Ulyssēs et Polyphēmus

V · Vocabulary and grammar

Use this final instalment alongside Parts I–IV. The vocabulary retains the supplied Latin forms. The grammar guide distinguishes quotations from adapted examples and supplementary examples; every supplied Latin example is retained.

A–D

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
absum, abesse	be absent; be away. aberat, he was away; abesse, to be away.
accēdō, accēdere	approach; go up to. accessit, he approached; accessērunt, they approached.
accipiō, accipere	receive; accept. accēpit, he received.
acūtus, -a, -um	sharp; pointed.
addō, addere	add. addidit, he added.
adsum, adesse	be present; be here. adestis, you are here.
adveniō, advenīre	arrive. advēnērunt, they arrived.
agō, agere	drive; lead. agēns, driving; ēgērunt, they drove. Used here of driving sheep.
alius, alia, aliud	other; another. aliī, others; aliud, something else.
āmittō, āmittere	lose. āmissīs, lost: omnibus comitibus āmissīs, with all his companions lost.
annus, -ī, m.	year.
ante + acc.	before; in front of.
antrum, -ī, n.	cave.
ariēs, arietis, m.	ram. arietēs, rams; ariete, ram, ablative singular.
atque	and; and also.
audiō, audīre	hear; listen to. audīvērunt, they heard; audītīs, heard.
autem	however; but.
auxilium, -ī, n.	help; assistance.
bibō, bibere	drink. bibe, drink!; bibit, he drank.
bonus, -a, -um	good. optimus, best; very good.
cadō, cadere	fall. cecidit, he/it fell.
caecus, -a, -um	blind. caecum facere, to make blind; to blind.
caelum, -ī, n.	sky; heaven.
capiō, capere	take; seize; capture. cēpit, he seized; cēpērunt, they took; captā, captured.
caput, capitis, n.	head. capita, heads.
cāseus, -ī, m.	cheese.
cēlō, cēlāre	hide; conceal. sē cēlāvērunt, they hid themselves.

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
cēnō, cēnāre	dine; eat a meal. cēnāvī, I dined; I ate. Distinguish the noun cēna, dinner.
cēterī, -ae, -a	the other; the remaining; the rest of. cēterī, the others.
clāmor, clāmōris, m.	shout; shouting; cry.
claudō, claudere	close; shut; block. clausit, he closed; clausum, closed.
coepī, coepisse	began; have begun. clāmāre coepit, he began to shout. This verb normally uses perfect-system forms.
comes, comitis, m./f.	companion. comitēs, companions.
cōnor, cōnārī	try; attempt. cōnāns, trying. This is a deponent verb.
cōnsilium, -ī, n.	plan; decision.
cōnspiciō, cōnspicere	catch sight of; notice. cōnspēxit, he caught sight of. The story also uses cōnspexit in the ram episode. Both spellings are retained in the story; the earlier claim that cōnspexit was not used has been corrected.
cōnstituō, cōnstituere	decide; determine. cōnstituerat, he had decided.
cōnsūmō, cōnsūmere	consume; eat. cōnsūmpsit, he ate; cōnsūmptā, consumed.
contendō, contendere	hurry; make one’s way. contendit, he hurried; contendērunt, they hurried.
crēdō, crēdere + dat.	trust; believe. ovī crēdere, to trust a sheep; ducī, a leader, dative singular.
cum + subjunctive	when; since. In this story it introduces a clause giving the time or reason for an action. Distinguish cum + ablative, “with”.
cupiō, cupere	desire; long for; want. Used with either an accusative noun or an infinitive.
cūrō, cūrāre	care for; look after.
currō, currere	run. cucurrērunt, they ran.
dēfendō, dēfendere	defend; protect.
deinde	then; next; afterwards.
dēleō, dēlēre	destroy. dēlēta est, it was destroyed.
dēpōnō, dēpōnere	put down; lay aside. dēposuit, he put down.
deus, -ī, m.	god. dī, gods.
dīcō, dīcere	say; speak. dīxit, he said; dīxērunt, they said; dīcentēs, speaking; dīceret, he might say.
diēs, diēī, m.	day. multōs diēs, for many days.
difficilis, difficile	difficult. difficilius, more difficult; here used with est, “it is more difficult”.
discēdō, discēdere	leave; go away; depart. discēdēmus, we shall leave; discessērunt, they left.
diū	for a long time.
dolus, -ī, m.	trick; deceit; cunning. dolō, by a trick; by cunning.
dominus, -ī, m.	master; owner.
dōnum, -ī, n.	gift; present.

