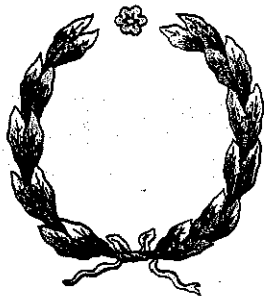


# LESSON 5

## Adjectives



Thermopolium showing shelves for fresh fruit and vegetables—Ostia



# LISTENING AND SPEAKING

## In Town and Country

*Lucius is a townsman and lives and works in his town. Marcus is a farmer and lives and works on a farm. As these two men meet and talk together, they realize that each prefers the life of the other.*

1. *agricola*—When a person is called by name or addressed directly, the vocative case is used in Latin. For most nouns the vocative is identical with the nominative.

2. *frumentum*, -i, n.—grain

3. *pistrinum*, -i, n.—bakery, mill

4. *vīnum*, -i, n.—wine

5. *caupōna*, -ae, f.—wine shop

6. *taberna*, -ae, f.—shop

7. *thermopōlium*, -i, n.—snack bar

LŪCIUS: Ubi, *agricola*<sup>1</sup>, cum familiā habitās?

MĀRCUS: In agrīs sub silvā ad prōvinciam in villā habitō. Virī et puerī sumus *agricolae*.

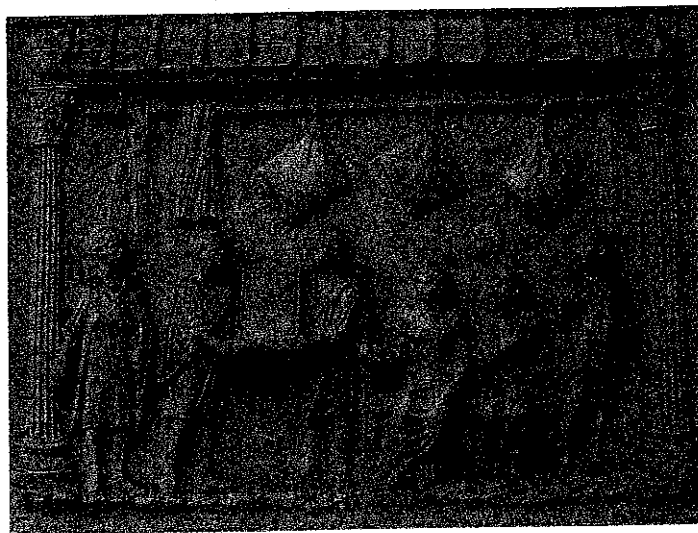
LŪCIUS: Nōne in oppidō habitās? Cur in oppidī viā es? Quō ambulās?

MĀRCUS: Nōn habitō. In oppidum ad Forum ambulō. Frūmentum<sup>2</sup> ad pistrinum<sup>3</sup> cum amicis portō et vīnum<sup>4</sup> ad caupōnas<sup>5</sup> portāmus. Et amīcī sunt *agricolae*.

LŪCIUS: Amāsne vītam in oppidōrum viīs ubi sunt tabernae<sup>6</sup> et caupōnae et thermopōlia<sup>7</sup> in insulīs?

MĀRCUS: Vītam oppidanōrum amō et laudō. Verba poētārum dē agricolārum vītis nōn amō. Poētae fābulās dē agricolārum vītā narrant sed vītam agricolae nōn amō. Est frūmentum in agrīs in prōvinciā sed est vīta in oppidī viīs. Itaque oppida laudō.

In a reproduction of a funerary relief, cloth merchants in a market portico display their wares to customers—Museo della Civiltà Romana





LŪCIUS: Vītam in prōvinciā oppidānī contrā laudant. Agrōs et silvās spectant et terram laudant. Virī ex prōvinciīs auxilium ad oppida et ad patriam portant. Frūmentum dōnum deae, terrae et frūmentī rēgīnae, est. Super terram habitat dea et fēminās et virōs in agrīs spectat et laudat. Itaque vītam virōrum et familiārum in agrīs oppidānī amāmus.

