

[A Selection From]

**Particularly Good Latin**

A Revision of Thomas Dyche's *English Particles Latinized*

by

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English Particles Latinized or, a Compendious Improvement of the Doctrine of English and Latin Particles  
Delivered Familiarly and Plainly By Way of Question and Answer. For the Use of Schools. Revised and  
Corrected by Mr. Thomas Dyche.

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## Introduction

What is a Particle? A particle is a little word of singular use in the connecting, adorning, or illustrating of sentences.

Is the knowledge of the particles of absolute necessity? The knowledge of the Latin particles is of that absolute necessity that there can be no assurance of the propriety of that language, nor a clear understanding of any Roman authors without it.

These words are drawn from the start of a wonderfully helpful compendium of Latin particle-usage, authored by Thomas Dyche, who relied on the careful culling of earlier efforts, particularly that of William Walker (1623-1684), celebrated author of *A Treatise of English Particles* (1655 and many subsequent editions).

If Dyche is correct, then we might wonder why our Latin courses typically do not spend much time on such particles, with repetition to the point of solid mastery. No doubt the loss of the practices of Latin conversation and composition account for some of our misdirection. But really knowing the language still requires some such study. In light of this need, I have restyled and rephrased but not essentially rewritten Dyche's text. He capitalized all nouns, italicized and contracted rampantly, structured all the contents into question and answer form, used terminology unfamiliar to us (e.g., casual word for a word taking a case-ending), and tended to be quite wordy. I have streamlined, modernized, and regularized the presentation, updating the English or giving contemporary equivalent phrases in brackets when the meaning might be especially obscure or awkward. Certainly it is not useless for us to know some of old British usages, as they come up in literature we still read today (e.g., that of Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Cardinal Newman). I did not want to excise any phrases, no matter how obsolete: the Latin examples were always worth saving as valuable for instruction.

The great advantages of this book include not only its very strong focus on the essential connectives, structural elements, and tonal words known as particles, but also its very helpfully abundant aggregation of small and simple, non-threatening, generally conversational phrasal units. Even the merest beginners can feel at ease about picking and choosing something that will move them along. This book allows them to walk before they are expected to run. Particularly in the early stages of language-learning, considerably more profit will result from the study of these phrases and their meanings than from much abstract grammatical study. After all, there is that simple, vital truth: *we learn language best by imitating good examples*. And this is an excellent collection of examples.

Dyche's compendium also tends to favor the dynamics of a natural order in language-learning: the concrete, physical, imaginable, sensate realm is where we more easily begin, where certain deep impressions are made. In talking about the objects and situations of our life-world, we can rise to abstractions with a progressive complexity of thought. Even where non-tangibles are involved, many of the expressions of this book are easily imaginable as real conversational communications from our own life-world.

A further advantage is that this book works from English to Latin. Students proceed from the language they know well to the one they know much less well, rather than the other way around. They will thus will not only feel more anchored in a clear idea and a confidently sense that they know the meanings of the communications, but they will then be able to perceive more easily the differences between English and Latin linguistic habits. In the meantime they will be accumulating essential vocabulary and seeing the same words and structures in different contexts. They will be thinking of *meaning* and less likely to fall into the pitfalls of "literal" or "word-for-word" translations.

This invaluable book will help teachers not only to increase their own mastery of Latin but also highlight systematically many important Latin usages. They will find that this book lowers stress by its simplicity and raises achievement by its extensive variety. It offers a different, wonderfully pragmatic perspective from which students can learn to enjoy Latin as a language.

Particle-study and phrase-study) is an idea whose time has returned, now as we mark the 300th year since the appearance of this edition of Dyche's text. I hope that this revision is only part of a much larger turn to an improved Latin pedagogy, one that makes use not just of the study of particles, but of phrasebooks and of conversational books of all sorts.

Claude Pavur  
Saint Louis  
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## **I : A, an**

A, an = signs of common nouns : no particular parallel word in Latin

Modesty becomes a young man.

Adolescentem decet Modestia.

I saw an angel.

Vidi angelum.

He became a little more mild.

Mansuetior paulo evasit.

I must take care of [finish] a certain matter [business] that I'm dealing with.

Conficiendum est mihi quoddam, quod ago, negotium.

A = one : unus

They agreed to a man.