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
dormiō, dormīre	sleep. dormientem, sleeping; dormīvērunt, they slept.
dūcō, dūcere	lead; bring. dūxit, he led; dūxērunt, they led.
dulcis, dulce	sweet. dulcissimum, very sweet; sweetest.
duo, duae, duo	two. duōs, masculine accusative; duōbus, masculine ablative.
duodecim	twelve.
dux, ducis, m./f.	leader; commander. ducī is dative singular, “to a leader”; with crēdō, translate “trust a leader”.

E–I

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
ēbrius, -a, -um	drunk.
effugiō, effugere	escape. effūgimus, we escaped; effūgērunt, they escaped; effūgissent, they had escaped.
ego	I. mē, me.
enim	for; because. Usually placed after the first word or phrase of its clause.
errō, errāre	wander; stray.
etiam	also; even. etiam maius, even larger.
exeō, exīre	go out; leave. exībās, you used to go out; exiit, it went out.
exitus, exitūs, m.	exit; way out; entrance or opening of the cave.
exspectō, exspectāre	wait for; await. exspectābō, I shall wait.
facilis, facile	easy. facile, easily.
faciō, facere	do; make. fēcit, he made; fēcērunt, they made; fēcī, I made; facerent, they might do.
ferō, ferre	carry; bring. ferēns, carrying; tulit, he carried/brought; tulērunt, they carried; fer, carry!
flamma, -ae, f.	flame.
fortiter	strongly; bravely. fortius, more strongly; here, more tightly.
frangō, frangere	break; smash. frācta sunt, they were broken/smashed.
fugiō, fugere	flee; escape. fugientēs, fleeing.
gigās, gigantis, m.	giant. gigantēs, giants.
gladius, -ī, m.	sword.
Graecus, -a, -um	Greek. Graecī, the Greeks.
herī	yesterday.
hic, haec, hoc	this; these. Forms include hīs, these, ablative plural; hoc, this, neuter singular.
hīc	here. Distinguish hic, “this”.

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
homō, hominis, m./f.	person; human being; man.
hortor, hortārī	encourage; urge. hortātus est, he encouraged. This is a deponent verb.
iaciō, iacere	throw; hurl. iēcit, he threw; iēcērunt, they threw.
iam	now; already. nōn iam, no longer.
ibi	there.
īdem, eadem, idem	the same. idem fēcit, he did the same thing.
igitur	therefore; so.
ignis, ignis, m.	fire. igne, fire, ablative singular.
ille, illa, illud	that; that man/woman/thing; he, she, it.
imperō, imperāre + dat.	order; command. cēterīs imperāvit, he ordered the others.
ingēns, ingentis	huge; enormous.
inter + acc.	among; between. inter sē, among themselves; to one another.
interficiō, interficere	kill. interfectī, killed; interfectīs, killed, ablative plural.
intrō — adverb	inwards; inside. ovēs intrō dūxit, he led the sheep inside. Distinguish the verb intrō, intrāre, “enter”.
inveniō, invenīre	find; discover. invēnit, he found; invēnērunt, they found.
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	self; himself; herself; itself; the very person or thing.
iterum	again.
Ithaca, -ae, f.	Ithaca, Ulysses’ island kingdom. rēx Ithacae, king of Ithaca.
iubeō, iubēre	order. Usually followed by an accusative and infinitive. eōs manēre iussit, he ordered them to stay.
iungō, iungere	join; fasten together. iūnxit, he joined.
Iuppiter, Iovis, m.	Jupiter, king of the gods.
iuvō, iuvāre	help. iuvā, help!

