

Gubernātor ānulum tam pulchrum admīrātur, tum
 180 conversus ad Mēdum “Profectō” inquit “dīves esse vi-
 dēris, ut servus! Num dominus ille sevērus, quī tibi
 imperābat ut opus sordidum facerēs, tantum pecūlium
 tibi dabat prō opere sordidō?”

Mēdus rubēns nescit quid respondeat, et velut homō
 185 surdus mūtusque ante eōs stat.

Lȳdia: “Quīn respondēs? Sacculum prōmpsisitī pecū-
 niae plēnum — nōnne tua erat ista pecūnia?”

Mēdus turbātus, dum oculōs Lȳdiae vītāre cōnātur,
 mercātōrem celeriter accēdere videt.

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Coniūctīvus

Tempus imperfectum

[A] Āctīvum.

Dominus servum monet ut sibi pāreat.

195 Dominus servum monēbat/monuit ut sibi pārēret.

‘Pāreat’ est coniūctīvus praesentis. ‘Pārēret’ coniūctīvus
 imperfectī est. Coniūctīvus imperfectī (pers. III sing.) -ret.

Exempla: [1] recitā|re: recitā|ret; [2] tacē|re: tacē|ret; [3]
 scrīb|ere: scrīb|eret; [4] audī|re: audī|ret.

200 Magister discipulum monuit ut tacēret et audīret et studiō-
 sus esset. Tum eī imperāvit ut scrīberet et recitāret.

Pater: “Nōnne magister tibi imperāvit, fili, ut scrīberēs et
 recitārēs?” Fīlius: “Prīmum mē monuit ut tacērem et audīrem
 et studiōsus essem, tum mihi imperāvit ut scrīberem et recitā-
 205 rem.” Pater: “Num necesse erat tē monēre ut tacērēs et audīrēs
 et studiōsus essēs?”

Magister discipulōs monuit ut tacērent et audīrent et studi-
 ōsī essent. Tum imperāvit ut scrīberent et recitārent.

ad-mīrārī = mīrārī (rem
 magnificam)

prōmere -mpsisse
 -mptum

pārēret

[1] recitā|re|m
 recitā|rē|s
 recitā|re|t
 recitā|rē|mus
 recitā|rē|tis
 recitā|re|nt

[2] tacē|re|m
 tacē|rē|s
 tacē|re|t
 tacē|rē|mus
 tacē|rē|tis
 tacē|re|nt

[3] scrīb|ere|m
 scrīb|erē|s
 scrīb|ere|t
 scrīb|erē|mus
 scrīb|erē|tis
 scrīb|ere|nt

[4]	audi re m	
	audi rē s	
	audi re t	
	audi rē mus	
	audi rē tis	
	audi re nt	
esse	esse m	esse mus
	esse s	esse tis
	esse t	esse nt
-re m	-rē mus	
-rē s	-rē tis	
-re t	-re nt	

Pater: “Nōne magister vōbīs imperāvit, filiī, ut scrīberētis et recitārētis?” Filiī: “Prīmum nōs monuit ut tacērēmus et audīrēmus et studiōsī essēmus, tum nōbīs imperāvit ut scrīberēmus et recitārēmus.” Pater: “Num necesse erat vōs monēre ut tacērētis et audīrētis et studiōsī essētis?”

	<i>Singulāris</i>	<i>Plūrālis</i>	
<i>Persōna prīma</i>	-rem	-rēmus	215
<i>Persōna secunda</i>	-rēs	-rētis	
<i>Persōna tertia</i>	-ret	-rent	

[B] Passīvum.

Dominus imperāvit ut servus tenērētur et verberārētur, deinde ut vincīrētur et inclūderētur.

[1]	servā re r	
	servā rē ris	
	servā rē tur	
	servā rē mur	
	servā rē minī	
	servā re ntur	
[3]	merg ere r	
	merg erē ris	
	merg erē tur	
	merg erē mur	
	merg erē minī	
	merg ere ntur	
-re r	-rē mur	
-rē ris	-rē minī	
-rē tur	-re ntur	

Dominus imperāvit ut servī tenērentur et verberārentur, deinde ut vincīrentur et inclūderentur.

Mēdus: “Salvus sum. Neptūnus cūrāvit ut ego ē periculō servārer nēve in mare mergerer.” Lūdia: “Nōlī putāre Neptūnum cūrāvisse ut tū servārēris nēve mergerēris. Nēmō nisi Christus cūrāvit ut nōs ē periculō servārēmur nēve in mare mergerēmur.” Gubernātor: “Ego bene gubernandō cūrāvī ut vōs servārēminī nēve mergerēminī!”

	<i>Singulāris</i>	<i>Plūrālis</i>	
<i>Persōna prīma</i>	-rer	-rēmur	230
<i>Persōna secunda</i>	-rēris	-rēminī	
<i>Persōna tertia</i>	-rētur	-rentur	

PENSVM A

Servus dominum ōrābat nē sē verberā-, sed dominus imperāvit ut tacē- et surg-, tum aliīs servīs imperāvit ut eumprehend- et tenē-.

Mēdus ā dominō fūgit, ut amīcam suam vidē- et semper cum eā es-. Mēdus: “Ā dominō fūgī, ut amīcam meam vidē- et semper cum eā es-.”

Mīnōs imperāvit ut Daedalus et Īcarus in labyrinthum inclūd-. Īcarus: “Quis imperāvit ut nōs inclūd-?” Daedalus: “Mīnōs imperāvit ut ego inclūd- et ut tū mēcum inclūd-.”

