>usu</i>	usually
<i>LIT</i>	literature	<i>vi</i>	intransitive verb
<i>loc</i>	locative	<i>voc</i>	vocative
<i>m</i>	masculine	<i>vt</i>	transitive verb
<i>MATH</i>	mathematics		

INTRODUCTION

Whether you are learning Latin for the first time or wish to “brush up” what you learned some time ago, this dictionary is designed to help you understand Latin and to express yourself in Latin, if you so wish.

HOW TO USE THE DICTIONARY

Entries are laid out as follows:

Headword

This is shown in **bold type**. On the Latin-English side all long vowels are shown by placing a \bar above them. Latin nouns show the genitive singular form in bold. Latin verbs show the first person singular of the present indicative as the headword, followed by the infinitive, the first person singular of the perfect indicative and usually the past participle, all in bold type:

elegīa, -ae
elementum, -ī
ēlevō, āre
ēmātūrēscō, -ēscere, -uī

Part of Speech

Next comes the part of speech (noun, verb, adjective etc), shown in *italics*. Part of speech abbreviations used in the dictionary are shown in the abbreviations list (p iv). Where a word has more than one part of speech, each new part of speech is preceded by a black lozenge (◆). If a Latin headword is a preposition, the case taken by the preposition comes immediately after the part of speech, in *italics* and in brackets.

era, -ae *f*
ticklish *adj*
thunder *n* tonitrus *m* ◆ *vi* tonare, intonare.
ōrgā *prep* (with *acc*) towards; against.

Meanings

Where a word or a part of speech has only one meaning, the translation comes immediately after the part of speech. However, many words have more than one meaning. Where the context is likely to show which translation is correct, variations in meaning are simply separated by a semi-colon. But usually there will also be an “indicator” in *italics* and in brackets. Some meanings relate to specific subject areas, for example religion, politics, military matters etc –

these indicators are in small italic capitals.

ēnsiger, -ī *adj* with his sword.

toy *n* crepundia *ntpl* ♦ *vi* ludere.

toll collector *n* exactor *m*; portitor *m*.

eō, -ire, **ivi** *and* **ii**, **itum** *vi* to go; (*MIL.*) to march; (*time*) to pass; (*event*) to proceed, turn out.

Translations

Most words can be translated directly. On the English-Latin side, translations of nouns include the gender of the Latin noun in *italics*. However, sometimes a phrase is needed to show how a word is used, but in some cases a direct translation of a phrase would be meaningless: the symbol ~ in front of a translation shows that the translation is natural English, but does not mean word for word what the Latin means. Sometimes, even an approximate translation would not be very helpful (for place names, for example) – in these cases, an explanation in *italics* is given instead. In other cases, the user will need more information than simply the translation; in these cases, “indicators” are included in the translation(s), giving, for instance, the case required by a Latin verb or preposition or further details about a place or person.

thumb *n* pollex *m*; **have under one’s** ~ in potestate sua habere.

elephantomacha, -ae *m* fighter mounted on an elephant.

Erymanthus, -i *m* mountain range in Arcadia (*where Hercules killed the bear*).

thwart *vi* obstare (*dat*), officere (*dat*).

Pronunciation

Since Latin pronunciation is regular, once the basic rules have been learned (*see pp viii, ix*), the dictionary does not show phonetic transcriptions against each headword, but does show all long vowels.

Other Information

The dictionary also includes:

- a basic grammar section
- information about life in Roman times:
 - how government and the army were organized – how numbers and dates were calculated and expressed – family relationships – geographical names – major Roman authors – key events in Roman history – (*important historical and mythological characters and events are listed within the body of the main text*).
- a section on Latin poetry and scansion
- a list of Latin expressions commonly used in English today

LATIN ALPHABET

The Latin alphabet is the one which has been almost universally adopted by the modern languages of Europe and America. In the Classical period it had 23 letters, namely the English alphabet without letters **j**, **v** and **w**.

Letter v

The symbol **v** was the capital form of the letter **u**, but in a later age the small **v** came into use to represent the consonantal **u**, and as it is commonly so employed in modern editions of Latin authors, it has been retained as a distinct letter in this dictionary for convenience.

Letter j

The symbol **j** came to be used as the consonantal **i**, and is found in older editions of the Classics, but as it has been almost entirely discarded in modern texts, it is not used in this dictionary, and words found spelt with a **j** must therefore be looked up under **i**.

Letters w, y, z

The letter **w** may be seen in the Latinized forms of some modern names, *e.g.* **Westmonasterium**, Westminster. The letters **y** and **z** occur only in words of Greek origin.

