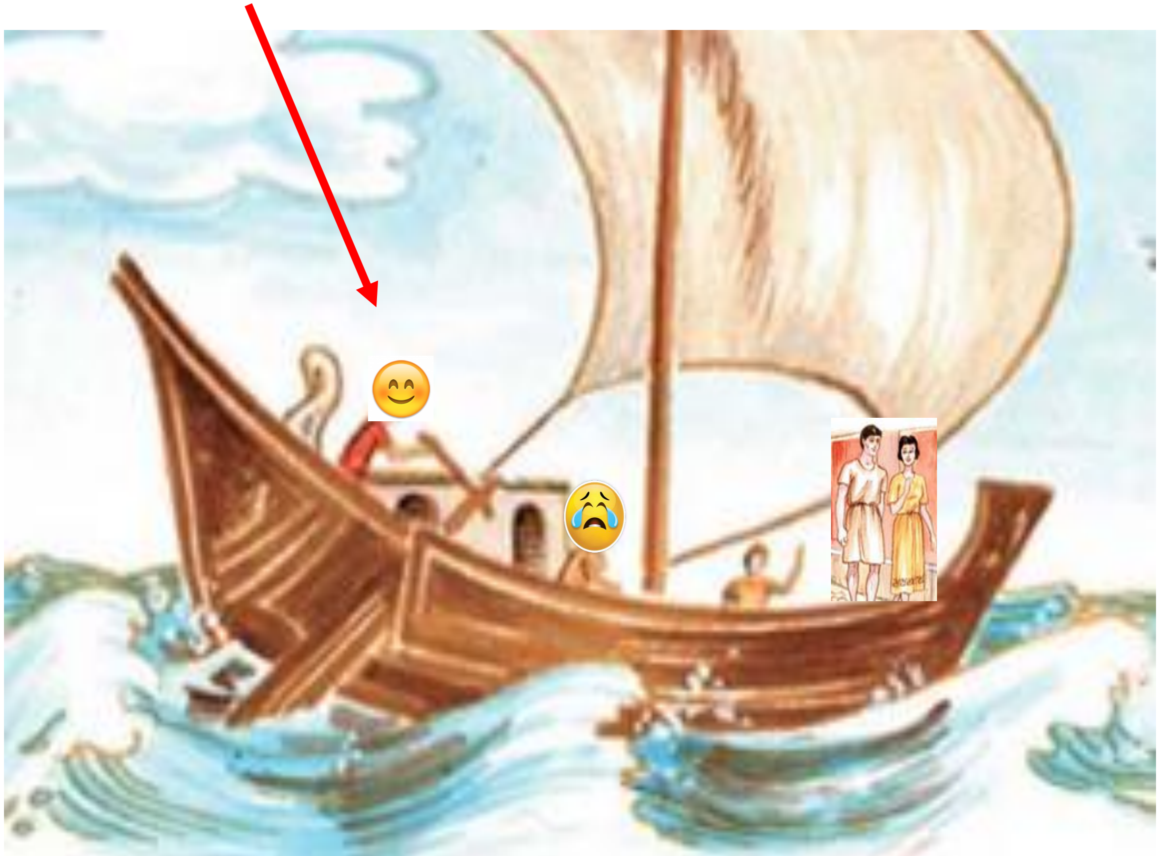
Lingua Latīna
Capitulum XXIX

Navigāre Necesse Est

Lectiō I



Quotannīs, multae nāvēs et multī nautae in marī pereunt.

Omnī annō, multae nāvēs et multī nautae in marī pereunt.

