Caput 6: Via Latīna

Neque ea tam longa est quam via Appia = It is not as long as the Appian Way. ea means 'it' here but is feminine to match the gender of via.

Unde venit Iūlius = From where does Julius come?

Quō it Iūlius = To where does Julius go?

Mēdus viā Latīnā Tusculō Rōmam ambulat = Medus walks on the Latin road from Tusculum to Rome. The noun in the accusative (Rōmam) is the place to which the person goes.

Is quī viā Latīnā venit per portam Capēnam Rōmam intrat = He who comes by the Via Latina enters Rome through the Porta Capena.

Mēdus ōstium pulsat = Medus knocks on the door

ā: from, out of, by

ab: from, out of, by

abest: he is absent; 3rd person singular present from absum, abesse, āfuī, abfutūrum

ad: to, towards

Aemiliā: Aemilia; singular feminine ablative from Aemilia, Aemiliae

Aemilia: the Aemilian Way, a Road between Ariminum and Placentia; singular feminine nominative from Aemilia, Aemiliae

amat: he loves; 3rd person singular present from amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum

amātur: he is loved; 3rd person singular present from amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum

ambulant: they walk; 3rd person plural present from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum

ambulat: he walks; 3rd person singular present from ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum

amīca: friend; singular feminine nominative from amīca, amīcae

amīcā: friend; singular feminine ablative from amīca, amīcae

amīcam: friend; singular feminine accusative from amīca, amīcae

amīce: friend; singular vocative from amīcus, amīcī

amīcī: friends; plural masculine nominative from amīcus, amīcī

amīcus: friend; singular masculine nominative from amīcus, amīcī

ante: before, in front

antīquus: old, ancient; singular masculine nominative from antīquus, antīqua, antīquum

Appia: Appian Way (a road in Italy); singular feminine nominative from Appia, Appiae

apud: with

Arīminum: Rimini (Italy); singular accusative or singular nominative from Arīminum, Arīminī

audītur: it is heard; 3rd person singular present from audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

audiuntur: they are heard; 3rd person plural present from audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum

Aurēlia: the Aurelian Way, a road between Rome and Genua; singular feminine nominative from Aurēlia, Aurēliae

autem: however, therefore

baculō: walking stick; singular neuter ablative from baculum, baculī

baculum: walking stick; singular neuter accusative from baculum, baculī

bonus: good; singular masculine nominative from bonus, bona, bonum

Brundisium: Brundisium (a city in Italy); singular neuter accusative or singular neuter nominative from Brundisium, Brundisiī

cantat: he sings; 3rd person singular present from cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum

Capēna: the Porta Capena, a gate in the city wall of Rome; singular feminine nominative from Capēna, Capēnae

Capēnam: the Porta Capena, a gate in the city wall of Rome; singular feminine accusative from Capēna, Capēnae

Capua: Capua, a city in Italy; singular nominative from Capua, Capuae

Capuam: Capua, a city in Italy; singular accusative from Capua, Capuae

circum: around

Cornēlium: Cornelius; singular masculine accusative from Cornēlius, Cornēliī

Cornēlius: Cornelius; singular masculine nominative from Cornēlius, Cornēliī

cum: with

cūr: why

Dāvī: Dave's; singular masculine genitive from Dāvus, Dāvī

Dāvō: Dave; singular masculine ablative from Dāvus, Dāvī

Dāvum: Dave; singular masculine accusative from Dāvus, Dāvī

Dāvus: Dave; singular masculine nominative from Dāvus, Dāvī

dēlectātur: she is delighted in; 3rd person singular present from dēlectō, dēlectāre, dēlectāvī, dēlectātum

dominī: master's or masters; singular masculine genitive or plural masculine nominative from dominus, dominī