Ad unum consentiebant.

A = before a verbal ending in -ing : supine in -um; participle in -rus; gerund in -dum

I am going (a-)fishing

Eo piscatum; eo piscaturus; eo ad piscandum.

A = used to indicate something done in a length of time : the word of time preceding a verb denoting the continuing action

He's been an hour counting his Money.

Dum nummos numerat abit hora.

The supper is a year in preparation.

Dum coena paratur, annus est.

A = before a time-word, after a numeral adverb like once or twice, to indicate repetitions to be made in a space of time : ablative (of time) with or without in

Once a week they compose verses.

Semel in septimana componunt carmina.

Twice a day they read Homer.

Bis die legitur Homerus.

A = each, every : singulus with in; in + accusative case without singulus

He set twenty pounds a head.

Viginti minas in Capita statuit.

He asked sixpence an ounce for syrup of violets.

Pro syrupo de violis sex denarios in singulas uncias exegit.

## II : Above

Above = relation to order or height of place, answered by below or beneath : supra, super

My Brother sat above me, my cousin below me.

Supra me frater, infra consobrinus accubuerunt.

At the siege of Tournay, they fought above and beneath the ground.

Obsesso Tornaco pugnatum est super subterque terras.

Above = of greater honor or excellence : prior, superior

The one is above me in learning, the other is above me in honor.

Hic me prior est doctrinâ, ille honoris gradu superior.

Above = preceding an express term of time, or number of things or persons, so that it may be varied by more or longer than : plus, amplius; magis, super, supra

When he had been sick more than (above) a year...

Cum plus annum aeger fuisset...

They fought more than four hours.

Amplius horas quatuor pugnaverunt.

He's more than forty (years old).

Annos natus magis quadraginta.

I'm hardly more than fifty-four.

Haud sum natus annos supra quinquaginta et quatuor.

Above = beyond, more than with no number following : praeter, ultra, supra

She had an honest and gentlewomanly face above the rest.

Erat formâ praeter caeteras honestâ ac liberali.

Beyond (above) his strength.



Ultra vires.

Beyond what everyone will believe.

Supra quam cuique credibile est.

Above = after over, to indicate in addition to : ad, extra, super

Over and above these losses.

Ad haec damna.

Over and above a thousand cavalry, four thousand troops were killed.

Extra mille equitum, quatuor millia peditum periere.

Over and above my old schoolfellows.

Super veteres condiscipulos.

Above = after from without an object : superne, desuper

They came from above.

Superne venerunt.

They fought from above out of carts.

Desuper e plaustris pugnârunt.

### III : About

About = joined with persons or places and denoting something near or encompassing them : circa, circum

They took seats about London.

Domus circa Londinum occupârunt.

Her hair was loose, hanging down, and thrown back carelessly about her head.

Capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter.

About = within the compass of or in some part of the place expressed : with an object, circa, apud, in; without object, circa, circumcirca (adverbs)

They took their seat [settled] about the island of Lesbos.

Sedem cepère circa Lesbum insulam.

He is about the Market upon a little business.

Apud forum in quodam negotio occupatus est.

His mind is about his play.

Circa ludum est animus.

All the houses round about are reduced to ashes by lightning.

Omnes circa domus ictu fulminis ad cineres redactae sunt.

About with time words but without numeral adjectives = at, well nigh [very close to], or almost at : sub, circ, ad, circiter.

About that time, I shall be about [around] the market-place.

Sub id tempus circa forum sum futurus.

I desire you'll [= Please] let me know about what time I may expect you.

Ad quae tempora te expectem, facias me certiozem velim.

About noon I shall be at leisure [I'll have the time] to write.

Circa meridiem erit mihi otium scribendi.

It is about ten days since he went thence [set out from there].

Dies sunt circiter decem ex quo illinc profectus est.

About = used with number-words, referring to persons, things, or times : quasi, ad, circiter; sometimes plus minus, and instar

About eight o'clock

Horâ quasi octavâ.

About noon.

Ad meridiem.

About twelve o'clock.

Circiter horam duodecimam.

About four months.

Menses plus minus quatuor.

About eighty.

Instar octaginta.

About with measures = same, almost, near upon that measure : instar

How little does the moon seem to us? About a foot.

Quantula luna nobis videtur? Quasi pedalis.

