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This electronic version has been lightly edited to correct data entry errors and to remove the letter -j- from the dictionary headaches and many cross-references; letter -v -- was saved. Head words were more closely related to the elementary dictionary. Spring 2009. XML headline of the original Perseus. A, a, indecl. n. (sometimes connected with I.littera), the first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding A, α other Indo-. European languages: Prima est: hinc incipiam, et quae nomina ab hoc sunt, Lucil. Up. p. 2255 P.: sus rostro si humi Litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: ne in A quidem atque S litteras exire temere masculina graeca nomina recto casu patiebantur, quint. 1, 5, 61.II. Sound A short or long in each part of the word; like, b, pouter, and; It's a question, Muter, a fruster. For a short period (between 620 and 670 AD and from 134 to 84 BC) long was written aa, probably first by the poet L. Atilus, in the manner of the Oskian language; so we find in Latin inscriptions: AA. CETEREIS (i.e. ceteris), CALAASI, FAATO, HAACE, MAARCIVM, PAAPVS, PAASTORES, VAARVS; and in Greek writing, MAAPKOW ΠΙOΣ MAAPKEAAO, KOINTON MAAPKION (e.g. Osc. aasas and Lat. Ora. Osc. Paapi and Lat. Papius, Osk. Paakul and Lat. Paclus, Piaculus, Pyakuvius, etc.), against Ritschl, Monuma. The epigr. 28 sq.m., and cf. Mommsen, Unterital. Dialekte, page 210 sq. (Umbri language went a step further, and written long aha as Ahama, Naharkom, trahaf, etc.; cf. Aufrecht and Kirchhoff, Umbrische Sprachdenkm. p. 76 sq.) Vid. also letters E and U.III. In the etymological and grammatical formation of words, very often (sometimes also for a long time) changed into other vowels. A.Short a changed, 1., into a long a.a.In the consequence of the suppression of the following consonants at the end or in the middle of the word: ūb, z; Vadis, vis; Mr. G-men, eczema; e-, contaminant; Sed-, cocus. Hence the abl. s. first decl., and in the particles derived from it. as a result of the suppression of the original ablate. The end. -d: PRAEDAD (Colonel Rostro.), Praeda; CENTENTIAD (S.K. de Bacchus.), Sententich; EXTBAD (ib.), extre; SVPRAD (ib.), supre. Therefore, b.In perfect forms: skab-o, scubi; tseveo, Tsevi; Feb-*eo*, fuvii; pav-*eo*, pavi (for skabui, kavui, fuvui, pavu).c. in other forms: zgo, amgeges; p'c-, p'c-iscor, p'cis (p'x); saga-axe, sagus, saga; Mek-er, Musero; f'g- (φργεῖν), fugus. (Contrary to analogy, in d'nunt, from d'in-unt, V. Ritschl, l.l.p. 17.) remains short. 2.Short a changed to a-a. A.Into a. a. (a) Most often in the second part of the connections, especially in front of two consonants: fasio, confection; jacio, hypothesis; rapio, derev; Dem, damn it, judged; flul, fallo, fefelli; mun-, mndo, adendo; Scando, ascending; AP, aptus, inept; Er-, iners, sollers; An-, Annus, Perennis; c'po, auceps; Seput, triceps; Wow, remex; Josio, obxex. And thus, in Plautus, according to the best MSS., dispenno, dispessus from pando, compectus from comp'ciscor, anteceptus from capio (on the other hand, in Vergil, according to the best MS., aspurgo, attractare, deiractare, have kept their unchanging). (β). Ἴ ἔ v. infra. 3. a.a.): gr'dor, ingrēdiōr; Petior, perpētior; Poriot, repērio; Poro, vitupērio; P-, coepi (i.e. co-ūpi); Nono, tubicēn, tibicēn; in the reworked carcēr (from the wagon) farfōrus (also written far'rus); and so, according to the best MSS., aequipēro from p'ro, and defētigo from f'tigo. (γ talōntum tālan̄ton). φάλαρα, phalōrae; διάροπον sisōr (but according to the best MSS., cumŭra from καμŭρα, not camōra).b.Short a changed to i in some perfect forms: zgo, ogi; f'cio, f'ci; , jēci; Frag, Frango, Fragi; sepio, sepi and pagh-, pango, pagj (along with pepigi and punksy, v. pango).3.Short a changed to ī, a (most often in the second part of the connections) (α). before one consonant: Wow, abigo; Fasio, conficio; Sedo, concido; Village, assīlio; Lepio, abripio; Peter, Juppiŕter (in the Umbrian languette unchanged, Jupater), Marspiŕter; Diespiŕter, Opŕter; Katus, irritus; Amikus, idamicus (but ū remains unchanged in adŭmo, impetiens, and in some compounds a later period of Roman literature like praejacio, calefacio, etc.). — (β). Sometimes before Consonants (where it is usually changed to ē; article supra, 2. α. β.): e-, tango, contigo; pag, pango, compingo (no changes in some compounds like peragro, desacro, depango, obcanto, etc.). b.' dressed in ī in remade ideal forms: sedo, cecidi; Nono, cecini; e-, tango, tetigi; p'g-, pango, pepigi.c.Likewise in some roots that have : p'g-, pignus; (strange, στράγγω), stringo.d.In words taken from Greek: μηχανή, machīna; πατάνη, patīna; βυκάνη, bucīna; τρυτάνη, trutīna; βαλανεῖον, balīneum; Κατάνα, Catīna (also written by Catana); Ἀκράγας, Agrīgentum.4.Short a changed to short or long o.a.Into ō: staples, staples; p'r, pars, portio; de, dōmo; Fabius, Fōvii (Paul. ex Fest. p. 87); μάρμαρον, marmōr; Mars, redouble. Marmar, Marmore (Carm. Fratre. b.Into : d-, d'num, d's; kk-, Okoo, Ocjor (against this art.). 5.Short a changed to ū-a. A. In the second part of the connections, especially to l, p, and b: calco, inculco; salsus, insulsus; salt, jubilant; Capio, occŭpo; repio, surupio and surruptus (also written by surripio and surrepto); Takerna, contŭberniūm; - to other consonants: qu'tio, conoŭtio; How, decussis; Mars, Mamŭrius, Mamŭralia; and once also condumnari (Tab. Bant. Lin. 8, immediately followed by South Carolina, against KlENZE, Philol. Abhandle. Tab. I., and Mommsen, Neterital. Dial. 149).b. In greek words: Εκάβη, Hecŭba; σκυτάλη, scutŭla; κραπίάλη, crapŭla; πιάσσαλος, pessŭlus; ἄφλαστον, aplostēr; θρίπιυβος, triumphus.c. may have changed to ū in ulciscor, compared to alc-, ὑλέξω (arc-, arceo). B.Long a sometimes changes to No.1.Into: h'lo, an'h'lo; f's-, f'stus, profust; n'mpe.2.Into : Gna-, Gnarus, Ignarus, Ignaro. (But in general, long remains unchanged in composition: labor, deedbor; gnavus, ignanus; thomas, infamis.) Iv. Contrary to the way the Greek language is changed, the α in Latin e, i, o, u (v. supra), Latin and sometimes took the place of other Greek vowels in words borrowed from the Greek language, such as: λόγχη, lancea; κύλιξ, Selix; Γουλυμρόχη, Cai'mus. V.The repugnance of Latin to Greek combined vowels - called the translocation of them in Alumento for Δομοέδωv (Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Mil.). - Greek α is suppressed in Hercules with Ἡρακλῆς (probably as a result of inserted u; at the end of Latin we find Hercules and Hercules, cf. Ritschl, in the Rhine. by changing l in e, diphthong ai soon became ae. So we find in the oldest inscriptions: AIDE, AIDLIS, AIVOM, GNAIVOD, HAICE, DVELONAI, TABELAI, DATAI, which soon gave way to aedem, aedilis, aequom, Gnaeo, haec, Bellonae, tabellae, datae, etc. (Colonel Rostro has PRAESENTE, PRAEDAD, and S. C. de Bacch. EDEM. Triŕkhtong aei, found in CONWAYSIVEI (?) is very rare; Miliar. Some poets have an old gene. Sing. of the first decl. (ai) persists, but is dissyllabic., So, in Ennius: Alba Longi, Terra Frucifere, Frontos, Moon, Via; in Virgil: aula, hurrah, akua, picto; in Ausonius: gera. B.ue as well as AU are changed to other vowels.1.Sound ae, e, and oe very similar, these vowels often change in the best MSS., so we find caerimonia and cerimonia, caepa and c'p, saeoulum and s'cum; Skaena and zan; kelum and colum, hada and keda, maxt and moest; cena, coena, and caena, etc.2.In composition and reduplications ae becomes th: aequus, in'cus; kwaero, invaro; Ladedo, llado; taedet, pertisum (cic.); aestumo, ex-stumo; cuedo, sekody, koncado, homicida.3.ae also changed in - in the Latinized word of Greek origin: Ἀχαιοός (Ἀχαιφός), Ach'ous.4.The diphthong au often changes on and (the latter especially in connections): caudex, c'dex; Claudius, Claudius; Lautus, lotus; plaustrum, plustrum; Plaudo, pledo, exploited; Paulolum, pllum; faux, souffo; si audes (acc. to Cic. or acc. to others, si audies), s'des, etc.; Claudio, indnough; causa, acc'so. Thus, in some words the regular graduation au, o, u found: claudo, cledikaer, cledo; Raud, rheud, rus; Kaupo, Sepa, sepa; naugae, n'ge (both forms in MSS. Plautus), n'ge; Fraustra, frode, frude (in MSS. Virgil); Cf. Ritschl, at Wintercatalog 1854-55, and O. Ribbeck, in Neue Jahrb Jan. Vol. 77, p. 181 sq.