

Prímus Líbellus

(verba utilíssima)

Ginnia Lindzea me fecit.

Silvio Todae et Joanni Kuhneri et
Joanni Traupviro et Patricio Oeno
multas gratias ago.

salūtātiōnēs et cētera

salvē/salvēte – hello

salva/salvus sīs – hello

valē/valēte – goodbye

cūrā ut valeās – take care of yourself

bonum diem... – ...good day

bonum postmerīdiānum... – ...good afternoon

bonum vesperum... – ... good evening

bonam noctem... – ...good night

...tibi exoptō – I wish you a...

quid nōmen tibi est – What is your name?

mihi nōmen est __. – My name is __.

volō trādere tibi __ (*acc*) – I want to
introduce __ to you.

pergrātum est mihi tē convenīre – I am pleased
to meet you.

tē convēnisse volup est – It is a pleasure to
meet you.

mihi quidem volup est – The pleasure is mine.

quōmodo tē habēs? – How are you?

___ * *mē habeō.*

quid agis? – How are you?

___ * *mē agō.*

ut valēs? – How are you?

___ * *mē valeō.*

* *bene / rēctē / bellē* – fine

perbellē / bellissimē / optimē – very well

mediocriter – okay

nōn / haud male – not bad

male – not fine

pessimē – horrible

tibi grātiās agō – thank you

libenter – you're welcome

nihil est – it is nothing

quaesō / amābō tē – please

mē paenitet – I'm sorry

ignōsce mihi – excuse me

ēice / mitte ex animō – forget it!

vīsne? – Do you want?

placet – yes, I would

benignē – no, thank you

quid tibi placet facere? – What do you like to do?

mihi placet ___ (*inf*) – I like _____.

licetne mihi ___ (*inf*) – May I _____?

sī meminī rēctē – if I recall correctly

manē paulisper – wait a moment

ego nōn cūrō = nil mihi refert =

susque dēque ferō / habeō =

floccī nōn faciō – I do not care

quōmodo dīcitur ___? – How do you say ___?

fierīne potest ut (+ present subjunctive) –

Is it possible to...

velim aliquid tē interrogāre – I have a question

(I would like to ask you something.)

velim cognōscere (plūra) dē ___ (*abl*) –

I would like to learn (more) | about _____.

ūtere generālī prō particulāribus

vās, vāsis, n. or receptāculum, -ī – almost

anything you put something in

īnstrūmentum, -ī – almost anything

technological or toolish

cibus, -ī – almost anything you eat

frūctus, -ūs (m) or pōmum, -ī – almost any fruit

pōtiō, -ōnis (f) – almost anything you drink

liquor, liquōris (m) – almost anything that

flows

vehiculum, -ī – almost anything that moves

something from one place to another

animal, animālis (n) – almost anything alive

that moves itself

homō, hominis (m) (not persōna) – any person

cōnsilium, -ī or sententia, -ae –

almost anything thought or believed

locus, locī (loca, -ōrum, pl. for physical places)

– almost any location/place/spot/room/area

diēs hebdomadis aut septimānae

hebdomas, -adis f. – week

septimāna, -ae f. – week

diēs Sōlis – Sunday

diēs Lūnae – Monday

diēs Martis – Tuesday

diēs Mercuriī – Wednesday

diēs Iovis – Thursday

diēs Veneris – Friday

diēs Saturnī – Saturday

tempus

hōra, -ae – hour

sēmīs – half past

cum quadrante – a quarter after

cum dodrante – $\frac{3}{4}$ after / a quarter before

quā hōrā cēnāre solēmus? – At what hour are
we accustomed to dine?

hōrā sextā – At the 6th hour / 6 o'clock

proximō annō – last year

insequente(ī) annō – next year

dē familiā

pater, -tris – father

māter, -tris – mother

filius, -ī / -a, -ae – son / daughter

frāter, -tris – brother

soror, -ōris – sister

avus, -ī / avia, -ae – grandfather / grandmother

nepōs, -ōtis (m) – grandson

neptis, -is (f) – granddaughter

amita, -ae – aunt (on father's side)

mātertera, -ae – aunt (on mother's side)

patruus, -ī – uncle (on father's side)

avunculus, -ī – uncle (on mother's side)

patruēlis, -is (m/f) – cousin (father's side)

cōnsōbrīnus, -ī / -a, -ae – cousin (mother's side)

gener, generī – son-in-law

nurus, -ūs (f) – daughter-in-law

vītricus, -ī – stepfather

noverca, -ae – stepmother

prīvignus, -ī / -a, -ae – stepson / stepdaughter

compr̄ivignus/-a– stepbrother/stepsister

frāter/soror uterīnus/-a – 1/2 bro/sis (same mom)

frāter/soror germānus/-a – 1/2 bro/sis (same dad)

litterae dīcuntur:

a = ā (aah)

n = en (ehn)

b = bē (bay)

o = ō (oh)

c = cē (kay)

p = pē (pay)

d = dē (day)

q = cū (koo)

e = ē (ay)

r = er (ehr)

f = ef (ehf)

s = es (ehs)

g = gē (gay)

t = tē (tay)

h = hā (haah)

v = ū (oo)

i = ī (ee)

x = īx (eeks)

k = cā (kaah)

y = ūpsilon

l = el (ehl)

z = zēta (dsay-tah)

m = em (ehm)

vōcālēs sunt A, E, I, O, V, Y cēterae sunt

cōnsōnantēs. (etiam I et V cōnsōnantēs sunt.)

quō modō scrībitur “canis”?

scrībitur per CĒ Ā EN Ī ES.