

# Useful Phrases for Spoken Latin

(Collaboration by Ellie Arnold and the Teaching Latin for Acquisition Group)

Link to editable Google Doc:

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1RtnMHmgaJywifK4yR1kZjZl9CAv1S2XaNwgXxR9kKE/edit?pref=2&pli=1#>

## Useful All the Time

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>rēapsē</b> <b>rē vēra</b>	really, actually	<i>rēapsē</i> is Ciceronian
<b>sī vēra dīcam</b> <b>ut vēra dīcam</b>	really, actually	better attested in texts
<b>fieri potest</b>	it can be done, it's possible	
<b>meā interest</b>	it's interesting to me	Idiomatic phrase
<b>teneō</b>	I get (it)	
<b>(aliquem) certiōrem facere</b>	to let someone know to tell someone to confirm with someone	
<b>omnīnō</b>	completely, totally, altogether	fun to pair with <i>nōlō</i> , <i>nesciō</i>
<b>magnī momentī est</b> <b>magnī momentī nōn est</b>	it's important it's not important	<i>maximī momentī est</i> is a stronger version of this
<b>itaque</b>	anyway, and so	
<b>utique</b>	anyway, in any case	
<b>rē vērā</b>	in fact	Classical usage
<b>ut dictūrus (dictūra) eram</b>	as I was saying	
<b>soleō (+ infinitive)</b>	I usually..., I typically...	
<b>quidquid</b>	whatever	Good "eject button" option when you can't figure how to end a sentence
<b>et ita porrō</b>	and so on, and so forth	Another way to "eject" oneself
<b>In proximum!</b>	See you soon/later!	
<b>In crastinum!</b>	See you tomorrow!	
<b>prōferō</b> <b>dēferō</b>	to put off, to procrastinate	

## Qualifiers

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>tantum per iocum</b>	Just kidding!	
<b>ut opīnor</b> <b>ut mihi vidētur</b> <b>meā sententiā</b>	as I suppose as it seems to me in my opinion	To express an opinion but didn't expect to be in indirect statement. Use with indicative!
<b>quae cum ita sint</b>	since it's like that, and so	
<b>ut ita dīcam</b>	so to speak	Good for when using a modernism ("Verbal scare quotes")

<b>praeteribō X</b>	I won't even mention X not to mention X I'm not going to even talk about X	Classical usage (Cicero, Nepos, Livy, Pliny)
<b>quod maius est</b>	what's more, beyond that, on top of that	Classical usage
<b>nisi fallor nī fallor</b>	unless I'm mistaken	if I'm right, if I recall correctly, as far as I know
<b>saltem</b>	at least	
<b>ferē</b>	approximately, pretty much	
<b>plūs minusve</b>	more or less	Classical usage
<b>nihil est, nīl est</b>	no problem	
<b>dumtaxat</b>	no more than, exactly	
<b>quidem</b>	yes, indeed	concessive, mid-sentence
<b>equidem</b>	at least, anyway	<i>ego equidem, mē equidem</i> (I at least, for me anyway)
<b>vērisimile est (+ ind. statement)</b>	it's likely, probable that	
<b>ut vērisimile est</b>	which is likely, as is likely	
<b>quod superest</b>	as for the rest, furthermore	
<b>quod ad X attinet</b>	as far as X is concerned as far as X goes	
<b>Adde quod (+ indicative)</b>	plus the fact that... there's also the fact that...	
<b>Accēdit quod</b>	add to this (the fact) that... there's also the fact that...	
<b>Accēdit ut (+ indicative)</b>	It so happens that..., besides...	

### Agreement/Disagreement/Opinions

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>Certē Ita Sic Etiam</b>	yes	These are more modern uses. Classical Latin would answer with a verb. "Ēsūrīs?" "Ēsūriō."
<b>Etiam ego Ego quoque</b>	Me too	<i>Quoque</i> is postpositive!
<b>Neque ego</b>	Me neither	
<b>Tēcum stō. (Tēcum) cōnsentiō.</b>	I agree (with you).	
<b>Assentiō tibi.</b>	I'm inclined to agree with you. I tend to agree with you.	
<b>Dissentiō ā tē (tēcum, tibi).</b>	I disagree with you.	
<b>Haud meā refert. Nōn meā refert.</b>	It doesn't matter to me.	Idiomatic phrase.

