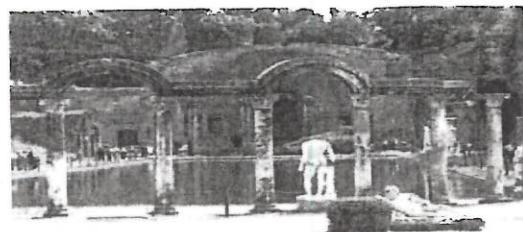


IN THE GARDEN

capitulum III pagina prima

TRANSLATIONS

The garden at Hadrian's villa
at Tivoli north of Rome

In pictūra est puer Rōmānus, nōmine Marcus, qui in villā

rūsticā habitat. Etiam in pictūra est alter puer, nōmine Sextus,

qui in eadem villa rūsticā habitat. Marcus et Sextus sunt amici.

Hodiē puerī in hortō clamant et ridēnt quod laeti sunt.

Vir quoque est in pictūra, Davus, qui est servus. In Italia sunt multi servi qui in agris et in villis rusticis laborant.

Puerī sunt Rōmāni, sed Davus nōn est Rōmānus. Est vir

Britannicus qui iam in Italia laborat. Sextus et Marcus, quod

sunt puerī Rōmāni, nōn laborant. Davus sōlus laborat, irātus

quod puerī clamant et in hortō currunt.

Subito statua in piscinam cadit. Sextus ridet. Marcus

quoque ridet, sed Davus, "Abite, molesti!" clamat et ad piscinam

irātus currit. Puerī ex hortō currunt. Davus gemit.

Words to be deduced

1. Britannicus _____ (Britain)
3. statua _____ (statuesque)

Vocabulary List A

1. puer (a, the) boy (puerile)
2. qui (masculine) relative pronoun Who
3. eadem same
4. in horto in the garden (horticulture)
5. clamant (they) shout, do shout, are shouting (exclaim)
6. rident (they) laugh, do laugh, are laughing; smile, etc. (ridicule)
7. vir (a, the) man (virile)
8. servus (a, the) slave (+ servile)
9. multi, multae Adj. many (multiply)

Vocabulary List B

1. in villis rusticis in country houses
2. laborant (they) work, do work, are working (laboratory)
3. solus alone Adj. (sole, solitude, solo)
4. iratus angry (irate)
5. subito suddenly Adv.
6. in piscinam into the fishpond
7. cadit (he, she, it) falls, does fall, is falling (decadence)
8. Abite, molesti! Go away, you pests! (molest)
9. gemit (he, she, it) groans

Vocabulary List C

1. Legite Latine mecum. Read in Latin with me.
2. -ne a syllable indicating a question
3. Minime! No! (a very strong "no")
4. Ita vero! Yes! (stron "yes")
5. Britannicus British Adj.
6. statua (a, the) statue
7. femina (a, the) woman

Vocabulary List D from Reading on Dress p. 17

1. tunica tuni- a garment worn under the toga
2. stola stola - a sleeveless woman's dress
3. toga virilis (toga pura) plain white toga worn by most adult men
4. toga praetexta a toga with a purple border worn by men of rank and boys under age 16
5. bulla a boy's locket and dedicated to the household god Lar at age 16
6. Larēs et Penatēs the household gods
7. soleae sandals

N. B. Togas were ceremonial or formal articles of clothing. Men did not wear them when relaxing or at home. Rather simply the tunic was worn then.

Grammatica LatinaNominaI. Prima declinatio

Words ending in a in the nominative singular in the first declension are feminine. Masculine words do exist here, but they are rare.

e. g. singularis pluralis

* puella *puellae
(girl) (girls)

*These forms are in the so-called nominative case and are the forms used for subjects, predicate nominatives and appositives.

II. Secunda declinatio

In the second declension, there are two genders: masculine and neuter. Chapter three covers only masculine nouns which have three endings possible in the nominative singular.

singularis pluralis

A. servus servi the most common type
(slave) (slaves)

B. puer pueri
(boy) (boys) less common; sometimes the "e" of the stem is kept as in puer, pueri and sometimes dropped as in ager, agri.

ager agri
(field) (fields)

C. vir viri This is the only word in the whole Latin language that ends in -ir

III. Adiectiva

Adjectives in Latin agree in case, number, and gender with the word modified. At the end of Chapter three one should be familiar with these four forms: Defessus used as an example.

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nominative case:	defessus	defessa		defessi	defessae	
		singularis			pluralis	

Note the English translation problem with multus, multa much
multi, multae many

IV. Nomina, adiectiva, et verba singularia et pluralia capituli tertii**A. Nomina masculina**

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. puer, pueri | 4. servus, servi |
| 2. ager, agri | 5. hortus, horti |
| 3. vir, viri | |

B. Nomina femininaPrevious lessons

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. piscina, piscinae | amica, amicae | puella, puellae |
| 2. statua, statuae | pictura, picturae | villa, villae |

C. Adiectiva

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. multus, multa, _____ | multi, multae _____ |
| 2. solus, sola _____ | solii, soleae _____ |
| 3. iratus, irata _____ | irati, iratae _____ |
| 4. molestus, molesta _____ | molesti, molestae _____ |
| 5. laetus, laeta _____ | laeti, laetae _____ |
| 6. vicinus, vicina _____ | vicini, vicinae _____ |
| 7. defessus, defessa _____ | defessi, defessae _____ |
| 8. strenuus, strenua _____ | strenui, strenuae _____ |
| 9. Romanus, Romana _____ | Romani, Romanae _____ |

D. VerbaPrima coniugatio

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1. clamat | clamat | 2. laborat | laborant |
|-----------|--------|------------|----------|

Secunda coniugatio

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 2. ridet | rident |
|----------|--------|

Tertia coniugatio

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1. cadit | cadunt | 2. genit | gemunt |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|

V. Minor Grammar points

A. -ne is called an enclitic. An enclitic is a syllable attached to another word. -ne is attached to the first word of a sentence in order to form a question. The first word is usually a verb, but actually it can be any word one wants to emphasize.

e. g. STATEMENT Robertus est discipulus. Robert is a student.

QUESTION (usual method with the verb first)
Estne Robertus discipulus? Is Robert a student?

or

(emphasizing another word)
Robertusne est discipulus? Is ROBERT a student?
Discipulusne est Robertus? Is Robert a STUDENT?

B. The expletive THERE does not exist in Latin. While translating from English to Latin, it must be supplied. The clue that the English expletive must be supplied is shown by the position of form of to be (namely est and sunt so far) at the very beginning of a Latin sentence. In this case, the Latin verb comes first.

e. g. Puella est in agrīs. The girl is in the fields.

Est puella in agrīs. There is a girl in the fields.

Puerī sunt in agrīs. Boys are in the fields.

Sunt puerī in agrīs. There are boys in the fields.

Practice exercises:Nouns (singular and plural)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. captīvus | 7. alumnus |
| 2. fūmus | 8. nodulus |
| 3. modus | 9. mūsculus |
| 4. Rōmanus | 10. discus |
| 5. Americānus | 11. angelus |
| 6. stimulūs | 12. triumphus |

e. g. servus servī

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 7. alumnus | 8. nodulus |
| 9. mūsculus | 10. discus |
| 11. angelus | 12. triumphus |

ADJECTIVE-NOUN COMBINATIONS

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. vir dēfessus | 5. servus Britannicus |
| 2. ager Americānus | 6. amīcus īrātus |
| 3. puer Rōmanus | 7. puella sōla |
| 4. vir strēnuus | 8. amīca laeta |