- A.** Choose a partner and present an oral reading of the conversation between Lucius and Marcus.
- B.** Ask your partner the following questions.
1. Ubi habitat agricola?
  2. Quō agricola frūmentum portat?
  3. Amatne Mārcus verba poētārum?
  4. Ubi vītam Mārcus amat?
  5. Ubi habitat dea, terrae et frūmentī rēgīna?

H:

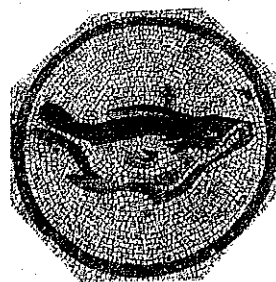


Mosaic of a farmer at the plough—  
Cherchel, Algeria

## TRACES OF ROMAN CIVILIZATION TODAY

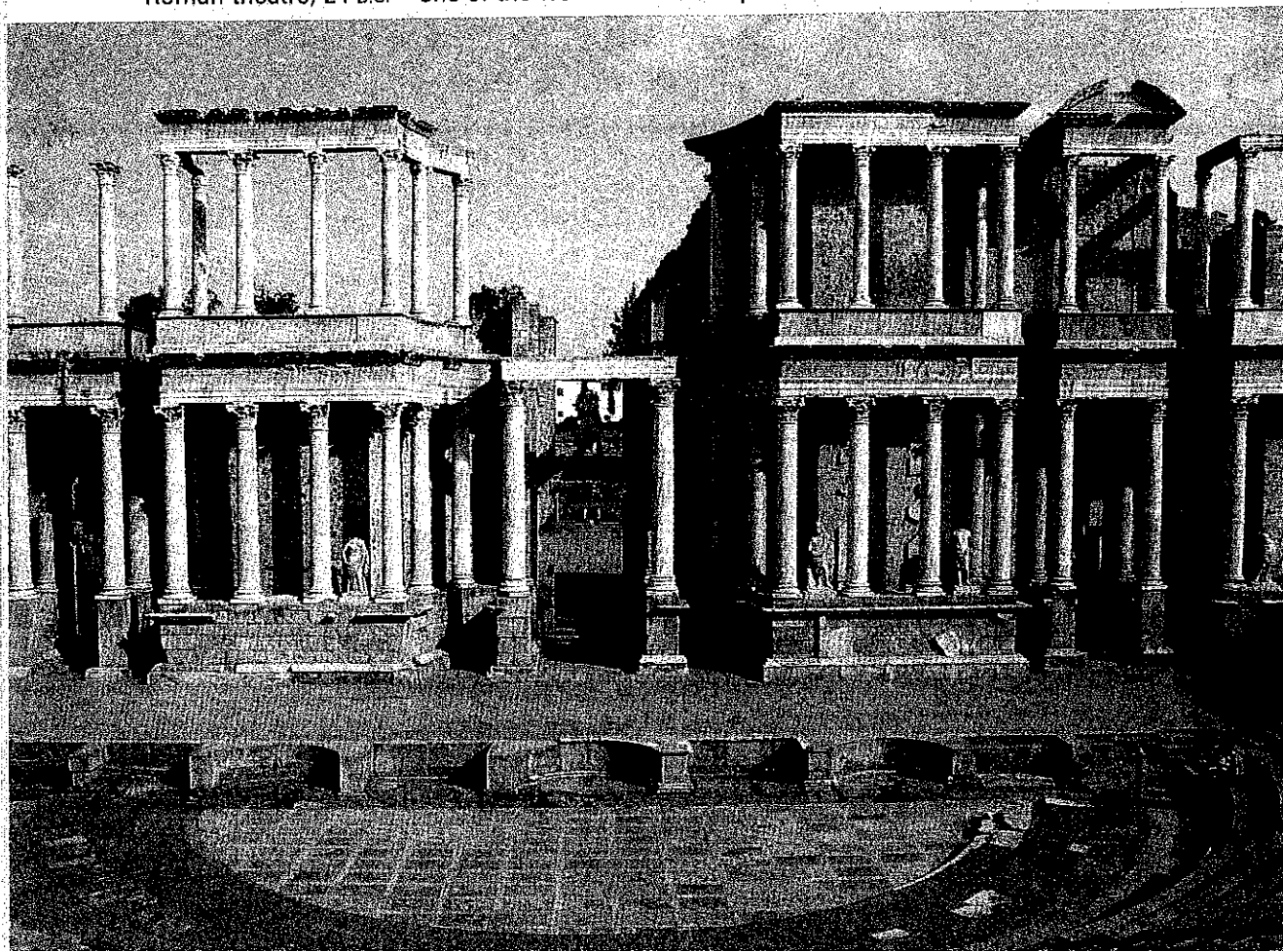
### Spain—Mérida

**M**érida, Spain, located 213 miles southwest of Madrid, was founded in 25 B.C. on the orders of the Emperor Augustus. It was called “Emerita Augusta” and achieved great