

**DÖDERLEIN'S
HAND-BOOK OF
LATIN SYNONYMES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649560219

Döderlein's Hand-Book of Latin Synonymes by H. A. Arnold & S. H. Taylor

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

H. A. ARNOLD & S. H. TAYLOR

**DÖDERLEIN'S
HAND-BOOK OF
LATIN SYNONYMES**

N. W. Haynes.

DÖDERLEIN'S HAND-BOOK

OF

LATIN SYNONYMES.

TRANSLATED BY

REV. H. A. ARNOLD, B.A.

WITH

AN INTRODUCTION

BY

S. H. TAYLOR, LL.D.

ANDOVER:
WARREN F. DRAPER.
BOSTON: CROSBY & NICHOLS.
NEW YORK: JOHN WILEY.
PHILADELPHIA: SMITH, ENGLISH & CO.
1868.

✓
Educ T 918.43.332

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
FROM THE LIBRARY OF
HENRY WILKINSON HAYNES
JUL 6 5 1917

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1868, by
WARREN F. DRAPER,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

STEREOTYPED AND PRINTED BY
W. F. DRAPER, ANDOVER.

INTRODUCTION
TO
THE AMERICAN EDITION.

DR. LUDWIG DÖDERLEIN, the author of this work, was born in 1791, and became Professor in the University of Erlangen. He is an eminent philologist, and the author of several valuable philological works. The most important of these are: "The Formation of Latin Words;" "A Homeric Glossary;" "Handbook of Latin Etymology;" "Latin Synonymes and Etymologies," in six volumes; on this he labored more than twelve years, the first volume appearing in 1826, the last in 1848. From this latter ^{3/} work, the volume here presented was prepared

by the author, and first published in 1840. After a familiarity of several years with most of the best manuals on Latin Synonymes, we find this superior to any of them, and better adapted to the wants of the student. It shows an intimate and comprehensive acquaintance with the language, and a nice discrimination between the significations of words having a greater or less similarity of meaning. The distinctions are generally well founded, and clearly stated. While at times the distinction may seem to be too refined and subtle, careful observation and more extended study will usually correct such an impression. The difference between related words may proceed from a variety of sources. It may be that of genus and species; or it may be historical, one being used at one time and the other at a different one; or one is abstract, the other concrete; one is literal, the other figurative; one is the more common expression, the other

the more elegant; one is a prose word, the other poetical; one belongs to one kind of poetry, and the other to another. The difference also consists in the point of view which the writer takes. *Quies* is rest; *requies* also is rest; but the latter word shows that the writer has in mind a previous state of *unrest*. There are other differences also growing out of the essential nature of the words.

The advantages of the study of synonymes in a classical course, are too great to be neglected. A knowledge of them gives to the student a fulness and precision of his author's meaning otherwise unattainable. The point of a sentence often turns upon a delicate shade of thought conveyed by a particular word, which another of similar signification would not give; if this delicate shade is not appreciated, the writer's thought is either misapprehended, or but imperfectly understood.

Again, the habit of observing the proper use

of words related to each other in meaning, as whether one is generic, and the other specific, one abstract, the other concrete, one literal, the other figurative, or whatever be the ground and nature of the difference, is one of the essential benefits of classical study. The whole process of such study, when rightly conducted, is that of "arbitrating between conflicting probabilities;" and the closest power of arbitration is often requisite in determining the particular idea conveyed by related words. Or, if the distinctions are drawn out, as they are in a treatise on synonymes, the mind of the student is trained to close and discriminating observation, in being required to note and fix these distinctions, and to give a definite form to them in his own mind, and to express them in his own language.

Besides the more direct advantages resulting from the study of synonymes, an increased interest will thereby be given to classical studies

There is a natural fondness in the youthful mind for the process of comparison, for tracing resemblances and differences. This element should not be neglected when it can be turned to so good account. It will help to relieve the tedium and barrenness of classical study, as too often conducted, and to give some living features to languages which are too generally looked upon as "dead."

The meaning of a particular word is often given more distinctly by stating its opposite. The relation, or shade of thought, which cannot be conveyed fully by a direct definition, nor perhaps, indeed, by words at all, is made clear and distinct by showing to what it is opposed. This valuable means of elucidation, the author has used with great success in this work.

While the author has "omitted all detail in the treatment of Greek synonymes" in this compend, he has very wisely sought out the