CHAPTER
32

DINNER PREPARATIONS

Objective
• to introduce and explain the passive voice of the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses

The Story
1. Three examples of the passive voice are translated in the vocabulary: invītātī erant (1), allāta erat (7), and cōnfecta erit (21). From these examples students are to deduce ēmptus erat (2), missī sunt (3), comparāta sunt (4), positī erant (8), and salūtātī sunt (23). After having been given the translation of invītātī erant (1), students should have no trouble with ēmptus erat (2), which should be easily recognizable as a corresponding form in the singular. The next form, missī sunt (3), may be more difficult to deduce, but students who notice that the helping verb is now in the present tense will figure that this probably makes a difference in the time of the action. Some will translate "are sent," but those who remember that this would be mittuntur in Latin will see that missī sunt must be a past tense like invītātī erant (1) and will translate "were sent." Correct translation of the perfect passive ("were sent" rather than the tempting "are sent") is extremely important. Linger over deducing the first example of this tense rather than giving it as a vocabulary item.

2. Words to be deduced: ornātus (9) and addūcere (11; met previously in Exercise 29g, No. 2 on page 18 in this book). Students will deduce the basic meaning of ornātus from its English derivative, *ornate*, but they should also be led to associate it with ornāmenta, *furnishings*, met in 30:7, to arrive at a translation *well furnished*.

3. Note the following:
   a. in Forō (2): i.e., the forum Boarium or general cattle and meat market; also: in Forum (3): i.e., the forum Holitorium or produce market. See Chapter 31, note 6 on The Story, pages 31–32.
   b. ...cum... invītāvit.... (4–5): Latin uses the perfect indicative in the protasis of present general conditional or temporal sentences; translate with the present tense in English: "... whenever a Roman senator invites...." Point out that this is another example of a linguistic usage in Latin that is quite different from English. Remind students that certain linguistic features are unique to specific languages.
   c. Alliteration:... culīnā cibus coquēbātur... (6).
   d. in medium triclīnium (7):"into the middle of..."
   e. Distributive adjective: In aliā pictūrā..., in aliā..., in aliā.... (10–11). Translate "In *one* picture ..., in *another*..., in *another*." Cf. 27:1–2 and 30:11–12.
   f. nōna hōra (12): about 3 P.M.

4. The pictures on the walls of Cornelius' triclīnium (9–11) provide an opportunity for cultural discussion of the myths mentioned. A reading comprehension exercise about Orpheus' descent to the underworld will occur in Review VII after Chapter 33 (see Exercise VIIj, page 59 in Student Book II-A). Also see the note on the Illustration, page 45.

5. More information on clientēs (20) follows on pages 54–55, in the excerpt from Juvenal.

6. Using the excerpts provided below, compare the arrival of Cornelius' dinner guests with Petronius' satirical and mocking description from his novel the *Satyricon* (excerpt provided below). Almost everything about Petronius seems open to debate, but he is often identified with the arbiter elegantiae at Nero's court, named Petronius. What we possess is fragments of the novel, the *Satyricon*, describing the adventures of a fictional pair, Encolpius, who serves as narrator, and his friend, Giton. In the longest of the surviving episodes, the cēna Trimalchiōnis, this disreputable pair and a professor of rhetoric named Agamemnon attend Trimalchio's banquet:

> Drunk with admiration, we brought up the rear and Agamemnon joined us when we reached Trimalchio's door. Beside the door we saw a sign:
> ANY SLAVE LEAVING THE PREMISES WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE MASTER WILL RECEIVE ONE HUNDRED LASHES!

At the entrance sat the porter, dressed in that same leek green that seemed to be the livery of the house. A cherrycolored sash was bound around his waist and he was busily shelling peas into a pan of solid silver. In the doorway hung a cage, all gold, and in it a magpie was croaking out his welcome to the guests.

I was gaping at all this in open-mouthed wonder when I suddenly jumped with terror, stumbled, and nearly broke my leg. For there on the left as you entered, in fresco, stood a huge dog straining at his leash. In large letters under the painting was scrawled: BEWARE OF THE DOG!

The others burst out laughing at my fright.... In the corner at the end of the portico was a huge wardrobe with a small built-in shrine. In the shrine were silver statuettes of the household gods, a Venus in marble, and a gold casket containing, I was told, the clippings from Trimalchio's first beard....

We approached the dining room next where we found the steward at the door making up his accounts...