splendor under the Romans. It is today the largest Roman architectural site in Spain with its houses, baths, tombs, temples, bridges, aqueduct, theatre, and amphitheatre.



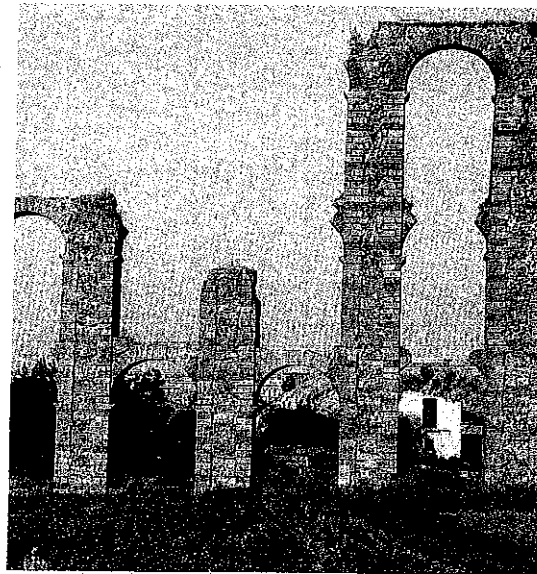
Fish mosaic

Roman theatre, 24 a.c. —one of the world's best examples



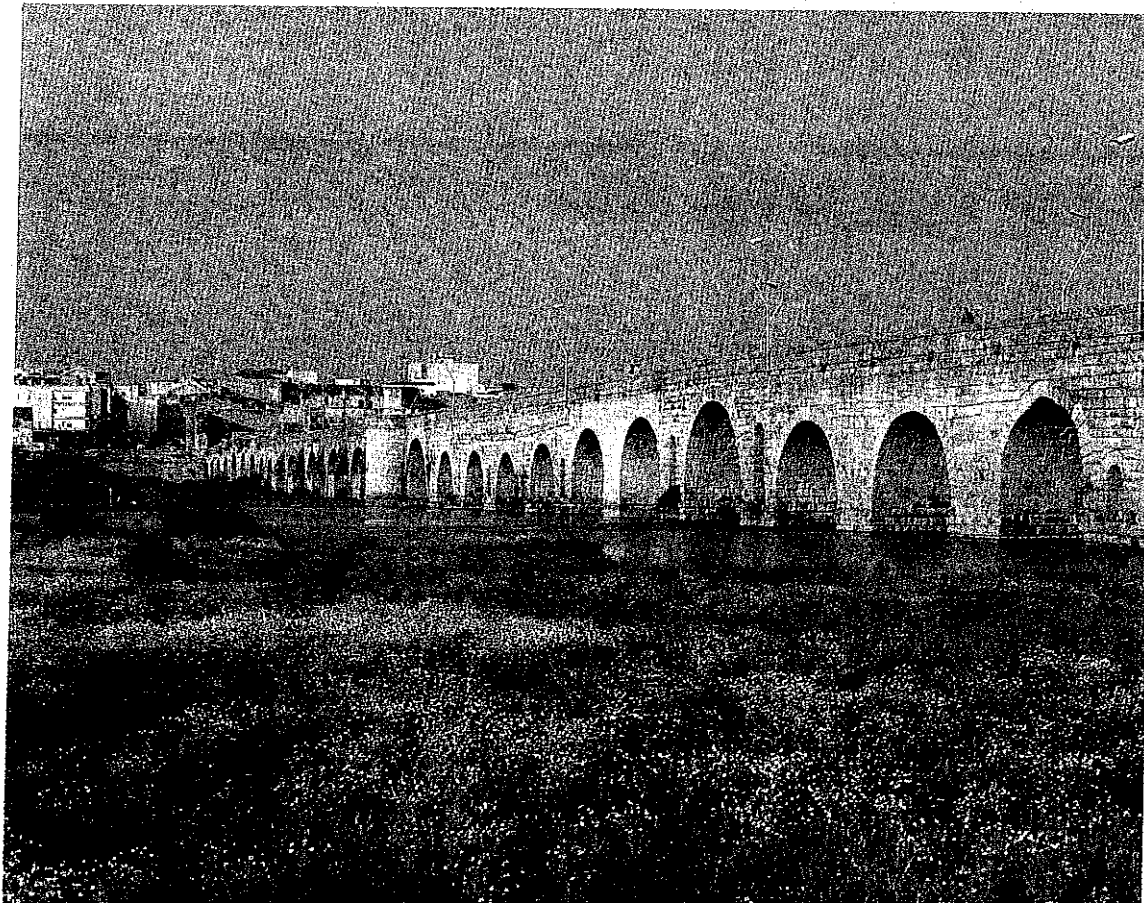
Perhaps the best preserved of these ruins are the theatre, aqueduct, and bridge. The theatre was built on the order of Augustus and held 5,000 spectators. The bridge was constructed of granite during the reign of Trajan, had 81 arches, and measured 2,575 feet in length. The aqueduct known as *Los Milagros* conveyed water to Mérida from a large Roman reservoir.

