CHAPTER
31

PSEUDOLUS

Objectives
- to introduce present passive infinitives
- to consolidate uses of the ablative case, including the ablative of personal agent and the ablative of instrument or means with passive verbs
- to present the forms and uses of demonstrative adjectives and pronouns ipse and īdem

The Story
1. Explain that Pseudolus' name is formed from the Greek word *pseudēs* "lying," "false" (cf. English *pseudo-*) and the Latin word dolus, "deceit," "deception." Pseudolus is the name of a tricky slave who plays the title role in one of Plautus' comedies. Call attention to *pseudo-* as a prefix in English words., e.g. *pseudonym* and *pseudo-scientific*.

2. Words to be deduced: retinēre (28) and multum (13 as substantive, 25 as adverb or cognate accusative, and Exercise 31f, line 4 as adjective; previously this word has been used only in the plural, multī, -ae, -a, *many*)

3. One example of the future perfect passive is introduced in line 21. Do not handle it at this point. It will be dealt with in the next chapter, on pp. 42–43.

4. Note the following minor points of grammar, but they should not overshadow attention to the passive voice:

   a. The dative case is often used in Latin to indicate possession:... servus quīdam cui nōmen est Pseudolus (5–6). Be sure students understand the construction in its literal sense ("to whom there is the name Pseudolus"), but encourage freer translations such as "who has the name Pseudolus" or "named Pseudolus."

   b. vidētur (6): The passive of the verb videō frequently means "to seem" and is often accompanied by an infinitive and/or dative. This meaning of the passive of this verb was first encountered in 21:22 and two examples occur in the present story: 6 and 9.

   c. The genitive case is used to denote the indefinite value (as opposed to the specific price) of something: 'Quantī,' inquit Pseudolus,'est illa perna?' (7–8).

   d. 'Quem porcum...?' (15): Note the use of the interrogative adjective, which has the same forms as those of the relative pronoun.

   e. The price for which a thing is bought or sold is in the ablative case: '.. tibi decem dēnāriīs eumvēndam.' (17–18).

   f. The word grātīs (21) is a shortened form of grātiīs, the ablative plural of grātia, and is an ablative ofprice. It means literally "for (no reward but) thanks" and thus more freely "for nothing."

   g. sibi (27): This is the first appearance of the dative of the reflexive pronoun in the course.

5. Note the following structures:

   a. Balanced sentences:
   Nōn servus sed mercātor esse vidētur. (6);
   Praedō quidem mihi vidēris, nōn lanius. (9)

   b. Interrupted phrase: ...ad laniī tabernam....(6–7)

   c. Condensed sentence: Vōs servī, nōn nōs laniī, rēctē praedōnēs vocāminī. (23–24)

6. ad laniī tabernam (6–7): The shop where Pseudolus buys the pig would be in the Forum Boarium or "Cattle Market" (bo-, from bōs, bovis + the adjectival suffix -ārius). Refer back to the map in Chapter 29, page 12. To the northeast and also along the Tiber was the Forum Holitorium or "Vegetable Market" (hol from holus, holeris + the nominal suffix -tor, denoting an agent, and the adjectival suffix -ius). For the remains in this area, see *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, Vol. 1, pp. 418–423). Conveniently situated along the Tiber, these were the great market places for produce and meat.

Vocabulary List A

1. cachinnus, ī M. laughter (loud), guffaw   cf. rīsus – laughter in general

2. optimus, a, um best, very good (optimist)

3. lanius, iī M. butcher

4. carō, carnis F. meat (carnivore, incarnation)

5. Quantī .....? How much (Genitive of indefinite value)

6. perna, ae F. ham

7. pretium, iī N. price (precious via French: précieux, précieuse)

8. quidem indeed (Adv.) normally placed directly after the word emphasized

9.   minuō, minuere, minuī, minūtus   to lessen reduce   (diminish, minuend)

10. pascō, pascere, pāvī, pāstus   feed, pasture   (pastor)

Vocabulary List B

1.   umquam   ever   Adv.   (cf.   numquam – never)

2.   procāx, (procācis)   insolent, pushy   (1 termination adjective)

	M. + F.	N.	M. + F.	N.
declension:	*procāx	*procāx	procācēs	procācia
	procācis	procācis	procācium	procācium
	procācī	procācī	procācibus	procācibus
	procācem	procāx	procācēs	procācia
	procācī	procācī	procācibus	procācibus

N. B.   One termination means that the form for all genders in the nomina-
tive singular is the same. The genitive singular must, therefore,
be learned carefully for the stem of the adjective

3.   autem   however, but   Conj.