-change au in o' and th appears only in audio, (oboedio) obedio.5.Au sometimes takes place av-: faveo, fautum, favitor, fautor; looming, navita, nauta; avis, auceps, auspex. So the Latin out corresponds to Sanscr. Avo. (from where - va, Lat.-ve), Osko. Auti, Umbre. ute, ote; and so Lat. the excuse AB, via AV, becomes au in the words aufero and aufugio (prop. av-fero, av-fugio, for ab-fero, ab-fugio). Vid. art. AB init. VII. In primitive roots, which have its related forms in related Latin languages, Master A, still found in Sanscrit, is in Latin either preserved or frequently changed into other vowels. A.Original saved: Sanscr. Matri, Lat. Muter; S. Bhratri, L. Frater; S. Nsa, L. Nusus and Naris; S. ap, L. aqua; S. Apa, L. AB; S. Nama, L.A. nem; S. Satur, L. quattuor (in Greek changed: τέτταρες); S. Kapaia, L. Seput (in Greek changed: κεφάλη.d.). B.Original a has been changed to other Latin vowels -1. In e: S. ad, L. ed (ēdo); S. as, L. es (esse); S. pat, L. pet (pet); With: L. pēd (Perez); S. dant, L. dent (den); S. ġan, L. Gen (gigno); S.M., L. Meo-tior; S. Saptan, L. Septem; S. Dajan, L. Decom; S. Sata, L. Centum; S. Aham, L. ōgo; S. Pera, L.A. S. Pasha, L. pōcus; S. Aswa, L. ōquus, etc. 2. In i: S. an-, a- (neg. part.), L. in-; S. ana (prep.), L. in-; S. Antar, L. Inter; S. Sama, L. Similin; S. Agni, L. Ignis; S. Abhra, L. Imber; S. Panea, L. Kwinke, etc. 3. In: S. Avi, L. ōvi (ovis); S. Wach, L. Wak (voko); S. Pra, L.A. pro; S., L. Po (pōtum); S. Nama, L. Numen; S. Api, L. ōb; S. Navan, L. nōvem; S. Nava, L. nōvus, etc. 4. In u: S. marmara, L. murmur.5. In ay, ae: S. Prati, L. (pry) prae; S. Sspa, L. caespes.6. In various vowels in various derivatives: S.M.E., L. mu-tior, mōdus; S. Pash, L. pŕocor, pŕocus; S. Wach, L.vēho, via.C. Sometimes Latin retained the original A, while even Sanscrit changed it: Lat. pa-, pater, Sanscr. pd, pitri.2. As an acronym, A. usually refers to Praenomen Aulus; Duet AA and Auli, Inscr. Orell. 1530 (but AA - Aquae Aponi, modern Abano, ib. 1643 sq.; 2620; 3011). Three directors of the mint were appointed III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F. (i.e. Auro, Argento, Aeri Flando, Feriundo), ib. 569; 2242; 2379; 3134; as well as AA, ib. 3441 (Cic. Fam. 7, 13 fin., and against the art. Triumphiri); A. D. A. agris dandis adsignandis, and A. I. agris iudicandis adignandis; A. O. Amiko Optimo; A. P. populo or aediliciae potestatis; And.. R. Aerario Populi Romani. - When voting plaques in A. trials denoted absoluo; hence, A. is called littera salutaris, Cic. 6, 15; v. litter. In the Roman Komitia, A. (Antikvo) denoted the abandonment of the point in question; v. antique. In Tuskulanov's Disputes, Cicero A. appointed one of the disputed - adulescen or auditor, opp. M. for the Magistrate or Marcus (Cicero); but it should be noted that the letters A and M are not found in the best MSS. These treatises; cf. edd. Cic ad. Tusk. 1, 5, 9.- In the dates of A.D. Zatey; v. ante; A. U. C. - anno urbis conditae; A. P. R. C. - anno post Romam conditam. conditam. lewis and short latin dictionary online. lewis and short latin dictionary pdf. lewis and short latin dictionary amazon. lewis and short latin dictionary app. lewis and short latin dictionary buy. lewis and short latin dictionary for sale. lewis and short latin dictionary perseus. lewis and short latin dictionary abbreviations

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