Many lovely mosaics can also be found at this site in the remains of Roman houses.



Los Milagros aqueduct

Roman bridge at Mérida





## IF YOU LIVED IN ANCIENT ROME . . .

### YOUR KITCHEN

**I**f we may judge by Pompeii and Ostia, many houses had no kitchens. Their inhabitants used braziers to cook on or to reheat food bought ready-cooked from the numerous “fast-food” restaurants (*thermopōlia*). The usual kind of *thermopōlium* was a small open-fronted shop (*taberna*) with a counter along the sidewalk. In this counter were sunk large pots in which food and drink could be kept hot. Some of the larger restaurants were not just “take-out” places, but had tables inside or in a garden behind, so that food could be eaten there instead of “to go.”

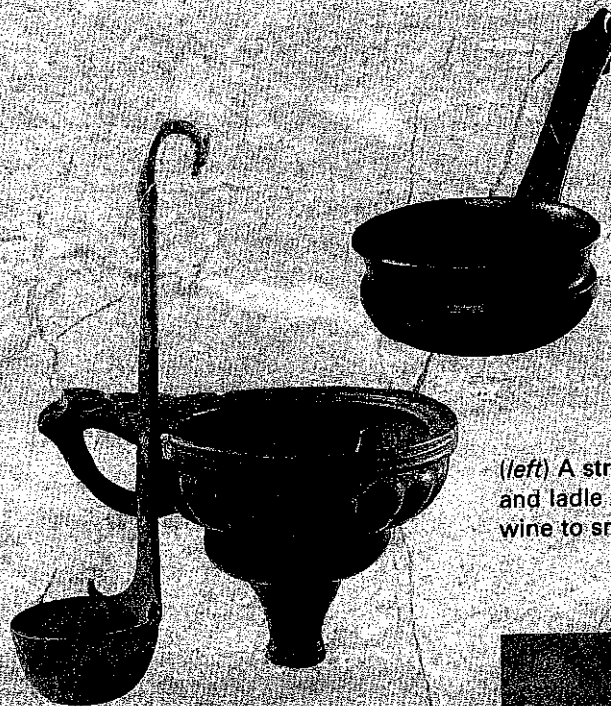
In the homes of the wealthy, the ordinary kitchen (*culīna*) was small and open to the sky, with a raised hearth (*focus*) along one wall to serve as a stove. The pots and pans, most of which were made of coarse pottery, sat on small tripods, and hot coals of charcoal were raked under them. The number of coals determined the level of heat; a high heat was obtained by fanning them.

In these kitchens there was usually some crude painting, graffito, or talisman. Their purpose was to keep away the evil spirits which might otherwise get into the food and so enter the bodies of the diners.