L–P

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
lac, lactis, n.	milk.
lāna, -ae, f.	wool.
legō, legere	choose; select; also, read. lēgit, he chose.
lentē	slowly.
līber, lībera, līberum	free. līber erat, he was free.
līberī, -ōrum, m. pl.	children. Distinguish līber, “free”.
līberō, līberāre	free; release; set free.

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
līitus, līitoris, n.	shore; beach.
longus, -a, -um	long.
loquor, loquī	speak. locūtus est, he spoke; locūtī sunt, they spoke. This is a deponent verb.
Lōtophagī, -ōrum, m. pl.	the Lotus-eaters.
lūx, lūcis, f.	light; daylight. prīmā lūce, at dawn.
magnus, -a, -um	large; great. maius, larger, neuter singular; maximus, largest; very large.
malus, -a, -um	bad; wicked. multa mala, many troubles; many evil things.
manus, manūs, f.	hand. manūs, hands; manibus, with his hands.
mare, maris, n.	sea.
māter, mātris, f.	mother. mātrēs, mothers.
medius, -a, -um	middle; in the middle of. in mediō capite, in the middle of his head.
meus, -a, -um	my; mine.
morior, morī	die. morientēs, dying. This is a deponent verb.
mortuus, -a, -um	dead; having died.
mox	soon.
multus, -a, -um	much; many. plūra, more things; nē plūra dīceret, that he should say no more.
nāvigō, nāvigāre	sail.
nāvis, nāvis, f.	ship. nāve, ship, ablative singular.
nē	so that … not; not to. After a verb of fearing, introduces what is feared: timēbat nē …, he feared that …
nēmō	nobody; no one. Nēmō is also Ulysses' assumed name; Nēminem, "Nobody", accusative.
Neptūnus, -ī, m.	Neptune, god of the sea and father of Polyphemus.
neque	and not; nor.
nihil	nothing. nihil dīcēbant, they said nothing.
nōlō, nōlle	not want; be unwilling. nōluit, he refused; he did not want. nōlī + infinitive, do not … !
nōmen, nōminis, n.	name.
nōs	we; us.
noster, nostra, nostrum	our; ours.
novus, -a, -um	new.
nox, noctis, f.	night. omnem noctem, throughout the night; all night.
num	introduces a question usually expecting "no"; sometimes translated "surely … not?"
nunc	now.

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
obdormiō, obdormīre	fall asleep. obdormīvit, he fell asleep; obdormīvisset, he had fallen asleep.
oculus, -ī, m.	eye.
omnis, omne	all; every; the whole of. omnēs, everyone; all of them.
ovis, ovis, f.	sheep. ovēs, sheep, plural; ovī, a sheep, dative singular; ovium, of the sheep.
paene	almost; nearly.
pālus, -ī, m.	stake; wooden pole.
pars, partis, f.	part.
parvus, -a, -um	small; little.
pater, patris, m.	father.
pōculum, -ī, n.	cup; drinking vessel.
Polyphēmus, -ī, m.	Polyphemus, the one-eyed giant. Polyphēme, direct address.
pōnō, pōnere	put; place. posuit, he put; posuērunt, they put.
possum, posse	be able; can. poterat, he could; poterant, they could; posset, he/she/it might be able; possent, they might be able. The supplied notes contrasted possēt/posset: use posset here, as in the reading.
post + acc.	after; behind.
posteā	afterwards; later.
prīmus, -a, -um	first. prīmum, first, as an adverb; prīmā lūce, at dawn.
prōgredior, prōgredī	advance; go forward. prōgressus est, he stepped forward; prōgrederis, you are moving forward. This is a deponent verb.
pūniō, pūnīre	punish. pūnīvērunt, they punished; pūnīret, he might punish.