The race is about four miles.

Instar quatuor miliarium est cursus.

About = of, concerning : circa, de, super

Tomorrow I shall have leisure to see you, and talk about your occasions here.

Crastino die otium mihi erit te videndi, ac de tuis hic negotiis colloquendi.

About = ready : future in -rus

He came to me when I was about to come home.

Venit ad me quando rediturus eram domum.

About = (not directly expressed in Latin) : sometimes part of the verb

Time, that subdues all things, will bring it about at last.

Efficiet tandem tempus, quod omnia subigit.

I must dispatch the work I am about.

Conficiendum est mihi opus, quod ago.

#### **IV : Abroad**

Abroad = away from home, not within the house, not in private : foris, sub dio, in publico, etc.

He supped abroad. [He ate out.]

Foris coenavit.

To do something abroad.

Sub dio moliri aliquid.

I met him abroad, and at the market.

Obviam mihi venit in publico, et in foro.

Abroad = motion from within, or out of privacy : foras; in lucem, in publicum, etc., mostly by a verb starting with pro-

He himself comes abroad.

Ipse exit foras.

He goes abroad full of wine.

Procedit in publicum vini plenus.

To bring a thing abroad.

In lucem aliquid proferre.

Abroad = having relation to foreign parts : peregre

After you have done what you list abroad.

Ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuerit, feceris.

Abroad = dispersion, spreading, scattering : add late or passim to words expressing the idea of dispersion

Your fame shall be spread abroad.

Fama tua longe lateque vagabitur.

These things are by no means to be talked abroad.

Haec nullo pacto divulganda sunt.

## **V : Accord**

Accord = something done freely and voluntarily : ultro, sponte, voluntate

He came to me of his own accord

Ultrô ad me venit.

If he be not mad enough of his own accord, provoke him.

Si hic non insanit satis suâ sponte, instiga.

Of his own accord, without any compulsion.

Ex voluntate suâ, nulla vi coactus.

Accord = as in "with one accord" : uno animo, concorditer, unanimiter

With one accord they chose him.

Uno animo hunc elegerunt.

They all continued with one accord.

Omnes concorditer [unanimiter] perdurabant.

Accord = substantive, meaning agreement : consensus, concordia, or consensio.

He was made general by the accord of all the soldiers.

Dux constitutus fuit consensu omnium militum.

There was never greater accord between the queen and people.

Nunquam inter reginam et populum concordia major.

Accord = intransitive verb : consentio, concordo, et convenio

They all accord with one voice.

Omnes uno ore consentiunt.

Their judgment and opinions accord.

Judicia opinionisque concordant.

Accord = transitive verb : various verbs

To make accord between enemies.

Lites componere inter inimicos.



## **VI : According**

According to : ad, de, e, ex, secundum

He behaves himself according to his master's wishes

Ad arbitrium magistri se accommodat.

He said he would act according to his advice.

Aiebat de ejus consilio sese velle facere.

According to your own dignity, and the dignity of your ancestors.

Ex tua majorumque tuorum dignitate.

I commended him according to his deserts.

Collaudavi secundum merita.

According to my own custom.

Pro mea consuetudine.

According as: prout, perinde ut, pro eo ac, pro eo ut

According as every man's custom is.

Prout cujusque mos est.

According as it proves fair [If the weather is clear], he will take his journey.

Perinde ut serenum est coelum, iter facturus est.

He behaved himself according as [just as] it became him.

Pro eo ac debuit, se gessit.

According as [As much as] the shortness of the day would suffer [allow].

Pro eo ut diei brevitatis tulit.

According = within the sense of a verb : that verb alone

To have according to his deserts.

Quod meritus est ferre.

It is according to our wish.

Voto convenit res.

To change according to the times.

Scenae servire.

## VII : After

After = before a noun other than the subject : a, ab, post (for personal nouns); post, ex (for place of dignity or office)

After supper.

A coena.

After this argument he said not one word.

Ab hoc argumento ne verbum quidem.

After that time he applied himself to his study.

Ex eo tempore diligenter studiis incubuit.

After sunrise.

Post exortum solis.

He was made mayor immediately after him.

Hic praetor proximus post illum creatus est.

He died nine years after my consulship.

Mortuus est novem annis post consulatum meum.

He retired after his government into a monastery.