4.   multus, a, um   much   (cf.   multī (pl.) – many)

5.   pinguis, pingue   fat   (2 termination adjective, the most common in the third
declension with two forms in the nominative singular
ending in –is, –e)

a.   animals – fat, sleek, plump
b.   people – especially as a sign of well-being or prosperity

	M. + F.	N.	M. + F.	N.
declension:	pinguis	pingue	pinguēs	pinguia
	pinguis	pinguis	pinguium	pinguium
	pinguī	pinguī	pinguibus	pinguibus
	pinguem	pingue	pinguēs	pinguia
	pinguī	pinguī	pinguibus	pinguibus

N. B.   To save time, please use this twenty form set-up for
3rd declension adjectives rather than the thirty form
paradigms given in your appendix.

6.   dēnārius, iī   M.   denarius (a silver coin)

7.   immō   rather, on the contrary   (correcting preceding words)   Adv.

8.   additus erit   (it) will have been added

9.   addō, addere, addidī, additus   to add   (addition)

10. accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus   to receive, get   (acceptance)

Note on Roman coinage

2½ asses   = 1 sēstertius (or nummus)   6 cents (in 1964)
4 sēstertiī = 1 denarius (a silver coin) 24 cents
25 dēnāriī = 1 aureus (golden coin) $6

The basic unit of coinage was the as (genitive assis)
We can get an idea of the purchasing power of the sestertius by looking, for example, at a
soldiers's pay. Near the end of the first century A. D., a Roman soldier in the ranks recei-
ved 100 sestertiī or 25 dēnāriī a month. From this he had to buy his own food. Five
modiī –f wheat, the staple diet, was a month's supply. This cost five dēnāriī, or one-fifth
of the soldier's wage. So, the lanius wants to charge an amount for his pig that could
buy a two-month supply of grain for a soldier.

Vocabulary List C

1. lepus, leporis   M.   hare (larger than a rabbit)

2. grātīs   free, for nothing   Adv.

3. rēctē   rightly, properly   Adv. of _____

4. vērō   truly, really, indeed   Adv.

5. triclīnium, iī   N.   dining room

6. mittī   to be sent   <u>PRESENT PASSIVE INFINITIVE</u>

7. emī   to be bought

8. retinērī   to be held back, to be kept

9. retineō, retinēre, retinuī, retentus   to hold back, keep   (retention)

10. reprehendō, reprehendere, reprehendī, reprehēnsus to blame, scold (reprehensible)

Lectiō: *<u>Pseudolus</u>

  * Pseudēs – from the Greek meaning "lying"
   dolus   – from the Latin meaning deceit, deception

   Pseudolus is the name of a tricky slave who plays the title role in one
   of Plautus' comedies

   <u>pseudo</u> – is an English prefix meaning <u>false</u>, spurious, conterfeit, fake, pretended

   <u>examples</u>
   pseudonym(on)   an assumed name to conceal identity

   pseudopod   a temporary protrusion of the protoplasm of a protozoan
        serving as an organ of locomotion

   pseudomorph   false or deceptive form

Quīnta hōra est. Marcus et Sextus per ātrium ambulant, cum subitō ē culīnā

cachinnus maximus audītur. Statim in culīnam puerī intrant, ubi Syrum et aliōs servōs

vident.

Sextus, "Cūr vōs omnēs rīdētis?" inquit. "Iocumne audīvistis?"

Cui Syrus, "Iocō optimō delectāmur, domine. Est in culīnā servus quīdam cui nōmen

est Pseudolus. Nōn servus sed mercātor esse vidētur. Herī māne in urbem ad laniī

tabernam dēscendit, nam carnem emere volēbat. 'Quantī,' inquit Pseudolus, 'est illa

perna?' Ubi pretium audītur, laniō respondet, 'Ego numquam dabō tantum pretium.

Praedō quidem mihi vidēris, nōn lanius. Nēmō nisi scelestus tantum petit. Ad

aliam tabernam ībō neque umquam---'

"Procāx es, Pseudole,' interpellat lanius. 'Per iocum sine dubiō hoc dīcis.

In hāc viā nēmō carnem meliōrem habet, ut bene scīs. Hoc pretium nōn est magnum.

Sī autem multum emēs, pretium fortasse minuētur. Dominus tuus, ut audīvī, crās

cēnam amīcīs suīs dabit. Nōnne porcum emēs?'

