

STOP THIEF!

Marcus et Sextus ē lūdō ēgressī ūnā cum Eucleide et alterō servō domum ībant. Subitō Eucleidēs puerīs, “Vultisne ad thermās īre?” inquit.

Quibus verbīs auditīs, puerī maximē gaudēbant. Mox ad thermās advēnērunt et in apodytērium intrāvērunt, quod iam erat plēnum puerōrum quī ē lūdō ēgressī eō cum paedagōgīs vēnerant. Ibi vestīmenta exuēbant.

Marcus, vestīmentīs exūtīs, “Nunc in palaestram exeāmus,” inquit. At Eucleidēs, “Minimē!” inquit. “Pater tuus mē iussit vōs ante nōnam hōram reducere.” Deinde alterī servō, cui nōmen erat Asellus, “Hīc manē!” inquit. “Vestīmenta dīligenter custōdī! Hīc enim solent esse multī fūrēs quī vestīmenta surrepta in urbe vēdunt.”

Cui Asellus respondit, “Ego semper vestīmenta dīligenter custōdiō. Nēmō vestīmenta, mē custōde, surripere potest.”

Tum puerī, vestīmentīs trādītīs, in tepidārium intrāvērunt et inde in caldārium, ubi erat magna turba hominum. Subitō tamen exclāmāvit Sextus, “Aeger sum. Hunc calōrem patī nōn possum. Exībō et ad apodytērium regrediar.”

Dum ē tepidāriō exit, Asellum prope vestīmenta sedentem cōspexit. Dormiēbat Asellus. Eō ipsō tempore vestīmenta ā servō quōdam surripiēbantur. Quod ubi vīdit Sextus, “Prehende fūrem!” exclāmāvit. Simul fūr clāmōrem Sextī audīvit, simul Asellus ē sellā exsiluit, simul Sextus ad iānuam cucurrit. Fūr in palaestram cōnfūgit, nam sē in turbā cēlāre in animō habēbat. Cum tamen inde in viam ēvādere nōn posset, in frīgidārium fūgit.

(continued)

3 quibus verbīs auditīs, *with which words having been heard, when they had heard this*

6 exeāmus, *let us go out* (res subi) = let (latr)

9 fūr, fūris, m., *thief* *furtive fernet*

11 mē custōde, *with me on guard, while I am on guard*

18 sella, -ae, f., *sedan-chair, seat, chair*

9 surripīō, surripere, surripuī, surreptus, *to steal*

17prehendō,prehendere,prehendī,prehēnsus, *to seize*

18 exsiliō, exsilire, exsiluī, *to leap out* *exult ch.*

cōfugiō, cōfugere, cōnfūgī, *to flee for refuge*

Surreptition

apprehend

comprehend

prehend

prehensile

(quadrum)

Exercise 44a

Respondē Latīnē:

1. Cūr puerī maximē gaudēbant?
2. Ubi vestīmenta exuēbant?
3. Cūr vestīmenta dīligenter custōdīrī dēbent?

4. Quid Sextus patī nōn potest?
5. Ubi sedēbat Asellus et quid faciēbat?
6. Cūr fūr in frīgidārium fūgit?

Sextus tamen fūrem cōspectum subsequēbātur. Fūr, Sextō vīsō, iam valdē timēbat. In pavīmentō lāpsus in aquam frīgidam cecidit. Statim in aquam dēsiluit Sextus. Fūrem ex aquā trahere cōnābātur; sed frūstrā. Cum tamen adiūvissent adstantēs, fūr ā Sextō captus ex aquā extractus est. Quem captum Sextus dominō trādīdit.

22 pavīmentum, -ī, n., tiled floor pavement

21 subsequor, sequi, subsequutus sum, to follow (up) subsequent

22 lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum, to slip, fall

Respondē Latīnē:

1. Quī fūrem ā Sextō captum ex aquā extrāxērunt?
2. Cui trādītus est fūr?

lapse
lapsus have
elapse
collapse
relapse

BUILDING THE MEANING

Verbs: Perfect Passive Participles II

In Chapter 33 you saw the following sentence with a perfect passive participle:

Coquus **vocātus** ab omnibus laudātus est. (33:26)

*The cook, **having been summoned**, was praised by everyone.*

After being summoned, the cook was praised by everyone.

When summoned, the cook was praised by everyone.

When the cook had been summoned, he was praised by everyone.

The cook was summoned and praised by everyone.

Here the perfect passive participle modifies the subject of the sentence.

A perfect passive participle may also modify the direct or indirect object:

Coquum **vocātum** omnēs laudāvērunt.

*They all praised the cook **having been summoned**.*

They all praised the cook who had been summoned.

When the cook had been summoned, they all praised him.

Coquō **vocātō** omnēs grātiās ēgērunt.

*They all gave thanks to the cook **having been summoned**.*

They all gave thanks to the cook who had been summoned.

