

III

Dominus et vilicus

Dominus. Villa–ne parata est, Line?

Vilicus. Parata est, domine. Servi paraverunt.

D. Servi–ne vestimenta nova habent?

V. Et servi et servae habent.

D. Trita–ne a familia accepisti?

V. Accepi. Aratra nova quoque emi. Bona emi. Aratris novis multos agros colimus.

D. Bene fecisti. Refecerunt–ne plaustra servi?

V. Multa refecerunt, et in via publica bona plaustra nunc videbis. Hortos quoque servi semper irrigaverunt.

D. Bene fecisti, Line, et bene fecerunt servi mei.

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Vocabulary

vīlicus ī m	bailiff, farm overseer, manager
vīlla ae f	country-house, farm(-house), villa
-ne	(particle in direct questions; attached to the end of the first word of a sentence which is usually emphatic, -ne introduces a factual yes/no question)
parō 1	to prepare, to get sg (ready), to equip
vestīmentum ī n	garment, clothing; (pl.) clothes, garments
novus 3	new, fresh
serva ae f	(woman) slave
trītus 3 (part. perf. of terō 3)	worn-out
terō 3 trīvī trītus	to rub, to wear out/away
ā, ab (+ abl.)	(away) from; by (of the agent)
familia ae f	household, family servants, body of slaves
accipiō 3 cēpī ceptus	to collect, to accept, to take, to receive, to get sg (back)
arātrum ī n	plough, plow (US)
ēmō 3 ēmī ēmptus	to buy
colō 3 coluī cultus	to cultivate, to till
faciō 3 fēcī factus	to make, to do
reficiō 3 fēcī fectus	to repair
plaustrum ī n	wag(g)on, cart
via ae f	road, way
pūblicus 3	public, common
via publica	public road/highway
hortus ī m	garden
semper	always
irrigō 1	to irrigate, to water
bene	well, rightly

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Grammar

Actio imperfecta and *actio perfecta*:

These two concepts have already been introduced. The first means the "imperfect" (= 'not completed') verbal aspect, the second the "perfect" (= 'completed') verbal aspect.

The two categories can be combined: thus, most verbs, though not all of them, have both categories in the three possible tenses. The semantic output depends on the meaning of the categories each time with the semantics of the respective verbs added.

An overview of the four verbal classes (conjugations) in active voice gives the following picture:

Taken the verb "laudō 1" ('to praise, to laud'), mostly used in grammatical paradigms, we have in the

1st conjugation:¹

laudō	laudāmus
laudās	laudātis
laudat	laudant

This set of verb forms is the paradigm for *present tense*, "*not completed*", *indicative mood* and *active voice*. With the traditional Latin terminology: Praesens imperfectum indicativi activi (abbreviated to praes. impf. ind. act.), to which the number and the person may be added.

Remaining in *present tense* but with a change to the "perfect aspect", we have:

laudāvī	laudāvimus
laudāvistī	laudāvistis
laudāvit	laudāvērunt/-ēre ²

1 For the entry form of these verbs the number "1" (in our text: "parō 1") is sufficient because this class is regular, almost without exceptions. Thus "parō 1" is interpreted as "parō, parāre, paravī, parātus", and "laudō 1" is interpreted as "laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātus".

2 The ending -ēre is frequent in literary texts whereas -ērunt is more informal.

This paradigm can be compared to English Present Perfect ("I have praised"), and with the traditional terminology is called *praesens perfectum indicativi activi* (abbreviated as *praes. perf. ind. act.*).

The same in *past tense* with nothing else changed, give:

laudābam	laudābāmus
laudābas	laudābātis
laudābat	laudābant.

This will be *praeteritum imperfectum indicativi activi* (abbreviated *Praet. impf. ind. act.*), similar to English "I was praising".

In *past tense* and in the "*perfect*" *aspect* we have:

laudāveram	laudāverāmus
laudāverās	laudāverātis
laudāverat	laudāverant

This is similar to English "I had praised" etc. and is called *praeteritum perfectum indicativi activi* (abbreviated *praet. perf. ind. act.*).