"Cui Pseudolus, 'Quem porcum mihi vendere vis? Ille est pinguis. Da mihi illum!

"Ille porcus heri in meis agris pascebatur, mea manu curabatur. Nullum porcum meliorem in hac urbe emes. Senatori Romano illum vendere volo. Itaque tibi decem denariis eum vendam.'

"'Decem denariis? Immo quinque!'

"'Octo!'

"'Octo, si ille lepus quoque additus erit gratis. Si non, nihil emam et ad aliam tabernam ibo.'

"'Non sine causa tu vocaris Pseudolus. Vos servi, non nos lanii, recte praedones vocamini.'

"Multum et diu clamat lanius, sed Pseudolus nihil respondet. Tandem lanius octo denarios invitus accipit; porcum et leporem Pseudolo tradit. Iam Pseudolus noster rediit et totam fabulam nobis narravit. In animo habet leporem amico vendere et pecuniam sibi retinere."

"Minime vero!" clamavit Aurelia, quae a Foro redierat et omnia audiverat. "Syre, da mihi leporem! Pseudolus ad villam rusticam mittetur. Vos quoque puniemini omnes."

Exercise 31b
(In triclinio: Pseudolus, Syrus, alii servi)

Syrus:	Eho, Domina sine dubio irata est hodie. Ad villam mitteris, Pseudole. Eheu! Nos quoque puniemur omnes.
Pseudolus:	Ego non commoveor. Si ad villam mittar, multos lepores ipse in agris capere potero.
Syrus:	Minime vero! In villa enim servi semper custodiuntur neque errare possunt. Id nescire videris.
Pseudolus:	Sine dubio vos puniemini si non statim hos lectos movebitis. Fortasse domina me ad villam mitti iubebit. Esto! Hic laborare nolo. Vos lectos movete! Ego fabulam vobis narrabo.
Syrus:	Tace, Pseudole! Fabulis tuis saepe delectamur, sed si cachinnus auditur---

Ex. 31b <u>finish</u>

Pseudolus: Nōlīte timēre! Domina fortasse mē reprehendit sed Cornēlius mē ad vīllam

mittī nōlet. Hīc certē mē retinērī volet. Saepe enim dominus mē ad

Forum mittit ubi aliquid parvō pretiō emī vult.

<u>Vocabulary List D</u>

1. convīva, ae M.   guest, banqueter   (convivial)

2. magnopere   greatly

3. ¿celeber, celebris, celebre   famous   (celebrity)

N. B. Adjectives ending in <u>-er</u> in the 3rd declension are called <u>three termination</u>
adjectives because there is a separate nominative singular form for each
gender. This requires a 21 form set-up for the complete declension as follows:

	M.	F.	N.	M. + F.	N.
declension:	celeber	celebris	celebre	celebrēs	celebria
	celebris	celebris	celebrium	celebrium	
	celebrī	celebrī	celebribus	celebribus	
	celebrem	celebre	celebrēs	celebria	
	celebrī	celebrī	celebribus	celebribus	

4. nōtus, a, um   known

5. fidēlissimus, a, um   most faithful, very faithful

6. umbra, ae F.   shadow, shade   (umbrella)
7. ipse, ipsa, ipsum   -self (pronoun); very (adjective)
Ex. 31f   In Viā Sacrā

Vibidius: Ecce, mī frāter! Vidēsne hanc domum? Est ea dē quā tibi saepe dīxī. Ibi

enim multae et optimae cēnae dantur. Eae cēnae sunt per tōtam urbem celebrēs.

Hodiē, ut dīcunt omnēs, dominus huius domūs multōs convīvās ad cēnam accipiet.

Optima cēna ab illō dabitur. Ab omnibus multum vīnum bibētur et multae fābulae

narrābuntur. Ego et tū invītābimur? Mox sciēmus. Ecce enim appropinquat

dominus ipse, Gaius Cornēlius, quī ā quattuor servīs in lectīcā maximā portātur.

Servīlius: At nōs eī dominō nōn nōtī sumus. Quōmodō ab eō ad cēnam invītābimur?

Vibidius: Sine dubiō is ad Forum portābitur et extrā Cūriam dēpōnētur. Tum in Cūriam

intrābit sōlus. Eōdem tempore quō ē lectīcā dēscendet, nōs eī occurrēmus

et dīcēmus, "Nōnne tū es Gaius Cornēlius, amīcus nostrī patrōnī Messallae,

cuius clientēs fidēlissimī sumus? Numquam sine nōbīs ad cēnam venit Messalla."

