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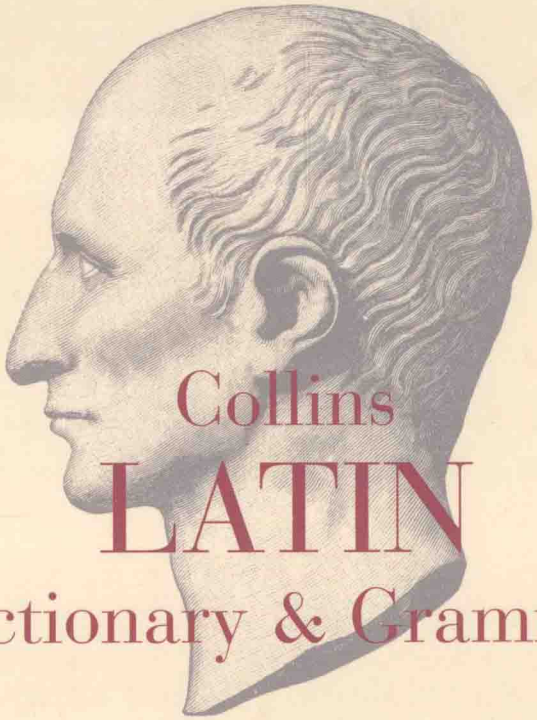

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LATIN

Dictionary & Grammar

柯林斯

拉丁语-英语

双向词典

雷立柏 作序推荐

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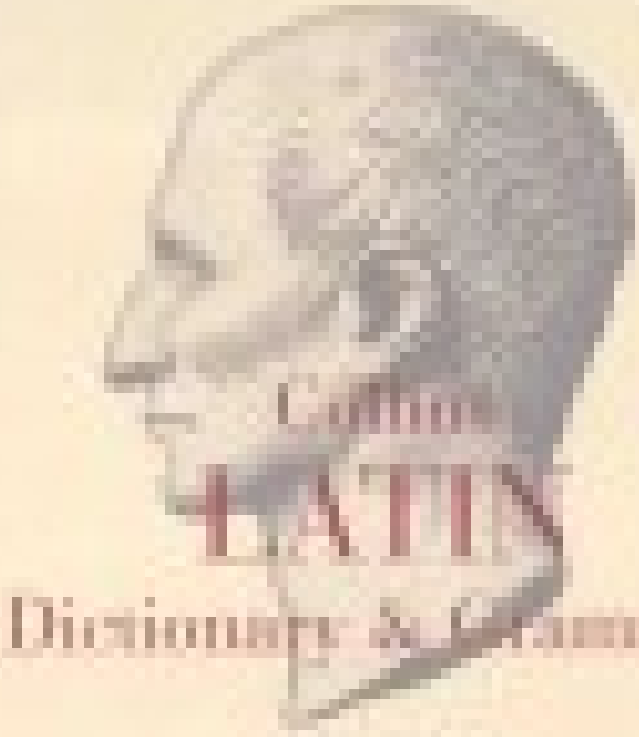

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序

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才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

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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Plīnius 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

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

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 ¯ 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.
ērgā *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, -īre, īvī *and* **iī, 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 *vt* 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		*Long*	
agricola	rat	rāmus	rather
hedera	pen	avē	pay
ītaque	kĭn	cīvīs	keen
favor	rŏb	amplĭō	rŏbe
nebula	full	lūna	fool

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

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DIPHTHONGS

aestas	tr***y***	
audiō	t***ow***n	
h***ei***	p***ayee***	
m***eu***s	***ay-oo***	*with the accent on first sound*
m***oe***cha	t***oy***	
t***ui***tus	L***oui***s	

CONSONANTS

balneae	***b***a***b***y	
a***bs***tēmius	a***ps***e	
su***bt***ractus	a***pt***	
castra	***c***ar	
chorda	sepul***ch***re	
inter***d***o	***d***og	
cōn***f***lō	***f***ortune	
in***g***redior	***g***o	
habeō	***h***and	(*but faintly*)
iaceo	***y***es	(*consonantal i = j*)
Kalendae	oa***k***	
conge***l***ō	***l***et	
co***m***es	***m***an	(*final* **m** *was hardly sounded and may have simply nasalized the preceding vowel*)
pā***n***is	***n***o	
pa***ng***o	fi***ng***er	
stu***p***eō	a***p***t	
ra***ph***anus	***p***ill	
exse***qu***or	***qu***ite	
supr***ē***mus	b***r***ae	(*Scottish*)
māgnu***s***	***s***i***s***ter	(*never as in rose*)
laeto***s***	***s***top	
theātrum	***t***ake	
vapor (*and consonantal u*)	***w***in	
de***x***tra	si***x***	(*ks, not gs*)
zōna	***z***ero	

Double consonants lengthen the sound of the consonant.

Quick Reference Grammar

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS

1st Declension

	mainly f		*m*	
SING				
Nom.	terra	crambē	Aenēās	Anchīsēs
Voc.	terra	crambē	Aenēā	Anchīsā, -ē
Acc.	terram	crambēn	Aenēam, -ān	Anchīsam, -ēn
Gen.	terrae	crambes	Aenēae	Anchīsae
Dat.	terrae	crambae	Aenēae	Anchīsae
Abl.	terra	cramba	Aenēā	Anchīsā

PLURAL		
Nom.	terrae	crambae
Voc.	terrae	crambae
Acc.	terrās	crambās
Gen.	terrārum	crambārum
Dat.	terrīs	crambīs
Abl.	terrīs	crambīs

2nd Declension

			mainly m		
SING					
Nom.	modus	Lūcius	Dēlos (*f*)	puer	liber
Voc.	mode	Lūcī	Dēle	puer	liber
Acc.	modum	Lūcium	Dēlon	puerum	librum
Gen.	modī	Lūcī	Dēlī	puerī	librī
Dat.	modō	Lūciō	Dēlō	puerō	librō
Abl.	modō	Lūciō	Dēlō	puerō	librō

PLURAL			
Nom.	modī	puerī	librī
Voc.	modī	puerī	librī
Acc.	modōs	puerōs	librōs
Gen.	modōrum	puerōrum	librōrum
Dat.	modīs	puerīs	librīs
Abl.	modīs	puerīs	librīs

	nt
SING	
Nom.	dōnum
Voc.	dōnum
Acc.	dōnum
Gen.	dōnī
Dat.	dōnō
Abl.	dōnō
PLURAL	
Nom.	dōna
Voc.	dōna
Acc.	dōna
Gen.	dōnōrum
Dat.	dōnīs
Abl.	dōnīs

3rd Declension

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

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

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

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

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

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

Group IV: *Greek nouns*

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

	4th Declension		5th Declension	
	mainly m	*nt*	*mainly f*	
SING				
Nom.	portus	genū	diēs	rēs
Voc.	portus	genū	diēs	rēs
Acc.	portum	genū	diem	rem
Gen.	portūs	genūs	diēī	reī
Dat.	portuī	genū	diēī	reī
Abl.	portū	genū	diē	rē
PLURAL				
Nom.	portūs	genua	diēs	rēs
Voc.	portūs	genua	diēs	rēs
Acc.	portūs	genua	diēs	rēs
Gen.	portuum	genuum	diērum	rērum
Dat.	portibus, -ubus	genibus, -ubus	diēbus	rēbus
Abl.	portibus, -ubus	genibus, -ubus	diēbus	rēbus

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