Vocābula nova:
fretum
animus
turba
fāma
libellus
dictum
prīnceps
tībīcen
potestās
mundus
nāvīcula
vigilia

Chapter 10

In this chapter several new 3rd declension nouns are introduced. Some of them have peculiar forms in the nominative singular: in *leō* an *-n* is dropped: gen. *leōn|is*. In *homō* this is combined with a vowel change: gen. *homin|is*. The *-s* ending produces the spelling *-x* for *-cs* in *vōx*: gen. *vōc|is*, and the loss of *d* in *pēs*: gen. *ped|is*. From now on the nominative and genitive of new nouns will be found in the margin. – *Homō* combined with the negation *nē* forms the pronoun *nēmō* (< *nē* + *homō*, ‘nobody’).

You also meet the first neuter nouns of the 3rd declension: *flūmen*, *mare*, *animal*, which in the plural (nom./acc.) end in *-a*: *flūminā*, *marīa*, *animālīa*. The declension of these nouns will be taken up in the next chapter.

In *Cum avis volat, ālae moventur* (l. 15) *cum* is a temporal conjunction (English ‘when’; cf. ll. 16, 51, 87). And in *Hominēs ambulāre possunt, quod pedēs habent* (l. 24) *quod* is a causal conjunction (= *quia*; cf. ll. 90, 128).

The verb *potest*, which first appears in the sentence *Canis volāre nōn potest* (l. 21), denotes ability (English ‘is able to’, ‘can’). It is a compound with *est*: *pot-est*; the first element *pot-* (meaning ‘able’) is changed before *-s* by assimilation to *pos-*: *Hominēs ambulāre pos-sunt* (l. 23).

Volāre and *ambulāre* are the first examples of the basic verb form which is called the infinitive (Latin *īnfīnītīvus*) and ends in *-re*. In *ā-*, *ē-*, and *ī-*verbs (1st, 2nd and 4th conjugation) this ending is added directly in the stem: *volā|re*, *vidē|re*, *audī|re*. In consonant-verbs (3rd conjugation) a short *e* is inserted before the ending: *pōn|ere*. From now on the infinitive will be the form of new verbs shown in the margin, so that you can always tell which of the four conjugations the verb belongs to: 1. *-āre*; 2. *-ēre*; 3. *-ere*; 4. *-īre*.

The sentence *Hominēs deōs vidēre nōn possunt* becomes in the passive: *Deī ab hominibus vidē|rī nōn possunt*. *Vidē|rī* is the passive infinitive corresponding to the active *vidē|re*. In the passive, *ā-*, *ē-* and *ī-*verbs have the ending *-rī* in the in-

3rd declension m./f.

leō leōn|is m.
homō homin|is m.
vōx vōc|is f.
pēs ped|is m.

nēmō < *nē* + *homō*

3rd declension n.

flūmen flūmin|is
mar|e mar|is
animal animāl|is

conjunctions:

cum, temporal
quod, causal (= *quia*)

sing. *pot-est*

plur. *pos-sunt*

infinitive: *-re*

infinitive

active passive

vocā|re *vocā|rī*

vidē|re *vidē|rī*

pōn|ere pōn|ī
audī|re audī|rī

finitive, e.g. vidē|rī, audī|rī, numerā|rī (ll. 39, 45), but consonant-verbs have only -ī, e.g. em|ī: *Sine pecūniā cibis emī nōn potest* (l. 62).

sing. vult
plur. volunt

In this chapter the infinitive occurs as object of *potest posunt*, of *vult volunt*, the verb that denotes will (*Iūlia cum puerīs lūdere vult, neque iī cum puellā lūdere volunt*, ll. 75-76), and of the verb *audet audent*, which denotes courage (*Avēs canere nōn audent*, l. 88). It occurs also as subject of the impersonal expression *necesse est*; here the person for whom it is necessary to do something is in the dative (dative of interest): *Spīrāre necesse est hominī* (l. 58).

impersonal:
necesse est (+ dat.)

The object of verbs of perception, like *vidēre* and *audīre*, can be combined with an infinitive to express what someone is seen or heard to be doing (active infinitive) or what is being done to someone (passive infinitive): *Puerī puellam canere audiunt* (l. 80); *Aemilia filium suum ā Iūliō portārī videt* (l. 126); *Aemilia Quīntum ā Iūliō in lectō ponī aspicit* (l. 131).

amā|re (< amā|se)

infinitive -se:
es|se
ēs|se (< ed|se)

The original ending of the infinitive was *-se*; but an intervocalic *-s-*, i.e. an *-s-* between vowels, was changed to *-r-*, so *-se* became *-re* after a vowel. Only in the infinitives *esse* (to *est sunt*) and *ēsse* (to *ēst edunt*) was the ending *-se* kept, because it was added directly to the stems *es-* and *ed-*: *es|se* and (with assimilation *ds > ss*) *ēs|se*. Examples: *Quī spīrat mortuus esse nōn potest* (l. 109); *Ēsse quoque hominī necesse est* (l. 59); *Nēmō gemmās ēsse potest* (l. 64, where you also find the passive infinitive *edī* of *ēsse*: *Gemmae edī nōn possunt*).

ablātīvus modī

Besides means and cause the simple ablative can also denote manner (*ablātīvus modī*), e.g. *Magnā vōce clāmat* (l. 112); *‘Leō’ declīnātur hōc modō...*