Servīlius: Tum Gaius nōs invītābit ad cēnam?

Vibidius: Fortasse.

Servīlius: Fortasse? Minimē vērō. Nōs vocābit umbrās, nōn clientēs Messallae.

Illustration P. 32

Pork was popular in Rome, both as fresh meat and in sausages, and in the many butcher shops in the city one could usually find a good supply of hares, rabbits, dormice, venison, and wild boar. Poultry was even more popular. It was easily obtained, and quite plentiful, and had much less of a spoilage problem since customers could make their selections from live stock. Many different kinds of poultry were available — everything from chickens, ducks, and geese, to partridges, quail, thrushes, grouse, cranes, and even flamingoes and peacocks.

Language Activity Book

Activity 31d is an extension of work with the passive voice in Exercise 31d in the student's book. Here the student must transform the direct objects into subjects as they change the verbs from active to passive. The subject of the original sentence becomes an ablative with or without ā or ab. If students have trouble with these transformations, they should go back and study the examples in Exercise 31d in the student's book.

FORMS

The term *demonstrative* may be defined from its Latin etymology: dēmōnstrō, "to point out," "to show."

Language Activity Book

Note that in Activity 31e most of the substitutions involve forms of the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns with endings that are different from those of the nouns they replace. In learning the forms of these pronouns, as with the forms of the relative pronoun in Chapter 28, students should pay particular attention to the forms that have different endings from those of nouns. But students should also note that *many* of the endings of the demonstrative adjectives and pronouns are similar to 1st and 2nd declension endings. Even the neuter accusative singular is easy to remember if the students are reminded that the nominative and accusative

are always the same in the neuter. (Compare Activities 28a and b; the teacher may wish to conduct a similar activity in the classroom for demonstrative adjectives and pronouns, using charts to compare the forms with those of typical 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension nouns.)

Exercises on the Grammar

1. Exercise 31f develops the theme of clients and patrons (introduced in Exercise 25d) in a dialogue between two clients of Messalla who discuss a scheme to get themselves invited with their patron to Cornelius' dinner. Have students deduce the meaning of dēpōnere (9).

2. Special note should be taken of the distinction between the adjectival and pronominal uses of is, hic, and ille.

The topics covered in Exercise 31f will be treated in more detail in Chapters 32 and 33.

Demonstratives:

Virtually all demonstratives have two natures: <u>adjectival</u> and <u>pronominal</u>

The demonstratives existing in Latin are:

1. hic, haec, hoc, hī, hae, haec   <u>this, these</u>   the <u>near</u> demonstrative

2. ille, illa, illud, illī, illae, illa <u>that, those</u>   the <u>far</u> demonstrative

3. is, ea, id, eī, eae, ea <u>this, that, these, those</u>   the personal pronoun which may
                                                               may be used indiscriminately
                                                               as either a <u>near</u> or <u>far</u> demon-
                                                               trative when a distinction is
                                                               not necessary

4. iste, ista, istud this, that of yours   a demonstrative yet to be learned

5. īdem, eadem, idem, eīdem, eaedem, eadem   same

6. ipse, ipsa, ipsum, ipsī, ipsae, ipsa   <u>-self</u> as a <u>pronoun</u> - follows

                                                               <u>very</u> as an adjective - precedes

                                                               eō tempore ipsō at the moment <u>itself</u>

                                                               eō ipsō tempore at the <u>very</u> moment

The pronominal meaning of <u>ipse</u> depends on the preceding word

e. g.

ego ipse, ipsa	I myself		puella ipsa	the girl herself
tū ipse, ipsa	you yourself		puellae ipsīus	of the girl herself
is ipse	he himself		puellae ipsī	to or for the girl herself
ea ipsa	she herself		puellam ipsam	the girl herself (d. o.
id ipsum	it itself	ā	puellā ipsā	by the girl herself
nōs ipsī, ipsae	we ourselves		puellae ipsae	the girls themselves
vōs ipsī, ipsae	you yourselves		puellārum ipsārum	of the girls themselves
eī ipsī	they themselves	m.	puellīs ipsīs	to or for the girls themselv
eae ipsae	they themselves	f.	puellās ipsās	the girls themselves (d. o.
ea ipsa	they themselves	n.	ā puellīs ipsīs	by the girls themselves