When the cook had been summoned, they all gave thanks to him.

modified
subject
direct object
indirect object

Exercise 44b

Read aloud and translate the following sentences. Identify the case of all perfect passive participles and tell what they modify:

1. Amīcī Titum cōspectum salūtāvērunt.
2. Titus rogātus quid in senātū agerētur, "Nīl magnī," respondit.
3. Vestīmenta exūta Marcus servō trādīdit.
4. Strigilibus dēfrictī tepidārium ingressī sunt.
5. Vestīmenta dominō vocātō trādīta sunt.

Another arrangement is also possible:

Coquō vocātō, omnēs cēnam laudāvērunt.

*The cook **having been summoned**, they all praised the dinner.*

*When the cook **had been summoned**, they all praised the dinner.*

Here the participle does not agree with the subject of the sentence or with a direct or indirect object but rather with another word, **coquō**, which is in the ablative case. The two words taken together, **coquō vocātō**, make a construction known as the *ablative absolute*, in which a noun (or pronoun) and a participle are in the ablative case and make up a phrase that is separate from the rest of the sentence (Latin **absolūtus**, *complete in itself, self-contained*) and is usually set off by commas.

In addition to the translations given above, the ablative absolute **coquō vocātō** could be translated *after the cook had been summoned*. Some ablatives absolute may best be translated with *because*, *since*, *although*, or *if*, depending on the context.

The participle of an ablative absolute may also be in the present tense:

Fūre vestīmenta surripiente, Sextus in apodytērium ingreditur.

*While the thief **is stealing** the clothes, Sextus enters the changing room.*

Note that the ablative singular ending of present participles used in ablatives absolute is **-e**, not **-ī** (see Chapter 40, page 135).

The present active participle is used for an action going on at the same time as the action of the main verb of the sentence; the perfect passive participle is used for an action that was completed before the action of the main verb.

Often the present participle will be translated with a past tense in English because it describes an action going on in the past at the same time as the action of the main verb in a past tense:

Fūre vestīmenta surripiente, Sextus in apodytērium ingrediēbātur.

*While the thief **was stealing** the clothes, Sextus was entering the changing room.*

Since classical Latin has no present participle for the verb **esse**, ablatives absolute sometimes consist only of two nouns in the ablative case, e.g., **mē custōde**, *with me (being) a guard, as long as I'm on guard* (44:11), or of a noun and an adjective, e.g., **Sextō aegrō**, *since Sextus is (was) sick*.

Exercise 44c

Locate five examples of ablatives absolute in story 44. Translate the sentences in which they occur.

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Iūs et fūrī dīcitur. *Justice is granted even to the thief.* (Seneca, *On Benefits* IV.28)

lapsus calami *a slip of the pen*

lapsus linguae *a slip of the tongue*

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Exercise 44d

Read aloud and translate each sentence, and then identify the ablatives absolute. Comment on the temporal relationship between the participle of the ablative absolute and the action of the verb in the main clause:

1. Puerīs in lūdō clāmantibus, magister irātus fit.
2. Magistrō irātō, puerī ē lūdō missī sunt.
3. Lūdō relictō, puerī ad thermās iērunt.
4. Titō salūtātō, puerī in apodytērīum iniērunt.
5. Vestīmentīs Asellō trāditīs, in palaestram iniērunt.
6. Lūdīs in palaestrā cōfectīs, in tepidārium intrāvērunt.
7. Marcō in caldāriō morante, Sextus ad apodytērīum regressus est.
8. Asellō custōde, fūr vestīmenta surripuit.
9. Fūre cōspectō, Sextus magnā vōce clāmāvit.
10. Vestīmentīs ā fūre trāditīs, puerī domum iērunt.

Exercise 44e

Using story 44 and the information on ablatives absolute as guides, give the Latin for the following. Use ablatives absolute to translate subordinate clauses:

1. When they had taken off their clothes, they entered the warm room.
2. While Asellus was sleeping, a certain slave was stealing the clothes.
3. The thief, when he had seen Sextus, was very afraid.
4. While Sextus was trying to drag the thief out of the water, the bystanders were doing nothing.
5. When the thief had been handed over to his master, Sextus was happy.

BUILDING THE MEANING

Linking *quī*

In story 44 you met the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Quibus verbīs audītīs.... (3) | <i>When they heard these words....</i> |
| Cui Asellus respondit.... (10) | <i>Asellus replied to him....</i> |
| Quod ubi vīdit.... (16) | <i>When he saw this....</i> |
| Quem captum.... (24) | <i>Now that he had caught him....</i> |

A linking **quī** is translated in English as either a demonstrative pronoun (*these, this, etc.*) or a personal pronoun (*him, etc.*), not as a relative pronoun (*which, whom, etc.*).

The relative pronoun at the beginning of a sentence provides a link with a person, thing, or action in the previous sentence:

- Quibus verbīs** refers to what Eucleides said in the previous sentence.
- Cui** refers to Eucleides, who had just finished speaking.
- Quod** refers to the theft Sextus had just seen.