Ex regno ad monasterium se recepit.

After = before the subject and its verb: ut, ubi, cum postquam, posteaquam; sometimes by an ablative absolute

After I departed from your house.

ut a vobis discessi.

After he heard the cock crow.

Ubi galli cantum audivit.

After we had said our lessons, we had leave to play.

Cum lectionem reddidimus, concessa erat venia ludendi.

After I had once heard it.

Postquam id semel audiveram.

After he had come.

Posteaquam venerat.

After the thing has happened, all men are wise.

Re praeterita, omnes sapiunt.

After following a noun of time (day, year, time, while, long, little, etc.) : adverbial post and quam; with a verb before or after, it is often included in the meaning of the Latin verb.

The Law was abrogated the year after it was made.

Lex anno postquam lata sit abrogata est.

Four days after I saw him.

Quarto die quam vidi.

A very few days after.

Diebus sane pauculis post.

After = according to, especially followed by manner, sort, fashion, etc. : de, ad, in or ablative of manner without a preposition

He calls him after his grandfather.

Avi de nomine dicit.

He made it after this manner.

Ad hunc modum fecit.

After the fashion of an egg.

In morem ovi.

Let me live after my own fashion.

Sine nunc meo me vivere interea modo.

After referring to proximity of degree, order, or succession : juxta, proxime, secundum, sub.

Next after Virgil he is the best poet.

Juxta Virgilium optimus est poeta.

He came next after the king in honor.

Proxime accedit regi dignitate.

Next after you, nothing is more grateful to me than solitude.

Secundum te, nil est mihi amicus solitudine.

After the cavalry had finished engaging.

Sub equestris finem certaminis.

After = afterwards, after that time, or from thenceforward : exinde, postea

When I had heard we were to play after dinner, I could neither focus on any class, nor on a book after.

Cum audiveram nos a prandio lusuros, nec potui exinde animum ulli lectioni attendere, nec librum inspicere.

I never saw him after.

Nunquam vidi postea.

## VIII : Again

Again = repetition of an act : denuo, rursus, iterum, de integro

Say [it] again.

Recita denuo.

When they had lifted themselves up again.

Cum se rursus extulissent.

He'll make some bustle again.

Hic iterum aliquam pugnam dabit.

Beginning again.

De integro ordiens.

Again = back, (e.g., come back, call back, fetch back, bring back) : Usually implied in verbs prefixed by re- .

To call again; to repeat again.

Revocare; repetere.

Again = hereafter : posthac, postea, post.

We must take care the same thing doesn't happen again.

Id ne unquam posthac accidere possit, providendum est.

You will not see him again.

Illum postea non es visurus.

If ever I find you here again.

Si in hoc loco te offendero post unquam.

Again = doing something by course and corresponding to some other action : contra, invicem, vicissim; mutuus, mutuo.

If he speaks of peace, you speak again of war.

Si de pace verba facit, contra tu de bello.

You are bantered by him, and again you banter him.

Vos ab illo irridemini, et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis.

I want you to love me, if you know that I'll do that again [do the same back].

Te ut diligas me, si mutuo me facturum scis, rogo.

Again and again : iterum or etiam, repeated with a conjunction.

I'll ask you again and again.

Iterum iterumque rogabo.

Admonish her again and again.

Illam etiam atque etiam moneto.

## **IX : Against**

Against = for something to be done by or at some set future time expressed : in + accusative; but if only a verb and subject with no time-word after : dum

Against tomorrow [For tomorrow].

In crastinum.

They made ready the gift against my master came [for my master's arrival].

Interea parabant munus dum veniret praeceptor.

Against = with over and referring to the opposition situation of some thing, person, or place : e regione, ex adverso

Over against the sun.

E regione solis.

The prince sat over against you.

Princeps ex adverso ibi sedebat.

Against = something done or said to the detriment of another : adversus, adversum, in

They fought against their king.

Adversus regem pugnaverunt.

He armed himself against his enemies.

Adversus inimicos se armavit.

Spoken against the philosophers.

In philosophos dictum.

Against = cross or contrary to : adversus, contra; sometimes by praeter, with mind, thought, will, love, manner, custom, right, just, good, etc.; but when conflict with the will of the agent is expressed, invitê and invitus

To sail against the current [upstream].