Only the very wealthy had ovens. An oven was not in the kitchen: since it was used both for baking bread and for heating the air and water for private bath suites, it was located in the basement of the bath. Most people bought their bread from the bakery (*pistrīna*) or made it at home and sent it to the bakery to be baked, first stamping it with the family monogram to be sure of getting the same loaves back.

## A PHRASE TO USE

*Fervet olla, vivit amicitia.  
As long as the pot boils,  
friendship is alive.*

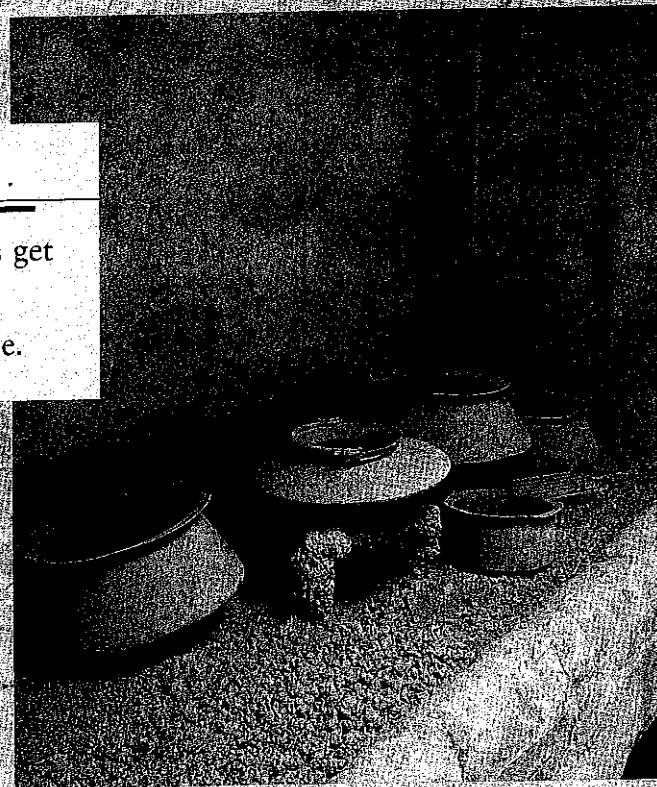


(left) A strainer, funnel, and ladle for transferring wine to smaller containers, Pompeii.

## ANCIENT ROME LIVES ON . . .

Where do most American families get their bread?

Compare a brazier to a microwave.



(above) The kitchen, House of the Vettii, Pompeii, showing cooking pots and utensils (left) A glass goblet from Pompeii

# FORMS

## ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are declined in all three genders. For adjectives of the first and second declensions, the masculine is declined like *amicus*, *ager*, or *puer*, the feminine like *puella*, and the neuter like *verbum*.

### FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES

Adjectives ending in **-us**

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	malus	mala	malum	malī	malae	mala
GEN.	malī	malae	malī	malōrum	malārum	malōrum
DAT.	malō	malae	malō	malīs	malīs	malīs
ACC.	malum	malam	malum	malōs	malās	mala
ABL.	malō	malā	malō	malīs	malīs	malīs

Adjectives ending in **-er** and retaining the **-e**

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	miser	misera	miserum	miserī	miserae	misera
GEN.	miserī	miserae	miserī	miserōrum	miserārum	miserōrum
DAT.	miserō	miserae	miserō	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs
ACC.	miserum	miseram	miserum	miserōs	miserās	misera
ABL.	miserō	miserā	miserō	miserīs	miserīs	miserīs

(Continued)



Adjectives ending in **-er** and dropping the **-e**

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
NOM.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
GEN.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
DAT.	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
ACC.	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
ABL.	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

## SYNTAX

## AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES

An adjective agrees with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case. This is why a Latin adjective must have forms for all three genders, as well as for the cases and numbers.

Ager est magnus.      *The field is large.*  
 Via est magna.      *The road is large.*  
 Perīculum est magnum.      *The danger is great.*

Agrum magnum spectat.      *He looks at the large field.*  
 Viam magnam spectat.      *He looks at the large road.*

If one adjective modifies nouns in different genders, it is masculine plural if the nouns refer to persons; neuter plural if to things.

