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I: SEMESTRE

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AN INDEPENDENT
STUDY GUIDE TO

Reading Latin

gabarito em inglês

Seção 1 completa

F/V

Section One

Plautus' Aulularia

INTRODUCTION: *familia Euclionis* (Text pp. 2-3)

PREAMBLE

1. The English translation of the whole of Section I is word-for-word, in the Latin word-order. Where English uses more words than Latin, hyphens are used, e.g. *amat*, 'he-loves', *servi*, 'of-the-slave'. If the strange word-order makes the English ambiguous, the Latin will solve the problem.
2. Latin does not have a word for 'the' or 'a'.
3. In English, verbs in a question do not take the same form as verbs in a statement. Compare 'you are' and 'are you?' and 'you carry' and 'do you carry?' This is not the case in Latin, which uses exactly the same form of the verb in statements and questions. In this Section we have translated all Latin verbs as statements, e.g. *quid est?* 'What it-is?'
4. Explanations of the translation are given [in square brackets].
5. Latin *Text* line numbers are given in the translation thus, [5].

NOTES FOR INTRODUCTION

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If you have read the *General Introduction* (pp. 5-7) of this volume, you will be looking keenly for subjects and objects. You will find

Section 1: Introduction

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plenty of subjects in this Section, but no objects (objects come in Section 1A). What you will find is the verb 'to be'. This does not control an object but a *complement*.

Consider: 'Euclio is an old man.' 'Euclio' subject, 'is' verb, 'an old man' – what is 'an old man'? 'An old man' *describes* 'Euclio'. 'An old man' is the *complement* to Euclio with the verb 'to be'. 'Euclio' is subject, in the nominative case. 'An old man', the complement, is therefore in the nominative case as well, to show he is the same person as Euclio. 'An old man', as we say, 'agrees' with Euclio.

Rule: the verb 'to be' takes the nominative case before and after (usually the subject before, the complement after, in English).

1 *quis es tu: quis* means 'who?', *es* means 'you are' and *tu* means 'you', very emphatically. Latin adds *tu* only when it wants to emphasise the 'you'. *es* on its own means 'you are', unemphasised. Compare *ego sum Euclio* and *ego sum Phaedra*, where *ego* 'I' is very emphatic, 'I am ...', with *senex sum* 'I am an old man'.

senex sum: note that Latin word-order is not the same as English. In particular, the Latin verb often comes late in the sentence compared with English, e.g. *senex sum* 'an-old-man. I-am', i.e. 'I am an old man'. *senex* is the complement.

3 *filia Euclionis sum*: observe that *Euclio* becomes *Euclionis* when it means 'of Euclio'. *filia Euclionis* is the complement.

4 *Staphyla sum*: *Staphyla* is the complement.

5 *familia Euclionis*: the complement.

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1 *pater Phaedrae*: note that *Phaedra* becomes *Phaedrae* when it means 'of Phaedra', cf. *Euclio*, *Euclionis* above.

2 *filia Euclionis*: the complement.

3 *serva Euclionis est*: the subject is 'she', understood, and in-