Adversus flumen navigare.

We must not strive against the stream.

Contra torrentem non est nitendum.

He did it against the laws of God and Man.

Praeter legem divinam et humanam fecit.

He married her against his will.

Ille invitus illam duxerat.

Against = block, oppose, refuse, hinder : various phrases of similar meaning

I am not against it.

Non recuso.

It may easily be done, if the teacher is not against it.

Facillimum factu est, non aspernante magistro.

Against = Preservation or defence : adversus, a, ad, contra

He defended himself bravely against his enemies.

Se fortiter adversus inimicos defendit.

I defend myself against the cold.

Defendo a frigore memet.

Against the biting of dogs.

Ad morsus canum.

I realize that you defend me against my enemies.

Scio me a te contra hostes defendi.

Against = following a verb of motion : in, ad

To run against drawn swords.

In strictos enses incurrere.

To raise up a ladder against a wall.

Erigere scalas ad moenia.

## **X : All**

All = the number of many things : universus, cunctus, omnis in the plural

This is spoken of all in general.

Hoc de universis fertur.

He consulted the pilot about all the stars.

Rectoremque ratis de cunctis consulit astris.

All men said all good things.

Omnes omnia bona dicere.

All = the whole of any singular thing : totus, integer; universus, omnis, cunctus in the singular

I have not seen a book all day.

Hodie toto die non vidi librum.

He may take all the whole prey.

Integram praedam habeat.

You may take away all that.

Id tu universum auferas.

All that while I was at Rome.

Eo omni tempore Romae versabar.

France and all England.

Gallia cunctaque Anglia.

All = only : solus, unus

They live all upon love.

Amore solo vivitur.

He is all for himself.

Sibi consulit uni.

All = as much as, so much as, how much soever, whatsoever : quantumcunque; quod, quicquid with the genitive, quantum, quam put for quantum

All (that is, whatsoever) I can.

Quantumcunque valeam.

All the foolishness they had in their youth, they've left.

Quod stultitiae in juventute erat, reliquerunt.

All the business I had.

Quicquid habuerim negotii.

Let him make all the haste he can.

Quantum poterit festinet.

I'll endeavor all I can to withdraw myself from all troubles.

Nitar quantum possum me ab omnibus molestiis abducere.

I sent to the steward to bring you the money he had.

Ad dispensatorem misi, ut quod haberet pecuniae ad te duceret.

At all = used with nothing : nihil, omnino, prorsus, quicquam

We must trust the French in nothing at all.

Nihil omnino Gallis credendum est.

He said nothing at all.

Nihil prorsus dixit.

Nothing at all is pleasant to me in this life.

Nihil quicquam mihi in hac vita jucundum.

At all = used with no or none : omnino with non, nequaquam; nullo modo, ne quidem, ne vix quidem; prorsus with nullus, or nullo modo; minime

I endeavor not at all to touch your reputation.

Famam tuam omnino non conor eripere.

I'm not at all angry with you.

Omnino tibi nequaquam succenseo.

It can hardly, or not at all, be done.

Vix, aut nullo modo, fieri potest.

They were very hardly, or not at all, seen.

Vix, aut ne vix quidem videbantur.

I don't understand anything at all.

Nil prorsus intelligo.

I don't at all agree to that.

Nullo modo prorsus assentior.

That which my teacher did not like at all.

Id quod minime probavit praeceptor.

At all = used with never : omnino with nunquam

He never saw me at all.

Hic me omnino nunquam vidit.

At all = with nowhere : omnino with nusquam

He is found nowhere at all.

Omnino nusquam reperitur.

All after = accordingly as [Obsolete English usage] : proinde, exinde, with ac or ut

All after as [Just as] a man lives.

Proinde ac quisque vitam agit.

All after as a man has his health.

Proinde ut quisque valetudine fruitur.

All after as [According to the way] things are.

Exinde ut res se habent.

All one = (various)

It is all one to me what he said.

Meâ nihil refert quid diceret.

This is all one with that.

Hoc unum et idem est atque illud.

It was all one to the thief whether.

Non interfuit furis, utrum...

I reckon it all one, as if he had said it.

Perinde censeo, ac si ille dixisset.

It is all one.

Idem est.

## **XI : Along**

Along = along with : unâ

He brings the young lady along with him.