dominō: master; singular masculine ablative from dominus, dominī

dominum: master; singular masculine accusative from dominus, dominī

dominus: master; singular masculine nominative from dominus, dominī

duo: two; plural masculine nominative from duo

duodecim: 12; plural feminine nominative from duodecim

duōs: two; plural masculine accusative from duo

eā: her; singular feminine ablative from is, ea, id

ea: it; singular feminine nominative from is, ea, id

ecce: behold

eius: his; singular masculine genitive from is, ea, id

eō: him; singular masculine ablative from is, ea, id

equō: horse; singular masculine ablative from equus, equī

equum: horse; singular masculine accusative from equus, equī

equus: horse; singular masculine nominative from equus, equī

est: he/she/it is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrum

estne: he is; 3rd person singular present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrum; -ne makes something a question

et: and

etiam: also

eum: him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id

eumque: him; singular masculine accusative from is, ea, id; -que adds 'and' in front of a word

eunt: they go; 3rd person plural present from eō, īre, iī, itum

fēmina: woman; singular feminine nominative from fēmina, fēminae

fessī: tired; plural masculine nominative from fessus, fessa, fessum

fessus: tired; singular masculine nominative from fessus, fessa, fessum

Flāminia: the Flaminian Way, a road between Rome and Ariminum; singular feminine nominative from Flāminia, Flāminiae

fluvius: river; singular masculine nominative from fluvius, fluviī

Genua: Genoa (Italy); singular nominative from Genua, Genuae

Genuam: Genoa (Italy); singular accusative from Genua, Genuae

habet: he has; 3rd person singular present from habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum

habitat: he/she inhabits; 3rd person singular present from habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātum

iam: now, already

id: that; singular neuter accusative from is, ea, id

imperat: she commands; 3rd person singular present from imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum

in: in, on

inimīcī: enemies; plural masculine nominative from inimīcus, inimīcī

inimīcus: enemy; singular masculine nominative from inimīcus, inimīcī

inter: among, between

intrā: enter!; singular active imperative from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātum

intrat: he enters; 3rd person singular present from intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātum

īrātum: angry; singular masculine accusative from īrātus, īrāta, īrātum

is: he; singular masculine nominative from is, ea, id

it: he goes; 3rd person singular present from eō, īre, iī, itum

Italiā: Italy; singular feminine ablative from Italia, Italiae

itaque: therefore

Iūliī: Julius's; singular masculine genitive from Iūlius, Iūliī

Iūlium: Julius; singular masculine accusative from Iūlius, Iūliī

Iūlius: Julius; singular masculine nominative from Iūlius, Iūliī

laetā: happy; singular feminine ablative from laetus, laeta, laetum

laetīs: happy; plural masculine ablative from laetus, laeta, laetum

laetus: happy; singular masculine nominative from laetus, laeta, laetum

Latīnā: Latin; singular feminine ablative from Latīnus, Latīna, Latīnum

Latīna: Latin; singular feminine nominative from Latīnus, Latīna, Latīnum

Lēander: Leander, one of Julius's slaves; singular masculine nominative from Lēander, Lēandrī

Lēandrī: of Leander, one of Julius's slaves; singular masculine genitive from Lēander, Lēandrī

Lēandrō: Leander, one of Julius's slaves; singular masculine ablative from Lēander, Lēandrī

lectīca: litter, sedan; singular feminine nominative from lectīca, lectīcae

lectīcā: litter, sedan; singular feminine ablative from lectīca, lectīcae

lectīcam: litter, sedan; singular feminine accusative from lectīca, lectīcae

līberīsque: children; plural masculine ablative from līber, līberī; -que adds 'and' in front of a word

longā: long; singular feminine ablative from longus, longa, longum

longa: long; singular feminine nominative from longus, longa, longum

longus: long; singular masculine nominative from longus, longa, longum

Lȳdia: Lȳdia; singular feminine nominative from Lȳdia, Lȳdiae

Lȳdiā: Lȳdia; singular feminine ablative from Lȳdia, Lȳdiae

Lȳdiae: Lȳdia's; singular feminine genitive from Lȳdia, Lȳdiae

Lȳdiam: Lȳdia; singular feminine accusative from Lȳdia, Lȳdiae

magna: big, large, great; plural neuter nominative from magnus, magna, magnum

magnae: big, large, great; plural feminine nominative from magnus, magna, magnum

magnī: big, large, great; plural masculine nominative from magnus, magna, magnum

magnōs: big, large, great; plural masculine accusative from magnus, magna, magnum