ORTHOGRAPHY

Many Latin words which begin with a prefix can be spelled in two ways. The prefix can retain its original spelling, or it can be assimilated, changing a letter depending on the letter which follows it. Compare the following:

ad before **g**, **l**, **r** and **p**:

adpropinquare	appropinquare
adgredi	aggredi
adloquor	alloquor
adrogans	arrogans

ad is also often assimilated before **f** and **n**:

adfectus	affectus
adnexus	annexus

and **ad** is often shortened to **a** before **sc**:

adscendere	ascendere
------------	-----------

in changes to **il** before **l**, to **im** before **m** or **p** and to **ir** before **r**.

con becomes **cor** when followed by another **r** and **col** when followed by **l**.

We have provided cross-references in the text to draw your attention to the alternative forms of words. Thus, although **arrogantia** does not appear in the Latin-English section, the cross-reference at **arr-** will point you to the entry for **adrogantia**, where the translation is given.

PRONUNCIATION

The ancient pronunciation of Latin has been established with a fair degree of certainty from the evidence of ancient authorities and inscriptions and inferences from the modern Romance languages. It is not possible, of course, to recapture the precise nuances of Classical Latin speech, but what follows is now generally accepted and generally understood as a reasonably accurate guide to the sounds of Latin as spoken by educated Romans during the two centuries from Cicero to Quintilian.

ACCENT

The Latin accent in the Classical period was a weak stress, perhaps with an element of pitch in it. It falls, as in English, on the second last syllable of the word, if that syllable is long, and on the third last syllable if the second last is short. Disyllabic words take the accent on the first syllable, unless they have already lost a final syllable, *e.g.* illīc(e).

Inflected words are commonly learned with the accent wrongly placed on the last syllable, for convenience in memorizing the inflexions. But it is advisable to get the accent as well as the ending right.

The correct accent of other words can easily be found by noting carefully the quantity of the second last syllable and then accenting the word as in English, according to the rule given above. Thus fuērunt is accented on the second last syllable because the *e* is long, whereas fuerant is accented on the third last, because the *e* is short.

VOWELS

Vowels are pure and should not be diphthongized as in certain sounds of Southern English. They may be long or short. Throughout this Dictionary all vowels known or believed by the best authorities to be long are marked with a line above them; those unmarked are either known to be short or of uncertain quantity.

Short

<u>a</u> gricola	rat
h <u>e</u> dera	p <u>e</u> n
ī <u>t</u> aque	k <u>i</u> n
f <u>a</u> vor	r <u>o</u> b
neb <u>u</u> la	f <u>u</u> ll

Long

r <u>a</u> mus	r <u>a</u> ther
av <u>e</u>	p <u>a</u> y
c <u>i</u> vis	ke <u>e</u> n
ampli <u>o</u>	r <u>o</u> be
l <u>u</u> na	f <u>o</u> ol

y is a Greek sound and is pronounced (both short and long) as *u* in French *ie rue*.

DIPHTHONGS

<u>a</u> estas	try	
<u>a</u> udiō	town	
<u>h</u> ei	payee	
<u>m</u> eus	<u>ay-oo</u>	with the accent on first sound
mo <u>e</u> cha	toy	
<u>t</u> uitus	<u>Louis</u>	

CONSONANTS

<u>b</u> alneae	<u>b</u> aby	
ab <u>s</u> tēmius	ap <u>s</u> e	
sub <u>t</u> ractus	ap <u>t</u>	
<u>c</u> astra	<u>c</u> ar	
<u>ch</u> orda	sepul <u>ch</u> re	
inter <u>d</u> o	<u>d</u> og	
<u>cō</u> flō	<u>f</u> ortune	
ingredior	<u>g</u> o	
<u>h</u> abeō	<u>h</u> and	(but faintly)
<u>i</u> aceo	<u>y</u> es	(consonantal i = j)
<u>K</u> alendae	oak	
congelō	<u>l</u> et	
<u>com</u> es	<u>m</u> an	(final m was hardly sounded and may have simply nasalized the preceding vowel)
<u>pā</u> nis	<u>n</u> o	
<u>pā</u> ngo	<u>f</u> inger	
stupeō	ap <u>t</u>	
<u>rā</u> phanus	<u>p</u> ill	
ex <u>se</u> quor	<u>q</u> uite	
supr <u>ē</u> mus	brae	(Scottish)
<u>mā</u> gnus	<u>s</u> ister	(never as in rose)
laetus	<u>st</u> op	
<u>th</u> ea <u>tr</u> um	<u>t</u> ake	
<u>v</u> apor (and consonantal u)	<u>w</u> in	
<u>d</u> extra	<u>s</u> ix	(ks, not gs)
<u>zō</u> na	<u>z</u> ero	

Double consonants lengthen the sound of the consonant.

Quick Reference Grammar

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS

1st Declension

	<i>mainly f</i>		<i>m</i>	
SING				
<i>Nom.</i>	terra	crambē	Aenēās	Anchīsēs
<i>Voc.</i>	terra	crambē	Aenēā	Anchīsā, -ē
<i>Acc.</i>	terram	crambēn	Aenēam, -ān	Anchīsam, -ēn
<i>Gen.</i>	terrae	crambes	Aenēae	Anchīsae
<i>Dat.</i>	terrae	crambae	Aenēae	Anchisae
<i>Abl.</i>	terra	cramba	Aenēā	Anchīsā
PLURAL				
<i>Nom.</i>	terrae	crambae		
<i>Voc.</i>	terrae	crambae		
<i>Acc.</i>	terrās	crambās		
<i>Gen.</i>	terrārum	crambārum		
<i>Dat.</i>	terrīs	crambīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	terrīs	crambīs		

2nd Declension

	<i>mainly m</i>				
SING					
<i>Nom.</i>	modus	Lūcius	Dēlos (f)	puer	liber
<i>Voc.</i>	mode	Lūcī	Dēle	puer	liber
<i>Acc.</i>	modum	Lūcium	Dēlon	puerum	librum
<i>Gen.</i>	modī	Lūcī	Dēlī	puerī	librī
<i>Dat.</i>	modō	Lūciō	Dēlō	puerō	librō
<i>Abl.</i>	modō	Lūciō	Dēlō	puerō	librō
PLURAL					
<i>Nom.</i>	modī			puerī	librī
<i>Voc.</i>	modī			puerī	librī
<i>Acc.</i>	modōs			puerōs	librōs
<i>Gen.</i>	modōrum			puerōrum	librōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	modīs			puerīs	librīs
<i>Abl.</i>	modīs			puerīs	librīs

	<i>nt</i>
<i>SING</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	dōnum
<i>Voc.</i>	dōnum
<i>Acc.</i>	dōnum
<i>Gen.</i>	dōnī
<i>Dat.</i>	dōnō
<i>Abl.</i>	dōnō

	<i>PLURAL</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	dōna
<i>Voc.</i>	dōna
<i>Acc.</i>	dōna
<i>Gen.</i>	dōnōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	dōnīs
<i>Abl.</i>	dōnīs

3rd Declension

Group I: *Vowel stems, with gen pl in -ium*

		<i>m and f</i>		<i>nt</i>
<i>SING</i>				
<i>Nom.</i>	clādēs	nāvis	rēte	animal
<i>Voc.</i>	clādēs	nāvis	rēte	animal
<i>Acc.</i>	clādem	nāvem, -im	rēte	animal
<i>Gen.</i>	clādis	nāvis	rētis	animālīs
<i>Dat.</i>	clādī	nāvī	rētī	animālī
<i>Abl.</i>	clāde	nāve, -ī	rētī	animālī
<i>PLURAL</i>				
<i>Nom.</i>	clādēs	nāvēs	rētia	animālia
<i>Voc.</i>	clādēs	nāvēs	rētia	animālia
<i>Acc.</i>	clādēs, -īs	nāvēs, -īs	rētia	animālia
<i>Gen.</i>	clādium	nāvium	rētium	animālium
<i>Dat.</i>	clādibus	nāvibus	rētibus	animālibus
<i>Abl.</i>	clādibus	nāvibus	rētibus	animālibus

Group II: *Consonant stems, some with gen pl in -ium, some in -um and some in either. Monosyllabic nouns ending in two consonants (e.g. urbs below) regularly have -ium.*

		<i>m and f</i>		<i>f</i>	<i>nt</i>
<i>SING</i>					
<i>Nom.</i>	urbs	amāns	laus	aetās	os
<i>Voc.</i>	urbs	amāns	laus	aetās	os
<i>Acc.</i>	urbem	amantem	laudem	aetātem	os
<i>Gen.</i>	urbis	amantis	laudis	aetātis	ossis
<i>Dat.</i>	urbī	amantī	laudī	aetātī	ossī
<i>Abl.</i>	urbe	amante	laude	aetāte	osse
<i>PLURAL</i>					
<i>Nom.</i>	urbēs	amantēs	laudēs	aetātēs	ossa
<i>Voc.</i>	urbēs	amantēs	laudēs	aetātēs	ossa

<i>Acc.</i>	urbēs	amantēs	laudēs	aetātēs	ossa
<i>Gen.</i>	urbium	amantium, -um	laudum, -ium	aetātum, -ium	ossium
<i>Dat.</i>	urbibus	amantibus	laudibus	aetātibus	ossibus
<i>Abl.</i>	urbibus	amantibus	laudibus	aetātibus	ossibus