<b>Nihil (nīl) morātur.</b>		
<b>Floccī nōn faciō.</b>	I don't care at all. I don't give a _____.	
<b>Quidnī?</b>	Why not? Sure!	Classical usage (Plautus, Terence, Seneca, etc.)
<b>Quidquid.</b>	Whatever.	
<b>Magnī momentī (nōn) est.</b>	It's (not) important.	
<b>Fiat. Estō. Licet. Placet.</b>	Okay.	

### Feelings & Opinions

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>ut opīnor ut mihi vidētur meā sententiā</b>	as I suppose as it seems to me in my opinion	To express an opinion but didn't expect to be in indirect statement. Use with indicative!
<b>(mihi, eī) (nōn, haud) placet</b>	(I, he/she) (don't/doesn't) like it.	
<b>(mihi, eī) displicet</b>	(I, he/she) dislike(s) it.	
<b>(mē) eius taedet</b>	(I'm) sick and tired of it.	
<b>(mē) eius pudet</b>	(I'm) ashamed of it. (I'm) really embarrassed about it.	
<b>quidquid</b>	whatever	
<b>Quidnī?</b>	Why not? Sure!	Classical usage (Plautus, Terence, Seneca, etc.)
<b>magnī momentī (nōn) est</b>	it's (not) important	
<b>nihil moror</b>	I really don't care.	
<b>(aliquid) studium meum excitat</b>	X fires up my "nerd engines" X interests me	
<b>(alicuius agendī) studiō flagrō</b>	I'm really into doing X. I'm really obsessed with X.	
<b>hoc mihi iūcundum est</b>	I enjoy it It's something I do for fun	

### When You Need Help

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>Quid?</b>	What?	Great all-purpose word for when you're confused.
<b>iterum</b>	again	
<b>lentius</b>	slower	
<b>nōn intellegō nōn patet</b>	I don't understand	
<b>rogandum mihi est</b>	I have a question	DO NOT USE " <i>Habeō rogātiōnem (quaestiōnem)!</i> "

<b>Quid sibi X vult?</b> <b>Quid significat X?</b>	What does X mean?	
<b>Quō verbō X dīcitur?</b>	How do you say X?	<i>Quōmodo dīcitur</i> is technically a modernism.
<b>Subaudīvī.</b>	I misheard.	
<b>quidquid</b>	whatever	
<b>necesse est mihi</b> <b>necesse habeō</b>	I need	in a really desperate or indispensable way
<b>opus est mihi (+ abl. or infinitive)</b>	I need... I could use a...	In a “non-life-threatening context”
<b>careō (+ abl.)</b>	I need/want I go without, I abstain from	not an urgent need descriptive and objective
<b>egeō (+ abl.)</b>	I need/want	emotional and subjective need

### Basic Manners

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>quaesō</b> <b>rogō</b> <b>amābō tē</b> <b>sī mē amās</b>	Please.	
<b>NOTE: When you need to ask someone to do something, you can use the <i>Imperative</i>, but <i>Hortatory/Jussive Subjunctives</i> or an <i>Indirect Command</i> would be more polite.</b>		
<b>Sīs = sī vīs</b>	if you would, please	
<b>ignosce mihi</b>	Excuse me, pardon me I'm sorry	(sorry for an offense)
<b>mē paenitet</b>	I'm sorry	(for a regret of an event or sympathy)
<b>ale</b> <b>salvēte</b>	hello, bless you (after a sneeze)	
<b>avē (havē)</b> <b>avēte</b>	hello, good afternoon, good morning	More formal way to greet.
<b>ale</b> <b>valēte</b>	goodbye	
<b>bonum mātūtīnum</b>	good morning	(more of a modernism)
<b>Ut valēs?</b> <b>Quōmodo tē habēs?</b> <b>Quid agis?</b>	How are you?	
<b>Bene valeō.</b> <b>Bene mē habeō.</b> <b>Bene agō.</b>	I'm fine. I'm good.	
<b>Male mē habeō.</b> <b>Male agō.</b>	I'm not well. I'm lousy.	
<b>Susque dēque.</b>	So-so.	
<b>Sat bene valeō.</b> <b>Bene mē habeō.</b>	I'm okay.	