Q–S

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
quattuor	four.
-que	and; attached to the end of a word. comitēsque, and his companions.
quī, quae, quod	who; which; that. Also used adjectivally in questions: quod dōnum?, what gift?
quīnque	five.
quis? quid?	who? what? Also introduces indirect questions: quis ibi habitāret, who lived there.
redeō, redīre	return; go back. rediit, he returned; redīret, he might return.
redūcō, redūcere	lead back; bring back; drive back. redūxērunt, they drove back.
relinquō, relinquere	leave; leave behind; abandon. relīquērunt, they left; relictum, left behind; relinquēns, leaving.
removeō, removēre	remove; move away. remōvit, he removed.
rēx, rēgis, m.	king.

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
saltem	at least.
saxum, -ī, n.	rock; stone; boulder.
sciō, scīre	know. scīvit, he knew; scīvērunt, they knew; scīmus, we know.
sē	himself; herself; itself; themselves. Refers back to the subject. sēcum, with himself; with them.
secundus, -a, -um	second.
semper	always.
servō, servāre	save; preserve; protect. servātus, saved; servāvit, he saved.
sex	six.
sīc	so; thus; in this way. sīc … ut …, so … that …
sōlus, -a, -um	alone; only; on one's own.
somnus, -ī, m.	sleep. ē somnō surgere, to wake up; to rise from sleep.
statim	immediately; at once.
sub + acc./abl.	under; beneath. The accusative commonly expresses movement into position; the ablative expresses position.
super + acc.	over; above; on top of.
superō, superāre	overcome; overpower; defeat. dolō superāre, to overcome by a trick.
surgō, surgere	rise; get up. surrēxit, he got up; surgeret, he might get up.
suspendō, suspendere	hang; suspend. suspendit, he suspended; suspēnsōs, suspended; hanging.
suus, -a, -um	his own; her own; its own; their own.

T–V

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
tamen	however; nevertheless.
tandem	at last; finally.
tangō, tangere	touch; feel. tangēbat, he was touching/feeling; tetigit, he touched.
tergum, -ī, n.	back. terga, backs.
tertius, -a, -um	third.
trēs, tria	three. trēs is masculine/feminine; tria is neuter.
Troia, -ae, f.	Troy.
trūdō, trūdere	thrust; push. trūsērunt, they thrust.
tū	you, singular. tē, you as an object; tibi, to/for you.
tum	then; at that point.
tūtus, -a, -um	safe.

Latin	Meaning and useful forms
tuus, -a, -um	your; yours, addressing one person.
Ulyssēs, Ulyssis, m.	Ulysses. Ulyssem, accusative; Ulysse, ablative.
ūnā — adverb	together. omnēs ūnā, all together.
unda, -ae, f.	wave.
ūnus, -a, -um	one. ūnus ē comitibus, one of the companions; ūnā nāve, in one ship.
urbs, urbis, f.	city.
ut + subjunctive	to; in order to; so that; that. Introduces purpose, result or an indirect command, according to context.
uxor, uxōris, f.	wife.
veniō, venīre	come. vēnit, he/it came; vēnērunt, they came; venīs, you are coming.
venter, ventris, m.	belly. sub ventre, beneath the belly.
vinculum, -ī, n.	bond; rope; fastening.
vīnum, -ī, n.	wine.
vir, virī, m.	man.
vīvus, -a, -um	alive; living.
volō, velle	want; wish; be willing. volēbat, he wanted; velit, he may want; nōluit, he did not want, belongs to nōlō.
vōx, vōcis, f.	voice.
vulnerō, vulnerāre	wound; injure. vulnerātō, wounded; vulnerāvisset, he had wounded.

Grammar guide

Some supplied examples are adapted teaching sentences rather than exact quotations. The labels below make that distinction explicit. A supplementary example illustrates a form not used in that wording in the story.