Silva et via magnae sunt.      *The forest and the road are large.*  
 Silva et ager magna sunt.      *The forest and the field are large.*

Fēminae et puellae sunt miserae.      *The women and girls are unhappy.*  
 Puerī et puellae sunt miserī.      *The boys and girls are unhappy.*

## ■ USES OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives may be used in three ways: they may be attributive, predicative, or substantive.

An adjective which modifies a noun is either *attributive* or *predicative*.

1. An *attributive adjective* merely gives additional information about the noun it modifies; the sentence would still be a sentence without it.

Agricola miser ambulat in magnam villam.

The *unhappy* farmer is walking into the *large* farmhouse.

2. A *predicative adjective* (usually with the verb *to be*) makes a statement about the noun it modifies; if it is removed there is no sentence.

predicative comes  
after the verb:  
to BE

Agricola miser est, sed villa est magna.

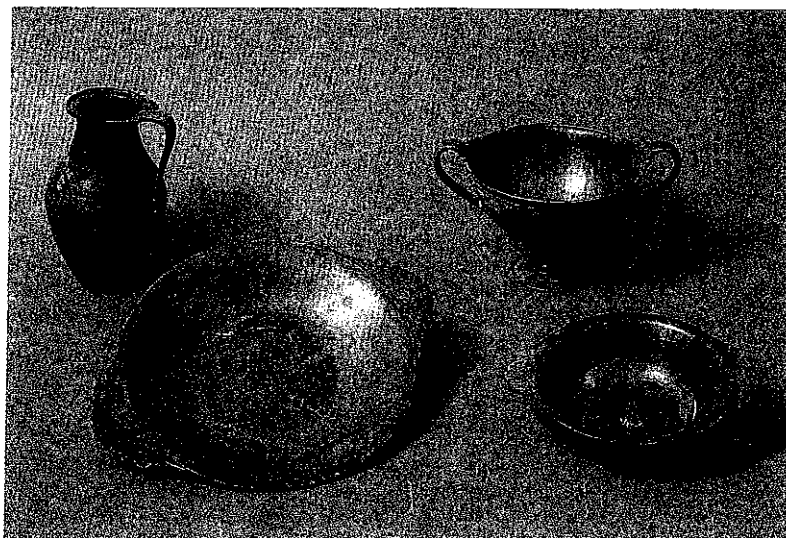
The farmer is *unhappy*, but his farmhouse is *large*.

3. A *substantive adjective* has no noun to modify, but is used as a noun itself. It is translated according to its gender and number.

malus	a bad man	mali	bad men, the wicked
mala	a bad woman	malae	bad women
malum	a bad thing	mala	bad things, evils

This substantive use of the adjective is very common in Latin, but in English it is mostly restricted to certain plurals: "The good die young," "The poor you have always with you."

Silver tableware, Pompeii



## VOCABULARY

When you learn a Latin adjective you learn all the nominative singular endings. This is necessary because you can't find the base from the masculine alone: for example, you wouldn't know whether **pulcher** drops the -e, like **ager**, or keeps it, like **puer**. The base is found by dropping the -a or the -um from the feminine or neuter ending.

## BASIC WORDS

fuga, -ae, f. *flight, a running away,*  
*escape*

periculum, -ī, n. *danger*

amicus, amīca, amīcum *friendly*

ferus, fera, ferum *wild, savage*

inimicus, inimīca, inimīcum *unfriendly,*  
*hostile*

magnus, magna, magnum *great, large*

malus, mala, malum *bad, evil, wicked*

miser, misera, miserum *poor, wretched,*  
*unhappy*

multus, multa, multum *much; (plural)*  
*many*

pauci, paucae, pauca (no singular) *few,*  
*a few*

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum *beautiful,*  
*fine*

aedificō, -āre *build*

sed (conjunction) *but*

**Note:** The noun **amicus**, -ī, m. which you have learned is in fact the adjective **amicus**, **amīca**, **amīcum** used as a noun. In the same way **inimicus**, -ī, m. means *enemy*.

## LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH LATIN

edify

fugue

magnify

malice

miser

multiply

paucity

peril

pulchritude

*instruct or enlighten*

*(music) a composition in which one voice or instrument chases another*

*enlarge*

*ill will, evil intent*

*one who hoards money*

*increase in number*

*scarcity*

*danger*

*beauty*

# PRACTICE

- A.** Return the English derivatives to their proper sentences.
1. These moral teachings are meant to *magnify* you and free you from *fugue*.
  2. The old *malice* thought of nothing but how to *edify* his wealth.
  3. As long as we have the works of J. S. Bach we are not in *pulchritude* of suffering from the *peril* of *misers*.
  4. She's not as beautiful as you said she was; you were just trying to *multiply* her *paucity*.
- B.** Change from singular to plural, keeping the same gender and case:
1. amīcā
  2. ferī
  3. mala
  4. pulcher
  5. inimīcam
- C.** Change from plural to singular, keeping the same gender and case:
1. multae
  2. miserōs
  3. magna
  4. ferī
  5. amīcārum
- D.** Change to feminine, keeping the same number and case:
1. malīs
  2. pulchrī
  3. inimīcōrum
  4. miser
  5. magnōs
- E.** Decline each noun with the adjective modifying it. Remember that although the two words will always be in the same gender, number, and case, their endings will not always be identical (e.g., *puer amīcus, agricolae malī*).
1. ager magnus
  2. bellum ferum
  3. fēmina amīca
  4. nauta malus
- F.** Put each adjective into the correct form, and tell whether it is attributive, predicative, or substantive. Some of these sentences have more than one correct answer.
1. Poētae sunt (miser).
  2. Cum puellā (pulcher) ambulat.
  3. Dea fēminās spectat sed (malus) nōn amat.
  4. (Āfricānus) in Āfricā habitant.
  5. Ē (magnus) oppidō ambulat.
  6. (Multus) (amīcus) auxilium portant.
  7. Perīcula (paucī) sunt.
  8. (Miser) agricolae villa nōn (magnus) est.
- G.** Translate:
1. The evil sailors are seizing the poor farmer's farmhouse.
  2. Where do you live with your household? Where are you walking from?
  3. The messenger's beautiful daughter loves the friend of the great envoy.
  4. The wretched boy is walking out of the large town into the beautiful woods.



A bakery and flour mill at Pompeii, showing grain mills and a free-standing oven

### FROM THE PHILOSOPHER'S HANDBOOK . . .



Nūllum magnum ingenium sine  
mixtūrā dēmentiae fuit.

*There has not been any great talent without  
an element of madness.*

—SENECA

This is a very thought-provoking observation. Select an extremely talented person from the past in any field of your choice and explain whether or not this saying applies to him or her. If so, in what way?



## Developing Reading Skills

In previous readings you have been given the meanings of unfamiliar words in the notes. To give you practice at looking up Latin words, they will now be listed only in the vocabulary in the back of the book. There are six unfamiliar words in this reading.

### *The Adventures of Dido*

Ubi Graeci et Troiani in Bellō Troiānō pugnant, Elissa, Poenōrum rēgīna, in magnō oppidō in Phoenicā habitat. Elissae virum Sychaeum vocāmus. Elissa Sychaeum amat; sed rēgīnae germanus, vir malus, cum Elissae inimicis Sychaeum obtruncat. Itaque rēgīna fugam parat et cum Annā germanā et multis amicis ā Phoenicā ad Āfricā nāvigat, ubi magnum oppidum aedificat. Poeni oppidum vocant Oppidum Novum. Oppidum Novum magnum et pulchrum est. 5

Sed in Āfricā est magnum periculum: feri Āfricāni spectant Oppidum Novum in agrō Āfricānō; advenās Poenōs nōn amant. Itaque bellum parant contrā Elissam et amicōs. Āfricāni multī, Poeni pauci sunt; miserae rēgīnae periculum est magnum. 10

## READING COMPREHENSION

1. Who fought the Trojan War? 2. Who is the queen of the Phoenicians?  
3. Who is her husband? 4. What happens to him? 5. When the queen leaves Phoenicia, where does she go and what does she do? 6. Why is the queen in grave danger?

1. Elissa or Eliza: better known by her nickname *Dido* ("Wanderer" in Phoenician) 6. Oppidum Novum: a translation into Latin of the Phoenician name of Carthage 9. agrō Āfricānō: When ager is modified by an adjective meaning *belonging to a nation, city, or town* it means *territory*.