<b>Bene agō.</b>		
<b>Grātiās tibi agō.</b>	Thank you!	Add <i>maximās, plūrimās, sescentās</i> to intensify.
<b>Libenter.</b>	You're welcome.	
<b>Benignē.</b>	No, thank you.	

### Time-Related Stuff

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>modo</b>	just, right now	<i>Modo pēnsūm perfēcī.</i> - I just finished my homework.
<b>semper</b>	always	
<b>numquam</b>	never	
<b>nōnnumquam</b>	sometimes	
<b>aliquandō</b>	sometimes	
<b>saepe</b>	often	<i>saepius</i> - more often <i>saepissimus</i> - usually, frequently
<b>rārē</b>	rarely	
<b>cōtīdiē</b>	every day	
<b>paene semper</b> <b>paene numquam</b>	almost always almost never	
<b>veniēns, -ntis</b> <b>proximus, -a, -um</b>	next, upcoming	e.g. <i>annō proximō</i> (next year)
<b>praeteritus, -a, -um</b> <b>peractus, -a, -um</b>	past, last	e.g. <i>annō peractō</i> (last year)
<b>hebdomas, -adis (f.)</b>	week	
<b>hodiernus, -a, -um</b>	today's	<i>hodiernā nocte</i> - tonight <i>hodiē māne/hodiē nocte</i>
<b>crastinus, -a, -um</b>	tomorrow's	<i>crastinā nocte</i> - tomorrow night
<b>hesternus, -a, -um</b>	yesterday's	<i>hesternā nocte</i> - last night
<b>nudius tertius</b>	the day before yesterday	" <i>nunc diēs est tertius</i> "
<b>perendiē</b>	the day after tomorrow	
<b>diēs quārtus post</b>	day after the day after tomorrow	Romans count inclusively!
<b>annō ineunte</b>	the next year, in the coming year	
<b>(in) hīs X diēbus</b>	in X days from now	Use with future tense!
<b>post X diēbus</b> <b>X post diēbus</b>	after X days X days after	Use with past tense!
<b>abhinc (+ acc.)</b>	ago, from now	
<b>adhūc</b>	still, even now	

**NOTE: something that's been going on for a while and is still going on** should be in the present tense in Latin, even though it's perfect in English e.g. I have been waiting for six hours = *nunc sex horās exspectō*.

## Exclamations and Mild Oaths

LATIN	ENGLISH	NOTES
<b>Ecastor!</b> <b>Edepol!</b>	Jeez! Boy!	<i>Ecastor</i> is often used by females, but <i>edepol</i> is often a male word
<b>Dī magnī!</b> <b>Dī bonī!</b> <b>Dī immortalēs!</b>	Gosh! Lord! OMG!	
<b>Dī ita X (acc.) ament!</b>	Bless X's heart!	
<b>Mehercule! Mehercle!</b>	I swear! So help me!	"by Hercules!"
<b>Babae!</b> <b>Papae!</b>	Wow!	
<b>Heus!</b>	Hey! Yoo-hoo!	
<b>Malum!</b>	Darn! Bother!	
<b>Prō dolor!</b> <b>Proh dolor!</b>	That's a shame! What a pity!	
<b>Fufae!</b>	Yuck! Ugh! Eww!	
<b>Ain'?</b>	Really?	" <i>Aisne?</i> " - Did you just say what I think you just said?

## Directions

MOVEMENT:			
<b>dextrōrsum</b>	to the right	<b>rursus</b>	backward
<b>sinistrōrsum</b>	to the left	<b>sursum</b>	up
<b>prōrsus</b>	forward	<b>deōrsum</b>	down
POSITION: (NOTE: Ubi stat X? - Where is X? Where does X stand?)			
<b>ad dextram</b>	to the right	<b>ante</b>	in front, ahead, before
<b>ad sinistram</b>	to the left	<b>post</b>	behind, in back, after

## Addendum

<b>versor, versārī, versātus sum</b>	to be (located in) to spend time in	Some speakers use <i>versor</i> rather than <i>sum</i> or <i>habitō</i> for expressing one's location in a place over some period of time. e.g., I've lived ( <i>versor</i> ) in this town for ten years, or I spent ( <i>versor</i> ) two weeks in California this summer. It has a sense of spending time and moving around in a space. It is used in Caesar.
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