Present active participle

Quotation from the reading

pōculum vīnī ferēns

carrying a cup of wine

The participle agrees with the person carrying the cup and describes an action happening at the same time.

Present active participle

Quotation from the reading

Graecōs fugientēs

the Greeks as they were escaping

The participle agrees with Graecōs. It describes the Greeks whom Polyphemus hopes to catch.

Perfect passive participle

Adapted example

amīcīs interfectīs

when their friends had been killed

A perfect passive participle usually describes a completed action. This supplied example is also an ablative absolute.

Perfect passive participle

Adapted example

vīnō superātus

overcome by wine

The participle superātus is masculine nominative singular. This is an adapted summary of the effect of the wine.

Ablative absolute

Quotation from the reading

Troiā captā

after Troy had been captured

The noun and participle are both ablative. The phrase supplies the background to the main action.

Simple indirect statement

Adapted example

Scīvit sē comitēsque saxum movēre nōn posse.

He knew that he and his companions could not move the stone.

The reported statement uses an accusative subject, sē comitēsque, with an infinitive, posse.

Purpose clause

Adapted example

ut uxōrēs līberōsque nostrōs iterum videāmus

in order to see our wives and children again

The purpose is introduced by ut and a subjunctive. This example recasts the wish to see the men's families as a purpose.

Result clause

Adapted example

Saxum tam magnum erat ut omnēs Graecī id movēre nōn possent.

The stone was so large that all the Greeks could not move it.

The result follows tam ... ut. The negative is nōn, not nē. This sentence combines the stone's size with the men's inability to move it.

Indirect command

Quotation from the reading

cēterīs imperāvit ut nāvem cūstōdīrent

he ordered the others to guard the ship

The person ordered is dative, cēterīs. The command itself follows ut with the subjunctive cūstōdīrent.

Negative indirect command

Quotation from the reading

eōs monuit nē timērent

he warned them not to be afraid

A negative reported command uses nē with the subjunctive. Here the warning is not to be afraid.

Indirect question

Quotation from the reading

rogāvit ubi nāvis eōrum esset

he asked where their ship was

The reported question uses the question word ubi and the subjunctive esset.

Fear clause

Adapted example

Timēbant enim nē dominus antrī subitō redīret.

For they feared that the owner of the cave might suddenly return.

After a verb of fearing, nē introduces the event feared: that the owner might return. The supplied example adds subitō to the story's wording.

Deponent verb

Quotation from the reading

Comitēs hortātus est.

He encouraged his companions.

hortātus est has passive-looking forms but active meaning. hortor is deponent.

Passive infinitive

Supplementary example

manūs eius movērī nōn poterant

his hands could not be moved

movērī is a present passive infinitive, “to be moved”. This is supplementary; the story uses active movēre in its discussion of the stone.

Locative

Supplementary example

multa mala domī invenīret

he might find many troubles at home

domī is the locative, “at home”. This is supplementary: the story’s final prayer uses ad patriam and ibi instead.

Reading clarifications

The Latin narrative has not been silently rewritten. The following points help teachers distinguish the supplied wording from its intended narrative sense.

Comitēs dolō servāre poterant

This sentence in section 9 leaves the object of servāre unstated if comitēs is read as its plural subject. If the intended subject is Ulysses, an explicit version would be: Ulyssēs comitēs dolō servāre poterat. The comic retains the supplied sentence.

Cōnspēxit and cōnspexit

The opening uses cōnspēxit, while the ram episode uses cōnspexit. The vocabulary now records both appearances rather than claiming the latter spelling is absent.

Examples and quotations

All fifteen supplied grammar examples are retained. Adaptations are labelled, and the passive-infinitive and locative examples are identified as supplementary. The vocabulary explanations of cum, intrō, ducī and posset have also been clarified.

Reference

Allen and Greenough, *New Latin Grammar*, Dickinson College Commentaries: Indirect questions and Relations of space.