Summarizing the above data, we see that a verb of the 1st conjugation has:

- 1, two stems, one for the *imperfecta actio* (lauda-) and one for the *perfecta actio* (laudav-), and
- 2, the respective endings, which though there are similarities, it is advisable to learn them each time together with the paradigm (the conjugation).

The remaining three conjugations are similar, but there may be some modifications according to the verbs in question.

The four data of the entry form ("laudō laudāre laudavī laudātus" for "laudō 1", or "parō, parāre, paravī, parātus" for "parō 1") are to be memorized, and in the case of the three other conjugations are also to be indicated. These adjuncts, with regard to the verbs, are called "averbo", from Latin "ā verbō".

The fourth member of the principal parts (here "parātus", "laudātus") are in many grammars and dictionaries substituted by a form with the ending "-um", called *supine* (Lat. *supinum*, an adverb of purpose, or, syntactically, an adverbial modifier of purpose, i.e., in translation similar to '... in order to ...'), whereas those ending in "-us" are the perfect participles.

It is more expedient to use the participle forms, since they are more frequent. The formation of either of them, with regard to morphology, offers no difficulty.

The 2nd conjugation, with the verb *compleō* 2 *ēvī ētus* ('to fill [up]', 'to fulfil'), a frequent example in grammars, will be:

Praes. impf. ind. act.:

<i>compleō</i>	<i>complēmus</i>
<i>complēs</i>	<i>complētis</i>
<i>complet</i>	<i>complant</i>

Praes. perf. ind. act.:

<i>complēvī</i>	<i>complēvimus</i>
<i>complēvistī</i>	<i>complēvistis</i>
<i>complēvit</i>	<i>complēvērunt/-ēre</i>

Praet. impf. ind. act.:

<i>complēbam</i>	<i>complēbāmus</i>
<i>complēbās</i>	<i>complēbātis</i>
<i>complēbat</i>	<i>complēbant</i>

Praet. perf. ind. act.:

<i>complēveram</i>	<i>complēverāmus</i>
<i>complēverās</i>	<i>complēverātis</i>
<i>complēverat</i>	<i>complēverant</i>

The 3rd conjugation (example *agō* 3 *ēgī āctus* 'to drive, to carry off, to do')³ is:

Praes. impf. ind. act.:

<i>agō</i>	<i>agimus</i>
<i>agis</i>	<i>agitis</i>
<i>agit</i>	<i>agunt</i>

Praes. perf. ind. act.:

<i>ēgī</i>	<i>ēgimus</i>
<i>ēgistī</i>	<i>ēgistis</i>
<i>ēgit</i>	<i>ēgērunt</i>

Praet. impf. ind. act.:

<i>agēbam</i>	<i>agēbāmus</i>
<i>agēbās</i>	<i>agēbātis</i>
<i>agēbat</i>	<i>agēbant</i>

Praet. perf. ind. act.:

<i>ēgeram</i>	<i>ēgerāmus</i>
<i>ēgeras</i>	<i>ēgerātis</i>
<i>ēgerat</i>	<i>ēgerant</i>

³ To Lat. *agō* cf. Gk. ἄγω and Skt. *ájati*. The long *ē* shows that, some time, there was a reduplication, as still, in Greek, is the case: ἤγ-αγον, and in moods other than indicative, ἄγ-αγ-. In Greek, this is *aoristos*, one of the most important aspects (frequently interpreted as a "tense") of the Greek verbal system, but reduplication is not confined to *perfectum* or *aoristos* only. One clear example is Sanskrit *da-dhā-mi*, to which Greek τί-θη-μι is a good parallel, both meaning 'I put', 'I am putting' (as they are used in present tense).

The 4th conjugation (example audiō 4 ī(v)ī ūtus 'to hear, to listen'):

Praes. impf. ind. act.:

audiō audīmus
audīs audītis
audit audiunt

Praes. perf. ind. act.:

audīvī audīvimus
audīvistī audīvistis
audīvit audīvērunt/–ēre

Praet. impf. ind. act.:

audiēbam audiēbāmus
audiēbās audiēbātis
audiēbat audiēbant

Praet. perf. ind. act.:

audīveram audīverāmus
audīveras audīverātis
audīverat audīverant

For the *future* (futurum tempus), the same categories are valid.

1st. conjugation:

Fut. impf. ind. act.:

laudābō laudābimus
laudābis laudābitis
laudābit laudābunt

Fut. perf. ind. act.:

laudāverō laudāverimus
laudāveris laudāveritis
laudāverit laudāverint

2nd conjugation:

Fut. impf. ind. act.:

complēbō complēbimus
complēbis complēbitis
complēbit complēbunt

Fut. perf. ind. act.:

complēverō complēverimus
complēveris complēveritis
complēverit complēverint

The future tense in the 3rd and 4th conjugation is shaped similarly to the *conjunctivus* (subjunctive mood). We'll see this later.

Voice⁴:

Voice is another major verb category, indicating the relation between agent and action. Latin has *active* and *passive* voice. "Parata est" in the text of this lesson is the passive voice of the verb "parō 1", rendered in the so-called *periphrastic* way.

Examples with *laudō* 1:

Praes. impf. ind. act.:

laudor laudāmur
 laudāris laudāmini
 laudātur laudantur

Praes. perf. ind. pass.:

laudātus⁵ sum laudāti sumus
 " es " estis
 " est " sunt

"Laudor" can be translated as 'I am (being) praised' (by someone), and "laudatus sum" as 'I have been praised' (or reinterpreted: 'I am praised' [by someone]), the construction depending on the needs of the target language.

4. "Voice" is the rendering of Latin *vox* and is to be understood as the *form* (what is "heard") with a second category, the *meaning* (diathesis), usually not dealt with in Latin school grammars.

5 Since a *participle* is used here which behaves like an adjective, logically, according to the needs (the gender), for *singular* "laudatus, laudata, laudatum", and for *plural* "laudati, laudatae", and "laudata" are be used.

Syntax:

Aratris novis agros colimus – "aratris" is ablative plural. The original meaning of ablative (separation, moving off, abandoning) is not applicable here. There is also no preposition that would govern this case.

In Latin, in the ablative case, several earlier functions coincide, and this case is, indeed, one of the most frequent ones in syntactic usage. The usage in question is called the *instrumental ablative* (Lat. *ablativus instrumenti* or *ablativus instrumentalis*).⁶ Its source is the old *casus instrumentalis*, not existing in classical Latin any more, and the translation of the example is 'with the new ploughs (we till the lands)'.⁶

A similar abl. instr. is *linguā Latīnā loquitur* 'he/she is speaking Latin'. It is like saying "in speaking, he/she *uses* the Latin language".

In Sanskrit, its use is normal, like e.g. *vācā* 'through/with word', but there is also a syntactic usage that reminds of *ablativus instrumenti*:

"the ablative is used where procedure or issue from something as from a source or starting-point is signified; hence also, procedure as from a cause or occasion is signified by the ablative : this is especially frequent in the later language, and in technical phraseology is a standing construction; *it borders on instrumental constructions*."

Thus, *vājrasya ṣūṣṇād dadāra* (RV.) 'from (by reason of) the fury of the thunderbolt he burst asunder' " (Whitney, W.D., *A Sanskrit Grammar*, 1879, § 291, p. 86).

In Russian, the instrumental case (творительный падеж) still exists:

e.g.

поездом 'by train'.

⁶ To Latin *ablativus instrumenti*, in Greek *dativus instrumenti* corresponds, e.g. λίθω βάλλειν 'to throw stones at sy' where λίθω is the dative, and an accusative is needed if the direct object is required.

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Exercises

Translate:

The farm-house is ready, and the servants have new garments.

I have bought new ploughs.

With the new ploughs we till the fields better.