Unâ ducit secum virginem.

Along = used without the word with : per; ablative case of the following substantive governed by the word in, understood or included in the Latin of the previous word

They plant their guns along the walls.

Per muros tormenta disponunt.

I was going along the king's highway.

Ibam viâ regiâ.

Lying along under the shade of a beech-tree.

Recubans sub tegmine fagi.

## **XII : Among**

Among = without the preceding from : inter; sometimes in, apud

He studies among his equals.

Inter aequales studet.

He is not to be reckoned among learned men.

Hic in doctis viris non est habendus.

What a confusion there was among the English?

Apud Anglos quid turbae erat?

Among = with preceding from : e, ex

We had liberty to choose from among all.

Erat nobis ex cunctis deligendi potestas.



### **XIII : And**

And not = making a prohibition : non autem

Scholars ought to rise early and not to sleep till far in the day.

Literarum studiosos diluculo surgere, non autem in multum diem stertere oportet.

And not = separated by a word : nec, neque; sometimes ac, et with a negative

This is most true, and you cannot deny it.

Hoc verissimum est, nec denegare potes.

There was a time when men lived in the country and had no city.

Fuit tempus cum cura colerent homines, neque urbem haberent.

Get you gone, and do not hinder me.

Abi hinc, ac noli me impedire.

My father is dead, and I have no friends left.

Pater mortem obiit, ac nulli jam supersunt mihi amici.

And yet; And therefore : tamen, proin, proinde

This man is skilled in the Law, and yet he openly breaks it.

Hic legis peritus est, eam tamen palam violat.

We have no place for mugs [lawbreakers] here, so find some other friends.

Hic nullus nebulonibus locus est, proin tu aliam quare tibi societatem.

And if = if [obsolete English usage]: si

What and if [What if] the teacher comes in and suddenly finds us?

Quid si praeceptor de improvise intervenerit.

And if my being with you may be of any use to you.

Quod si mea apud vos presentia ex usu tuo futura sit.

But and if you should do the same.

Quod si tu idem faceres.

Not and if I had given twenty pounds.

Non si viginti numerâssem minas.

And between two active verbs: change first verb into a participle

Whom he took and set at liberty.

Quem captum liberavit.

And in most cases : ac, atque, et, necnon, -que, tum

You do nothing but trifle and misuse your time.

Nil nisi nugas agis, ac tempore abuteris.

Let us sit down here, and talk a little together.

Hic consedeamus, atque inter nos parumper confabulemur.

Piety and charity are their own reward.

Pietas et charitas sua sunt ipsorum praemia.

I commend him and his parents.

Hunc nec non parentes laudo.

Night and day.

Nocte dieque.

He excels his brother both in learning and piety.

Fratrem tum doctrinâ tum pietate praestat.

#### **XIV : As**

As = before a verb or present participle : participle or verb, with ut, cum, dum, ubi; or preposition in, with ablative; super or inter with accusative

And as he walked he found a jewel.

Ambulans invenit gemmam.

As they lay (or were lying) on the grass.

Ut in gramine requiescebant.

As I was writing, there came a messenger to me.

Cum scriberem, venit ad me nuntius.

As soon as ever [Just as soon as] he spoke.

Verbum ubi primum locutus est.

Truly I have heard no news as yet.

Nihil dum novi plane audiivi.

Had this happened to us as we were at supper.

Si inter (vel super) coenam hoc nobis accidisset.

As = with these particles to or for after it, when put for concerning, touching, or so far as concerns : ad, quod ad, quantum ad, quod, quatenus, de; attinet, pertinet, spectat expressed or understood

As for riches, he doesn't put any value on them.

Quod autem ad divitias spectat, eas nihili prorsus aestimat.

As to your beauty, I can say nothing.

Quantum ad formam, taceo.

As for that matter, I agree with you.

De istac re tibi assentior.

As = corresponding to such, or such a one, in a preceding clause : qualis, qui

He showed himself such as he had often showed himself before.

Talem se praebuit, qualem saepius ante praebuerat.

They were such as not even their enemies could not find fault with.

Hi fuerunt quos vituperare ne inimici quidem potuerunt.

As = in the first part of a simile, with the particles even, like; or corresponding to the word to, and when referring to manner or custom : sicut, velut, quemadmodum, ut, quomodo, atque

I read, as is my habit.