magnus: big, large, great; singular masculine nominative from magnus, magna, magnum

malī: bad, evil; plural masculine nominative from malus, mala, malum

malō: bad, evil; singular masculine ablative from malus, mala, malum

malōs: bad, evil; plural masculine accusative from malus, mala, malum

malus: bad, evil; singular masculine nominative from malus, mala, malum

mea: my; singular feminine nominative from meus

Mēdī: Medus's; singular masculine genitive from Mēdus, Mēdī

Mēdum: Medus; singular masculine accusative from Mēdus, Mēdī

Mēdus: Medus; singular masculine nominative from Mēdus, Mēdī

meus: my; singular masculine nominative from meus

multae: many, much; plural feminine nominative from multus, multa, multum

mūrī: city walls; plural masculine nominative from mūrus, mūrī

mūrō: city wall; singular masculine ablative from mūrus, mūrī

mūrus: city wall; singular masculine nominative from mūrus, mūrī

nam: for, because

neque: nor, not either

nōn: not

nummōs: coins; plural masculine accusative from nummus, nummī

Ō: O (interjection of address)

oppida: cities; plural neuter nominative or plural neuter accusative from oppidum, oppidī

oppidō: city; singular neuter ablative from oppidum, oppidī

oppidum: city; singular neuter accusative from oppidum, oppidī

Ōstia: Ōstia (city near Rome); singular feminine nominative from Ōstia, Ōstiae

ōstium: door; singular neuter accusative from ōstium, ōstiī

Padus: the Po river in Italy; singular masculine nominative from Padus, Padī

per: through, during, by means of

Placentia: Placentia, a city in Italy, modern-day Piacenza; singular feminine nominative from Placentia, Placentiae

Placentiam: Placentia, a city in Italy, modern-day Piacenza; singular feminine accusative from Placentia, Placentiae

porta: gate; singular feminine nominative from porta, portae

portae: gates; plural feminine nominative from porta, portae

portam: gate; singular feminine accusative from porta, portae

portant: they carry; 3rd person plural present from portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum

portantur: they are carried; 3rd person plural present from portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum

portat: he carries; 3rd person singular present from portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum

portātur: he/it is carried; 3rd person singular present from portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum

post: after

prīma: first; singular feminine nominative from prior

proba: good; singular feminine nominative from probus, proba, probum

procul: far

prope: near

pulcher: beautiful; singular masculine nominative from pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum

pulchra: beautiful; singular feminine nominative from pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum

pulsat: he hits; 3rd person singular present from pulsō, pulsāre, pulsāvī, pulsātum

quae: who; singular feminine nominative from quī

quam: as or how? or than

quattuor: four; plural masculine nominative from quattuor

quem: which; singular masculine accusative from quis or singular masculine accusative from quī

quī: which or who; singular masculine nominative or plural masculine nominative from quī

quia: because

quō: to where; singular masculine ablative from quī

quod: which; singular neuter accusative from quī

quoque: also

quōs: which; plural masculine accusative from quī

Rōma: Rome; singular feminine nominative from Rōma, Rōmae

Rōmā: Rome; singular feminine ablative from Rōma, Rōmae

Rōmae: in Rome; feminine locative from Rōma, Rōmae

Rōmam: Rome; singular feminine accusative from Rōma, Rōmae

Rōmāna: Roman; singular feminine nominative from Rōmānus, Rōmāna, Rōmānum

Rōmānī: Roman; plural masculine nominative from Rōmānus, Rōmāna, Rōmānum

Rōmānō: Roman; singular masculine ablative from Rōmānus, Rōmāna, Rōmānum

saccī: sacks, bags; plural masculine nominative from saccus, saccī

saccōs: sacks, bags; plural masculine accusative from saccus, saccī

sacculō: small bag; singular masculine ablative from sacculus, sacculī

saccum: sack, bag; singular masculine accusative from saccus, saccī

saccus: sack, bag; singular masculine nominative from saccus, saccī

salūtat: he/she greets; 3rd person singular present from salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātum

salūtātur: he is greeted; 3rd person singular present from salūtō, salūtāre, salūtāvī, salūtātum

salvē: hail! be well!; singular active imperative from salveō, salvēre

sed: but

servī: slaves; plural masculine nominative from servus, servī

servō: slave; singular masculine ablative from servus, servī

servōs: slaves; plural masculine accusative from servus, servī

servus: slave; singular masculine nominative from servus, servī

sōlus: alone; singular masculine nominative from sōlus, sōla, sōlum

suā: his; singular feminine ablative from suus

suam: his; singular feminine accusative from suus

suās: their; plural feminine accusative from suus

sunt: they are; 3rd person plural present from sum, esse, fuī, futūrum

suō: his; singular masculine ablative from suus

suōs: his; plural masculine accusative from suus

Syrō: Syrus; singular masculine ablative from Syrus, Syrī

Syrus: Syrus; singular masculine nominative from Syrus, Syrī

tam: as, as much or so

tē: you; singular common accusative from tū

Tiberis: Tiber River; singular masculine nominative from Tiberis, Tiberis

timent: they fear; 3rd person plural present from timeō, timēre, timuī

timet: he fears; 3rd person singular present from timeō, timēre, timuī

timētur: he is feared; 3rd person singular present from timeō, timēre, timuī

Tusculī: in Tusculum (a city in ancient/medieval Rome); locative from Tusculum, Tusculī

Tusculō: Tusculum (a city in ancient/medieval Rome); singular neuter ablative from Tusculum, Tusculī

Tusculum: Tusculum (a city in ancient/medieval Rome); singular neuter nominative or singular neuter accusative from Tusculum, Tusculī

tuus: your; singular common nominative or singular masculine nominative from tuus

ubi: where

umerīs: shoulders; plural masculine ablative from umerus, umerī

unde: from where?

Ursō: Ursus, one of Julius's slaves; singular masculine ablative from Ursus, Ursī

Ursum: Ursus, one of Julius's slaves; singular masculine accusative from Ursus, Ursī

Ursus: Ursus, one of Julius's slaves; singular masculine

nominative from Ursus, Ursī

vacuī: empty; plural masculine nominative from vacuus, vacua, vacuum

vehit: it carries; 3rd person singular present from vehō, vehere, vēxī, vectum

vehitur: he is carried; 3rd person singular present from vehō, vehere, vēxī, vectum

vehunt: they carry; 3rd person plural present from vehō, vehere, vēxī, vectum

vehuntur: they are carried; 3rd person plural present from vehō, vehere, vēxī, vectum

venit: he comes; 3rd person singular present from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum

venitne: he comes; 3rd person singular present from veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum; -ne makes something a question

verba: words; plural neuter nominative from verbum, verbī

verberat: he beats; 3rd person singular present from verberō, verberāre, verberāvī, verberātum

verbīs: words; plural neuter ablative from verbum, verbī

viā: road, path; singular feminine ablative from via, viae

via: road, path; singular feminine nominative from via, viae

viae: roads, paths; plural feminine nominative from via, viae

videntur: they are seen; 3rd person plural present from videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum

vīlla: house; singular feminine nominative from vīlla, vīllae

vīllā: house; singular feminine ablative from vīlla, vīllae

vīllam: house; singular feminine accusative from vīlla, vīllae

vīllās: houses; plural feminine accusative from vīlla, vīllae

vocātur: he is called; 3rd person singular present from vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum