

LOOKING FORWARD TO THE GAMES

Postrīdiē, dum Gaius Cornēlius in tablinō scribit, subitō intrāvit Titus, frāter eius.

"Salvē, Gaī!" clāmāvit Titus. "Quid agis?"

"Bene!" respondit Cornēlius. "Sed semper sum, ut vidēs, negōtiōsus."

Cui Titus, "Prō certō habeō tē crās nōn labōrātūrum esse. Omnēs enim cīvēs Rōmānī ad mūnera itūrī sunt. Spērō tē quoque ad mūnera itūrum esse."

At Cornēlius, "Mūnera?" inquit. "Quid dīcis, mī Tite?"

"Prō dī immortalēs!" exclāmāvit Titus. "Crās Caesar amphitheātrum aperiet novum. Tū tamen rogās quid dīcam?"

Cornēlius autem cum rīsū, "Nōne sentīs mē per iocum hoc dīxisse? Certē hic diēs maximē omnium memorābilis erit. Cōstat servōs strēnuē labōrāvisse et amphitheātrum summā celeritāte cōnfēcisse. Mārtiālis epigrammata dē spectāculīs iam scribit. Plūrimī gladiātōrēs mox clāmābunt, 'Avē, imperātor, moritūrī tē salūtant!'"

Cui Titus, "Mehercule! Tōtum populum continēbit hoc amphitheātrum. Crās māne viae erunt plēnae hominum quī ab omnibus partibus ad spectāculum congregientur."

"Ita!" inquit Cornēlius. "Putō tamen Aurēliam eō nōn itūram esse. Scīs enim Aurēliam neque mūnera neque sangūinem amāre. Aurēlia domī manēre māvult. Marcus tamen mēcum sum ductūrus. Iam adulēscēns est et mox togam virīlem sūmet. Sextus autem, quod adhūc puer est, domī manēbit; nam, ut docet Seneca, 'Quō maior populus, eō plūs periculī.' Quotā hōrā tū ad amphitheātrum crās māne es itūrus?"

(continued)

3 negōtiōsus, -a, -um, *busy*

4 prō certō habēre, *to be sure*

5 mūnera, mūnerum, n. pl., *games*

10 cōstat, *it is agreed*

11 epigramma, epigrammatis, n., *epigram*

13 contineō, continēre, continuī, contentus, *to confine, hold*

16 mālō, mālle, mālui, irreg., *to prefer*

12 imperātor, imperātōris, m., *commander, emperor*

16 māvult, *(she) prefers*

18 quō maior..., eō plūs..., *the greater..., the more...*

Exercise 47a

Respondē Latīnē:

1. Quandō intrāvit Titus tablinum Gaī?
2. Quālis vir est Cornēlius?
3. Quō cīvēs Rōmānī crās ibunt?
4. Quid Caesar crās faciet?
5. Quālis diēs erit crās?
6. Quid servī aedificāverunt?

7. Unde hominēs ad spectāculum congregientur?
8. Cūr Aurēlia domī manēre māvult?
9. Quis cum Cornēliō ad mūnera ibit?
10. Cūr Sextus domī manēbit?

"Prima luce," respondit Titus, "nam matūre advenire in animō habeo. Quando tū et

Marcus eo pervenietis?"
"Haud matūre," inquit Cornēlius, "sed pro certo habeo nōs tē in amphithēatrō
visūros esse. Nunc haec epistula est cōficienda. Vale!"
"Vale!" inquit Titus. "Nōs abiturī tē salutāmus!"

20 matūre, adv., early
23 epistula est cōficienda, the letter

must be finished

prelative
relative

mature
maturity

1. Quotā hōrā Titus ad amphithēatrū crās ibit?
2. Quem putat Cornēlius sē in amphithēatrō crās visūrum esse?
3. Quid Cornēlius nunc cōficere vult?

BUILDING THE MEANING

Accusative and Infinitive (Indirect Statement) II

The future infinitive and the perfect infinitive are also used in indirect statements. Look at the following examples:

Puto Aureliam eō nōn ituram esse. (47:15)

I think that Aurelia will not go there.

