

Adverbial function:

- \* *Preposition* – accusative/ablative case
- \* *Ablative case* – circumstance
- \* *Adverbs*

Relation:

- \* Genitive case – relation between nouns
- \* Conjunction – relation between nouns / clauses (independent/dependent)

Action or state:

- \* **Verb** – **active/passive, participle/finite**
- \* Nominative/Accusative case

present (indicative active)

- o (-m for other tenses)
- s
- t
- mus
- tis
- nt

-ebi- (1/2 conjugation), -e- (3/4 conjugation) future tense

-eba- imperfect tense

perfect (indicative active)

- i
- isti
- it
- imus
- istis
- erunt

-era- pluperfect tense

-eri- future perfect tense (subjunctive perfect)

Subjunctive active

-a- 2/3/4 conjugation; -e- 1<sup>st</sup> conjugation (subjunctive present)

-are, -ere, -ere, -ire + m (subjunctive imperfect)

-eri- (subjunctive perfect)

-isse- (subjunctive pluperfect)

verbal adjective

-ns -ntis (present participle)

-atus -a -tum (perfect passive participle)

-urus -a -um (future participle)

-ndus -a -um (future passive participle)

verbal noun

-ndi, -ndo, -ndum, -ndo (gerund)

-tum, -tu (supine)

## **Historiam ecclesiasticam gentis Anglorum – Bede**

**Regressus in Galliam,**

legiones *in hiberna* **dimisit,**

ac DCtas naues utriusque commodi **fieri imperauit;**

quibus iterum *in Britanniam* primo **uere transuectus,**

dum ipse *in hostem cum exercitu* **pergit,**

naues *in anchoris* **stantes tempestate correptae**

uel conlisae *inter se,* uel arenis inlisae ac dissolutae sunt;

*ex quibus* XL **perierunt,**

*ceterae cum magna difficultate* **reparatae sunt.**

Caesaris equitatus **primo congressu a Brittanis uictus,**

ibique Labienus tribunus **occisus est.**

Secundo proelio cum magno suorum discrimine uictos Brittanos in fugam uertit.

Inde ad flumen Tamensim profectus.

In huius ulteriore ripa Cassobellauno duce inmensa hostium multitudo consederat, ripamque fluminis ac pene totum sub aqua uadum acutissimis sudibus praestruxerat; quarum uestigia sudium ibidem usque hodie uisuntur, et uidetur inspectantibus, quod singulae earum ad modum humani femoris grossae, et circumfusae plumbo immobiliter erant in profundum fluminis infixae.

Quod ubi a Romanis deprehensum ac uitatum est,

barbari legionum impetum non ferentes,

siluis sese abdidere, unde crebris eruptionibus Romanos grauiter ac saepe lacerabant.

Interea Trinouantum firmissima ciuitas cum Androgio duce, datis XL obsidibus,

Caesari sese dedit.

Returning into Gaul, he put his legions into winter-quarters, and gave orders for building six hundred sail of both sorts. With these he again crossed over early in spring into Britain, but, whilst he was marching with the army against the enemy, the ships, riding at anchor, were caught in a storm and either dashed one against another, or driven upon the sands and wrecked. Forty of them were lost, the rest were, with much difficulty, repaired. Caesar's cavalry was, at the first encounter, defeated by the Britons, and there Labienus, the tribune, was slain.

In the second engagement, with great hazard to his men, he defeated the Britons and put them to flight. Thence he proceeded to the river Thames, where a great multitude of the enemy had posted themselves on the farther side of the river, under the command of Cassobellaunus, and fenced the bank of the river and almost all the ford under water with sharp stakes: the remains of these are to be seen to this day, apparently about the thickness of a man's thigh, cased with lead, and fixed immovably in the bottom of the river.

This being perceived and avoided by the Romans, the barbarians, not able to stand the charge of the legions, hid themselves in the woods, whence they grievously harassed the Romans with repeated sallies. In the meantime, the strong state of the Trinovantes, with their commander Androgius, surrendered to Caesar, giving him forty hostages.