— tr. William Arrowsmith

Abhinc trēs diēs amīcī quīdam ā Gaiō Cornēliō ad cēnam invītātī erant.

Quā dē causā Aurēlia in Forō glīrēs ēmerat. Porcus quoque ā Pseudolō ēmptus erat.

Iam diēs cēnae aderat. Māne servī in Forum missī sunt et ibi comparāvērunt holera,

panem, pullōs. Ōva quoque et māla et multa alia comparāta sunt, nam cum senātor

Rōmānus amīcōs ad cēnam invītāvit, cēna optima parārī dēbet.

Iam hōra cēnae appropinquābat. Dum in culīnā cibus coquēbātur, ancillae

triclīnium parābant. Mēnsa ā servīs in medium triclīnium iam allāta erat; trēs

lectī circum mēnsam positī erant.

Triclīnium Cornēliī erat pulcherrimum atque ornātissimum. In parietibus erant

pictūrae pulcherrimae. In aliā pictūrā canis Cerberus ē regnō Plutōnis extrahēbātur,

in aliā Mercurius ad Charōnem mortuōs addūcēbat, in aliā Orpheus ad Īnferōs dēscendēbat.

Cornēlius servōs festīnāre iubēbat, nam iam erat nōna hōra. Aurēlia, semper

sollicita, ancillās vehementer incitābat. Subitō ancilla quaedam, quae Aurēliam

magnopere timēbat, hūc illūc festīnāns ūnum ē candēlābrīs cāsū ēvertit. Candēlābrum

in lectum dēiectum est; statim effūsum est oleum in strāta; haec celeriter ignem

cēpērunt. Aurēlia īrāta ancillam neglegentem reprehendēbat, sed Cornēlius celeriter

palliō ignem exstīnxit.

"Bonō animō es!" inquit Cornēlius. "Ecce! Ignis iam exstīnctus est!" Tum

aliae ancillae ab illō vocātae sunt: "Syra! Phrygia! Strāta alia ferte! Necesse est

omnia statim reficere, nam convīvae mox aderunt." Omnia Cornēliī iussa facta sunt.

Adveniēbant convīvae, in quibus erant complūrēs clientēs quī ad cēnam invītātī

erant. Convīvae mappās sēcum ferēbant, nam cum cēna confecta erit, in mappīs cibum

auferre eīs licēbit. Paulīsper in ātriō stābant, Cornēlium exspectantēs. Tandem

ā Cornēliō ipsō cōmiter salūtātī sunt.

Aberat nēmō nisi Titus Cornēlius, patruus Marcī. Paulīsper eum exspectābant omnēs;

sed tandem, quamquam ille nōndum advēnerat, convīvae in triclīnium ductī sunt.

Soleae dēpositae ā servīs ablātae sunt. Omnēs in lectīs accubuērunt et cēnam

exspectābant.

Vocabulary List A

1. ientāculum, ī N. breakfast

2. prandium, iī N.   lunch   (postprandial)

3. cēna, ae F.   dinner

4. invītātī erant   (they) had been invited

5. quā dē causā   for this reason

6. comparō, comparāre, comparāvī, comparātus to buy, obtain, get ready

7. holus, holeris N.   vegetable

8. pānis, pānis M. bread (pantry) i-stem because _____ pānis   pānēs

9. coquō, coquere, coxī, coctus to cook (+precocious)   pānis   *pānium
                                                              pānī   pānibus

10. afferō, afferre, attulī, allātus to bring, bring to, bring in   pānem   pānēs
                                                                       pāne   pānibus

Vocabulary List B

1. pullus, ī M. chicken   (pullet) also <u>poultry</u> via French: la poule

2. ōvum, ī N. egg   (oval)

3. mālum, ī N. apple

4. allāta erat (it) had been brought in

5. circum (prep.) + <u>accusative</u>   around   (circumference)

6. pulcherrimus, a, um   most/very beautiful

7. ornātus, a, um ornate, <u>well-furnished</u>

8. rēgnum, ī N. kingdom   (<u>reign</u> from the French spelling <u>le règne</u>)

9. addūcō, addūcere, addūxī, adductus   to lead to

10. ēvertō, ēvertere, ēvertī, ēversus   to overturn, upset

Vocabulary List C

1. īnferī, īnferōrum M. pl. the underworld (lit. the lower regions)

2. candēlābrum, ī N.   candelabrum, lamp-stand

3. cāsū by chance, accidentally

4. oleum, oleī N.   oil   (petroleum)