Pro certo habeo nōs tē visūros esse. (47:22-23)

I am sure that we will see you.

The phrases **ituram esse** and **visūros esse** are *future active infinitives*. You will recognize this form as **esse** with the future participle, which appears in the accusative case agreeing with the subject of the infinitive clause in gender, case, and number. (For the future participle, see Chapter 45.)

Constat servos strenuē labōrāvisse et amphithēatrū summā celeritatē cōficisse. (47:10-11)

It is agreed that slaves worked hard and finished the amphitheater very quickly.

The *perfect active infinitive* of non-deponent verbs (e.g., labōrāvisse and cōficisse above) can be recognized by the ending -isse, which is added to the perfect stem. (See Chapter 41.)

tive of the verb *to be*, **esse**. The perfect infinitive of deponent verbs is active in meaning:

locūtus esse, *to have spoken*
secūtus esse, *to have followed*

Thus:

Titus dicit hominēs ab omnibus partibus Rōmam **congressōs** esse.
Titus says that men from all regions have come together to Rome.

Note that the participle **congressōs** agrees with the subject of the indirect statement, **hominēs**.

When **sē** is used in the accusative and infinitive construction in indirect statements, it is translated *he*, *she*, or *they* and refers to the subject of the verb of *saying*, *thinking*, or *hearing*:

Titus dixit **sē** ad amphitheatrum itūrum esse.
Titus said that he would go to the amphitheater.

The use of **sē** in this sentence shows that *he* refers to Titus. If the *he* had referred to someone else, **eum** would have been used instead of **sē**.

Adulēscēns spērat **sē** diū vīctūrum esse; senex potest dicere **sē** diū vīxisse. *A young man hopes that he will live a long time; an old man is able to say that he has lived a long time.* (adapted from Cicero, *On Old Age* XIX.68)

Exercise 47b

Read aloud and translate:

1. Putāmus servōs strēnuē labōrātūrōs esse.
2. Putāsne patrum tuum ad amphitheatrum pervēnisse?
3. Cōstat illum diem memorābilem fuisse.
4. Scīs Cornēliam domī mānsūrā esse.
5. Cornēlius audit Titum domum nōn vēnisse.
6. Cornēlius putat Aurēliam in peristylum ingressam esse.
7. Scīmus Sextum ad patrem suum epistulam mīsisse.
8. Audīmus Caesarem amphitheatrum novum aperuisse.
9. Scīmus omnēs cīvēs Rōmānōs ad mūnera itūrōs esse.
10. Spērat Aurēlia Cornēlium domum festinātūrum esse.

Exercise 47c

Select, read aloud, and translate:

1. Prō certō habeo puerum (locūtus esse/locūtum esse/locūtūrōs esse).
2. Putāmus milītēs tribus diēbus (adventūrōs/adventūrās/adventūram) esse.
3. Spērō tē, Cornēlia, mox (reditūrus/reditūram/reditūrum) esse.
4. Scīmus (eam/eōs/eum) mox ingreſsūram esse.
5. Putat (omnēs/nēminem/paucōs) discessūrum esse.
6. Sciō (eōs/eum/eam) nōs secūtōs esse.
7. Putō puellās heri (ēgredi/ēgressās esse/ēgressūrās esse).
8. Audīvī servōs paucīs diēbus amphitheātrum (cōficere/cōfectūrum esse/cōfectūrōs esse).
9. Respondent servī sē heri quam celerrimē (currere/cucurrisse/cursūrōs esse).
10. Eucleidēs dicit sē epistulam crās (cōficere/cōfēcisse/cōfectūrum esse).

Exercise 47d

Using story 47 and the information on indirect statement as guides, give the Latin for:

1. I know that all the Roman citizens will go to the games tomorrow.
2. Titus says that Caesar will open the new amphitheater tomorrow.
3. Cornelius says that slaves worked hard and finished the amphitheater very quickly.
4. Titus says that the amphitheater will hold the whole population (people).
5. Cornelius says that he has not yet finished his letter.