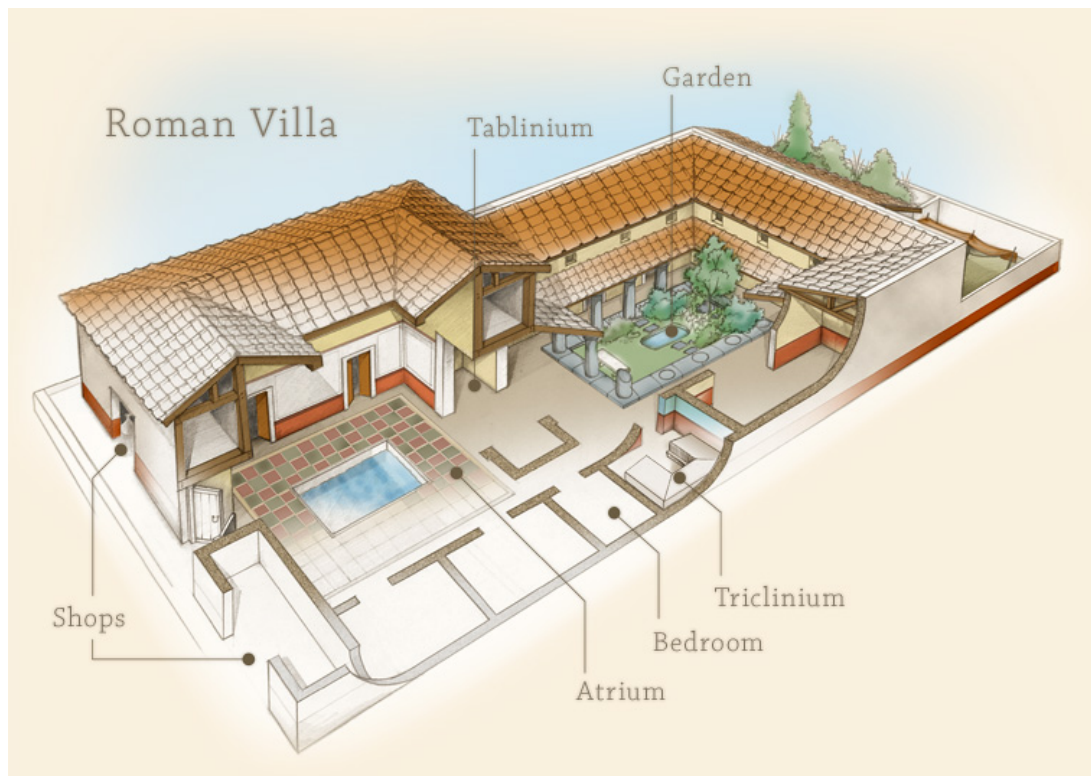
Have the servants repaired the carts? – They have repaired all the carts.

The servants have also irrigated the gardens.

farm-house
better
all

villa
melius
omnia

Reconstruction of a Roman villa:



jpeg image (75...537)

(Downloaded 25.9.2016)

(*Triclinium*: dining-room; *Tab[u]linium*: a room in a Roman house running between the atrium and the peristyle; *Atrium*: hall or principal room/place; originally it was a room which contained the hearth)

Roman houses were, as a rule, closed units, with the various rooms opening to the internal space, although, as the picture shows, they could have shops attached to them from outside.

Atrium of a Pompeian⁷ house (reconstruction)

(jpg. Downloaded 25.9.2016)



7. **Pompeii** ([/pɒmˈpeɪ\(i\)/](#), [Latin: \[pɒmˈpeːjiː\]](#)) was an ancient city located in what is now the [comune](#) of [Pompeii](#) near [Naples](#) in the [Campania](#) region of [Italy](#). Pompeii, along with [Herculaneum](#) and many villas in the surrounding area (e.g. at [Boscotrecase](#), [Stabiae](#)), was buried under 4 to 6 m (13 to 20 ft) of [volcanic ash](#) and [pumice](#) in the [eruption of Mount Vesuvius](#) in AD 79. (Source: Wikipedia–article).