CHAPTER IV: DOMINUS ET SERVI

sacculus, -i m. small bag. parvus, parva, parvum, small. eius, his, hers, its.
pecūnia, -ae f. money.
habet: “has”.
nummus, -i m. coin.
respondet: “answers, responds”. centum, a hundred.
num interrog. introduces a question to which a negative answer is expected. hic
adv. here, in this place.
umerat: “counts”. ūnus, -a, -um, one. duo, duae, duo, two. trēs, trēs, tria, three.
quattuor, four.
quīnque, five. sex, six. septem, seven. octō, eight. novem, nine. decem, ten.
rūrsus adv. again.
meus, -a, -um, my, mine.
cēterus, -a, -um, other. servus, ī m. slave.
ubi, where?
adest: “is present”. abest: “is absent, is away”.
adsunt: “are present”. absunt: “are absent, are away”.
vocā: “call!” (imperative mood).
Dāve: vocative case.
audit: “hears”. venit: “comes, arrives”.
vēnī: “come!” (imperative mood).
iam adv. now.
quī, “who”. Relative pronoun, masculine nominative singular. dominus, -i m.
master, lord. suus, -a, -um, his, hers, its, their.
salūtā: “greet!” (imperative mood).
serve: vocative case.
neque conj. nor, and not.
tē: “you” (accusative singular).
tuus, -a, -um, your.
nūllus, -a, -um, none, no. verbum, -ī n. word. nūllum verbum: “not a word”.
accūsat: “accuses, blames”.
quem, “whom” (accusative singular).
52 qui rel. pron. “who” (nominative masculine singular). improbus, -a, -um, bad, improper.
53 tacet: “is silent”.
54 eum: “him” (personal pronoun, accusative masculine singular). -ne: an enclitic, attached to the end of the first word of a sentence or clause, indicating a question.
59 ecce, behold.
60 mēnsa, -ae f. table. pōne: “place” (imperative mood).
61 pōnit: “places”. iam adv. now.
62 baculum, -i n. staff, stick.
66 vacuus, -a, -um, empty.
68 bonus, -a, -um, good.
72 laetus, -a, -um, happy.
75 quod rel. pron. which (nominative neuter singular).
76 quoque adv. also, too. cūr, why?
77 quia conj. because. is pers. pron. he.
89 improbe serve: vocative case.
93 eius, his, hers, its. rīdet: “laughs”.
94 irātus, -a, -um, angry.
98 sūmit: “picks up”. discēdit: “leaves, goes away”.