Group III: Consonant stems, with gen pl in *-um*

	<i>m and f</i>			<i>nt</i>	
<i>SING</i>					
<i>Nom.</i>	mōs	ratiō	pater	nōmen	opus
<i>Voc.</i>	mōs	ratiō	pater	nōmen	opus
<i>Acc.</i>	mōrem	ratiōnem	patrem	nōmen	opus
<i>Gen.</i>	mōris	ratiōnis	patris	nōminis	operis
<i>Dat.</i>	mōrī	ratiōnī	patrī	nōminī	operī
<i>Abl.</i>	mōre	ratiōne	patre	nōmine	opere
<i>PLURAL</i>					
<i>Nom.</i>	mōrēs	ratiōnēs	patrēs	nōmina	opera
<i>Voc.</i>	mōrēs	ratiōnēs	patrēs	nōmina	opera
<i>Acc.</i>	mōrēs	ratiōnēs	patrēs	nōmina	opera
<i>Gen.</i>	mōrum	ratiōnum	patrum	nōminum	operum
<i>Dat.</i>	mōribus	ratiōnibus	patribus	nōminibus	operibus
<i>Abl.</i>	mōribus	ratiōnibus	patribus	nōminibus	operibus

Group IV: Greek nouns

	<i>m</i>		<i>f</i>		<i>nt</i>
<i>SING</i>					
<i>Nom.</i>	āēr	hērōs	Periclēs	Naias	poēma
<i>Voc.</i>	āēr	hērōs	Periclē	Naias	poēma
<i>Acc.</i>	āera	hērōa	{ Periclem, Periclea	Naiada	poēma
<i>Gen.</i>	āeris	hērōis	Periclis, -i	Naiadis, -os	poēmatis
<i>Dat.</i>	āerī	hērōī	Periclī	Naiadī	poēmatī
<i>Abl.</i>	āere	hērōe	Periclē	Naiade	poēmate
<i>PLURAL</i>					
<i>Nom.</i>	āeres	hērōes		Naiades	poēmata
<i>Voc.</i>	āeres	hērōes		Naiades	poēmata
<i>Acc.</i>	āeras	hērōas		Naiadas	poēmata
<i>Gen.</i>	āerum	hērōum		Naiadum	poēmatōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	āeribus	hērōibus		Naiadibus	poēmatīs
<i>Abl.</i>	āeribus	hērōibus		Naiadibus	poēmatīs

4th Declension**5th Declension***mainly m**nt**mainly f***SING**

<i>Nom.</i>	portus	genū	diēs	rēs
<i>Voc.</i>	portus	genū	diēs	rēs
<i>Acc.</i>	portum	genū	diem	rem
<i>Gen.</i>	portūs	genūs	diēi	reī
<i>Dat.</i>	portuī	genū	diēi	reī
<i>Abl.</i>	portū	genū	diē	rē

PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	portūs	genua	diēs	rēs
<i>Voc.</i>	portūs	genua	diēs	rēs
<i>Acc.</i>	portūs	genua	diēs	rēs
<i>Gen.</i>	portuum	genuum	diērum	rērum
<i>Dat.</i>	portibus, -ubus	genibus, -ubus	diēbus	rēbus
<i>Abl.</i>	portibus, -ubus	genibus, -ubus	diēbus	rēbus

CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS

ACTIVE

PRESENT TENSE

	First parāre <i>prepare</i>	Second habēre <i>have</i>	Third sūmere <i>take</i>	Fourth audīre <i>hear</i>
	Indicative			
<i>SING</i>				
<i>1st pers</i>	parō	habeō	sūmō	audiō
<i>2nd pers</i>	parās	habēs	sūmis	audīs
<i>3rd pers</i>	parat	habet	sūmit	audit
<i>PLURAL</i>				
<i>1st pers</i>	parāmus	habēmus	sūmimus	audiūmus
<i>2nd pers</i>	parātis	habētis	sūmitis	audītis
<i>3rd pers</i>	parant	habent	sūmunt	audiunt
	Subjunctive			
<i>SING</i>				
<i>1st pers</i>	parem	habeam	sūmam	audiam
<i>2nd pers</i>	parēs	habeās	sūmās	audiās
<i>3rd pers</i>	paret	habeat	sūmat	audiat
<i>PLURAL</i>				
<i>1st pers</i>	parēmus	habeāmus	sūmāmus	audiāmus
<i>2nd pers</i>	parētis	habeātis	sūmātis	audiātis
<i>3rd pers</i>	parent	habeant	sūmant	audiant