5. strātum, ī N.   sheet, covering

6. ignis, ignis M. fire   (ignition)   i-stem because _____ ignis   ignēs

7. pallium, iī N.   cloak   ignis   *ignium
                                               ignī   ignibus

8. Bonō animō es/este! Be of good mind, cheer up   ignem   ignēs
                                                      igne (ī) ignibus

9. dēiciō, dēicere, dēiēcī, dēiectus to throw down
                              pass., to fall

10. effundō, effundere, effūdī, effūsus to pour out; pass., to spill (effusive)

Vocabulary Quiz D

1. iussa, iussōrum N. pl. commands, orders

2. Quō īnstrūmentō...?   By what means...?   How...?

3. complūrēs, complūra several   declension:

4. confecta erit it will have been finished

5. cōmiter courteously

6. solea, ae F. sandal

7. auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātus to carry away, take away

8. accumbō, accumbere, accubuī, accubitūrus to recline (at table)

9. Ālea iacta est.   The die has been cast. (said by Julius Caesar at the Rubicon river when he made his decision to march against Pompey the Great)

M. + F.	N.
complūrēs	complūra
complūrium	complūrium
complūribus	complūribus
complūrēs	complūra
complūribus	complūribus

Vocabulary List E

1. Charon   the ferryman who took for a fee the souls of the dead across the river Styx to the underworld

2. casus belli   justification for war

3. in situ   on the original site

4. lapsus linguae   a slip of the tongue

5. status quo   the condition in which something was or is

6. Cerberus   the 3 headed dog guarding the entrance to the Underworld

7. Pluto   King of the underworld

8. Styx   one of the rivers in the underworld

Grammatica Latīna

Perfect Passive tenses and the perfect passive participle
Tempora perfecta passīva et participia passīva

To form the perfect passive tenses, one uses the fourth principal part of a transitive verb, the perfect passive participle with forms in –us, –a, –um, etc., like magnus, a, um, a 1st and 2nd declension adjective. A participle is a verbal adjective. All perfect passive tenses use a form of esse as a helping verb.

N. B. Only transitive verbs can be made passive.

The following lists from lessons 1-32 represent most transitive verbs which can easily be made passive in all persons. For example, one can say cēna cocta est (the meal has been cooked), but coctus sum is ridiculous taken literally! Therefore, you will not find every verb here. Here, then, are the first and fourth principal parts:

PRĪMA CONIUGĀTIŌ

1. accusō, accusātus
2. amō, amātus
3. parō, parātus
4. salutō, salutātus
5. excitō, excitātus
6. vexō, vexātus
7. spectō, spectātus
8. portō, portātus
9. vocō, vocātus
10. observō, observātus
11. curō, curātus

12. incitō, incitātus
13. verberō, verberātus
14. cēlō, celātus
15. rogō, rogātus
16. vitō, vitātus
17. interpellō, interpellātus
18. exspectō, exspectātus
19. appellō, appellātus
20. obscurō, obscurātus
*21. lavō, lautus
22. necō, necātus

* 23. adiuvō, adiūtus
* 24. dō, datus
25. mōnstrō, mōnstrātus
26. vīsitō, vīsitātus
27. dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrātus
28. servō, servātus
* 29. vetō, vetitus
30. dēlectō, dēlectātus
31. invītō, invītātus
32. laudō, laudātus

SECUNDA CONIUGĀTIŌ

1. habeō, habitus (consider)
2. videō, vīsus
3. teneō, tentus
4. iubeō, iussus

5. moveō, mōtus
6. removeō, remōtus
7. admoveō, admōtus
8. terreō, territus

9. doceō, doctus
10. commoveō, commōtus
11. retineō, retentus

TERTIA CONIUGĀTIŌ

1. petō, petītus
2. repellō, repulsus
3. dūcō, ductus
4. trādō, trāditus
5. cōnsulō, cōnsultus
6. trahō, tractus
7. agō, actus
8. mittō, missus
9. pōnō, positus

10. reprehendō, reprehēnsus
11. extrahō, extractus
12. inūrō, inūstus
13. agnōscō, agnitus
14. quaerō, quaesitus
15. sūmō, sumptus
16. vincō, victus
17. relinquō, relictus
18. vertō, versus

19. emō, emptus
20. pectō, pexus
21. vendō, venditus
22. rumpō, ruptus
23. reddō, redditus
24. opprimō, oppressus
25. addō, additus
26. ēmittō, ēmissus

TERTIA CONIUGĀTIŌ iō

1. cōnficiō, cōnfectus
2. arripiō, arreptus
3. excipiō, exceptus
4. iaciō, iactus

5. īnspiciō, īnspectus
6. coniciō, coniectus
7. capiō, captus
8. ēiciō, ēiectus

9. accipiō, acceptus
10. ēripiō, ēreptus
11. cōnspiciō, cōnspectus

QUARTA CONIUGĀTIŌ

1. inveniō, inventus
2. aperiō, apertus
3. audiō, audītus

4. feriō, ferītus
5. fīniō, fīnītus
6. impediō, impedītus

7. pūniō, pūnītus

VERBA IRREGULARIA

1. ferō, lātus

2. afferō, allātus

3. auferō, ablātus

PERFECT SYSTEM ACTIVE AND PASSIVE TRANSLATIONS AND TENSE NAMES TO KNOW

A. TEMPUS PERFECTUM

Active		Passive	
portāvī	I carried	portātus sum	I was carried simple past passive
	I have carried		I have been carried pres. perf. pass
	I did carry		
	I have been carrying		

B. TEMPUS PLŪSQUAMPERFECTUM

Active		Passive	
portāveram	I had carried	portātus eram	I had been carried pluperfect passiv
	I had been carrying		

C. TEMPUS FUTŪRUM PERFECTUM (EXĀCTUM)

Active		Passive	
portāverō	I (shall) will have carried	portātus erō	I (shall) will have been carried future perfect passiv
	I will have been carrying		

FORMS

1. Point out that the neuter endings for the participles in the 1st and 2nd persons singular and plural are not included in the charts because the subject of a sentence using a passive verb in these persons and numbers will normally be either a man or a woman. Lead students to this conclusion through examples of sentences in English and Latin. This will reinforce Note no. 2 about agreement of the participle with the subject in gender (and number).

2. Next, guide students to see that the compound forms of the passive in these tenses must also be internally consistent and that both parts of the compound must agree. Thus, one would not say **portātus sunt** but either **portātī sunt or portātus est.**

Illustration p. 45

Inform the students that images of death and the underworld were common in Roman dining rooms due to a belief that such grim reminders would help the individual appreciate more the pleasures of living. See *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs,* p. 97, and Petronius, *Satyricon* (34), in which a skeleton is brought in during the banquet to remind the guests of impending death and urge them to "live it up" while alive.

The walls of Cornelius' dining room (32:9–11) were decorated with painted scenes of Cerberus being dragged out of the kingdom of Pluto, of Mercury leading the dead to Chaeron, and of Orpheus descending to the underworld. Introduce students to the relevant myths, including the one depicted in this illustration, in versions from the ancient authors in English translations.

WORD STUDY VIII

Objectives
• to explain the formation of some 4th declension nouns from verbs

• to present English derivatives of 4th declension nouns

• to provide further examples of compound verb formation and derivatives of those compounds

1. It should be pointed out to students that many 4th declension nouns are not related to verbs, e.g., arcus, manus, and domus.

2. Rather than dropping the -us ending, some English derivatives of 4th declension nouns retain it or replace it with silent -e, e.g.: *consensus*, from **cōnsēnsus, -ūs** (*m*) (from **cōnsentīre**) *sense*, from **sēnsus, -ūs** (*m*) (from **sentīre**)

3. In Exercise 1, students may need to consult a Latin dictionary for the correct meanings.

4. There are several interesting English derivatives from words in Exercise 3: *derision, course, conspectus, adit,* and *case.*

5. The following Latin expressions used in English and using 4th declension nouns might be mentioned: casus belli, in situ, lapsus linguae, and status quo.

6. In Exercise 4, students may need to consult a Latin dictionary for the meanings of the compound verbs and an English dictionary for the meanings of some of the English derivatives. Students should be encouraged to produce other English words derived from each compound, e.g., *commitment, committee, noncommittal,* and *commission.*

7. The verb **iaciō** and its derivatives may provide an opportunity for review of consonantal *i* in Latin. Although the Roman alphabet contained no *j*, the vowel *i*, when it occurs between vowels or before a vowel at the beginning of a word, is a semiconsonant. Thus, Iūlius in Latin = *Julius* in English. All of the derivatives of iaciō show the *j*.