Lego, sicut meus est mos.

From which judgment he escaped naked, as from a fire.

Quo ex iudicio, velut ex incendio nudus effugit.

Even as it is the part of a teacher to instruct, so it is the duty of scholars to study.

Quemadmodum praeceptoris est erudire, ita discipulorum est libris incumbere.

Just as that was sweet, so this was bitter.

Ut illud erat dulce, sic hoc est amarum.

You have so made me a scholar as few have been made in this school.

Ita me reddidisti doctum, quomodo pauci in hac schola redditi sunt.

My pain is like as it was [just as it was] before.

Similis est dolor, atque antea fuerat.

As = with that or to, before a verb, and having so with a preceding adjective : ut, qui

He was so kind to us as to get us permission to play.

Adeo erga nos humanus extitit ut [vel qui] ludendi veniam nobis impetravit.

As = which or which thing : id quod = quae res, or quod

He did as his father desired.

Id quod pater voluit fecit.

As it is commonly said.

Quod vulgo dici solet.

As = correlative with as great, as much, as little, as soon, as fast, etc. : quantus, quam, qui, ut; with superlative adjective or adverb, especially if may, can, could be, etc. is added to it

I'll tell you in as few words as I can.

Dicam quanta maxima brevitate potero.

He returned as great thanks as he possibly could.

Quam maximas potuit egit gratias.

As much as I can.

Quod queo.

I'll show her as much respect as possible.

Qua possum veneratione maxima illam prosequare.

As well as we can.

Ut optime possumus.

As = repeated with adjective or adverb between, and the particles it is, they be, etc. after it = though or although : quamvis, quamlibet

As if it were not an easy matter for him to measure it, as long as it is.

Quasi vero illi non facile sit quamvis longum mensurare.

As great as you are, I care not a straw for you.

Non hujus te facio, quamlibet potentem.

As = howsoever : quantuscunque, quantuluscunque (if great or little comes between)

As great as my misfortune is, yet...

Quantumcunque hoc meum infortunium est tamen...

This is my sister's, as little as it is.

Hoc est sororis, quantumcunque est.

As = in this regard, in this respect : qua, ut

He is not valued as he is a judge, but as he is an honest man.

Non qua arbiter, sed qua honestus aestimatur.

He corrects as a teacher, according to the fault.

Ut praeceptor punit, pro modo culpae.

As = accordingly as, proportionately as : sicut, uti, ita ut, ut, pro, pro eo atque, pro ut, pro eo ac, perinde ac, perinde ut, perinde atque

He ran to me as to his father.

Sicut ad patrem, ad me cucurrit.

The king, as my master said, is dead.

Rex ut dixit magister, obiit.

As I told you before.

Uti dixi antea.

As it is fit.

Ita ut aequum est.

My mother brought her up as if she had been her own.

Eduxit eam mater pro suâ.

It must be accounted of, as done by no right.

Pro eo habendum est, atque si nullo jure factum esset.

According as every man's pleasure is.

Pro ut cuique libido est.

As he did, or acted.

Pro eo ac fecit.

He did not understand it as I thought.

Non perinde ac ego putavi, intellexit.

These things are as is the mind of him that made them.

Haec perinde sunt, ut animus auctoris.

He did not seem to apprehend it as I had said.

Non perinde atque ego dixeram arripere visus est.

As = corresponding to as or so in a sequence when there is intimated an equality or comparison of something with another : tam, quam haud, non aequae et, aequae atque, aequae quam, aequae ac, nihilo minus quam

I act as foolishly as he.

Tam ridicule facio quam ille.

This troubles me as much as it does you.

Haec res non minus me male habet quam te.

He's afraid of me as much as any of you.

Non minus quam vestrum quivis me formidat.

He esteemed her as much as himself.

Illam haud minus quam seipsum magni fecit.

We should love our enemies as well as our friends.

Aequae inimicos et amicos diligeremus.

We rejoice at our friend's good fortune as well as at our own.

Laetamur amicorum fortunâ secundâ aequè atque nostrâ.

The father grew as pale as the boy.

Aequè quam puer expalluit pater.

I know the man as well as I know you.

Novi hominem aequè ac te.

You are in as great a danger as I.

Nihilò minus in periculo es quam ipse ego.



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