Omnī annō = quotannīs

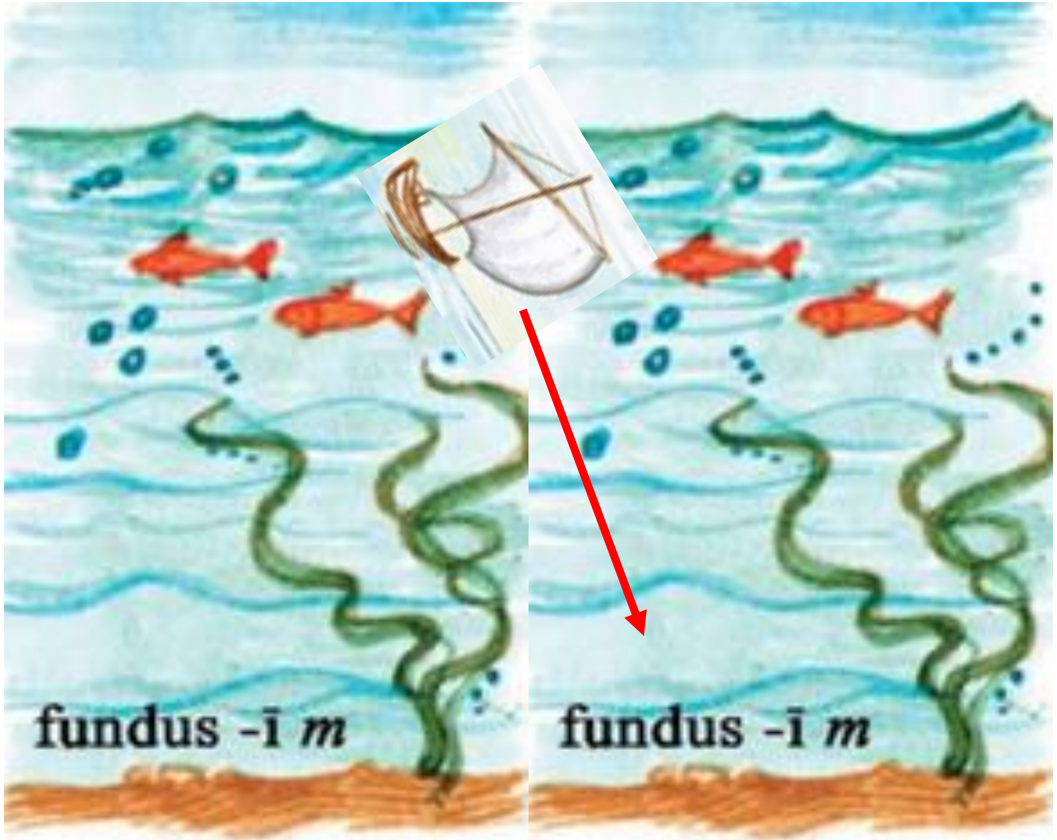
pereunt = moriuntur

Quid quotannīs pereunt in marī?

Quid multīs nāvibus quotannīs accidit?

Multae nāvēs et multī nautae merguntur et pereunt.

Nāvēs mersae (et nautae mersī) eunt ad fundum...



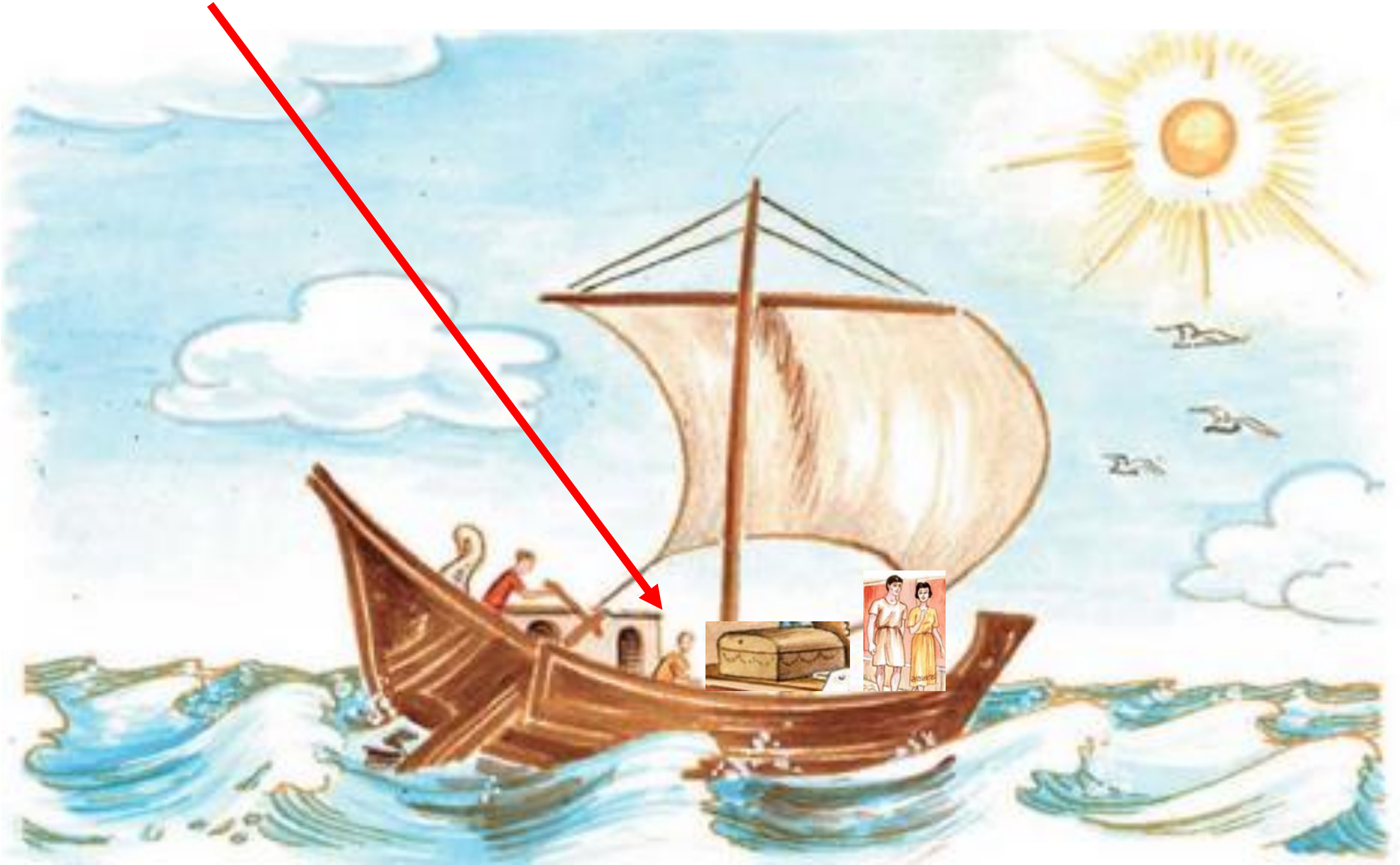
Quot nāvēs iacent in fundō maris?

Nōnnūllae nāvēs iacent in fundō maris.

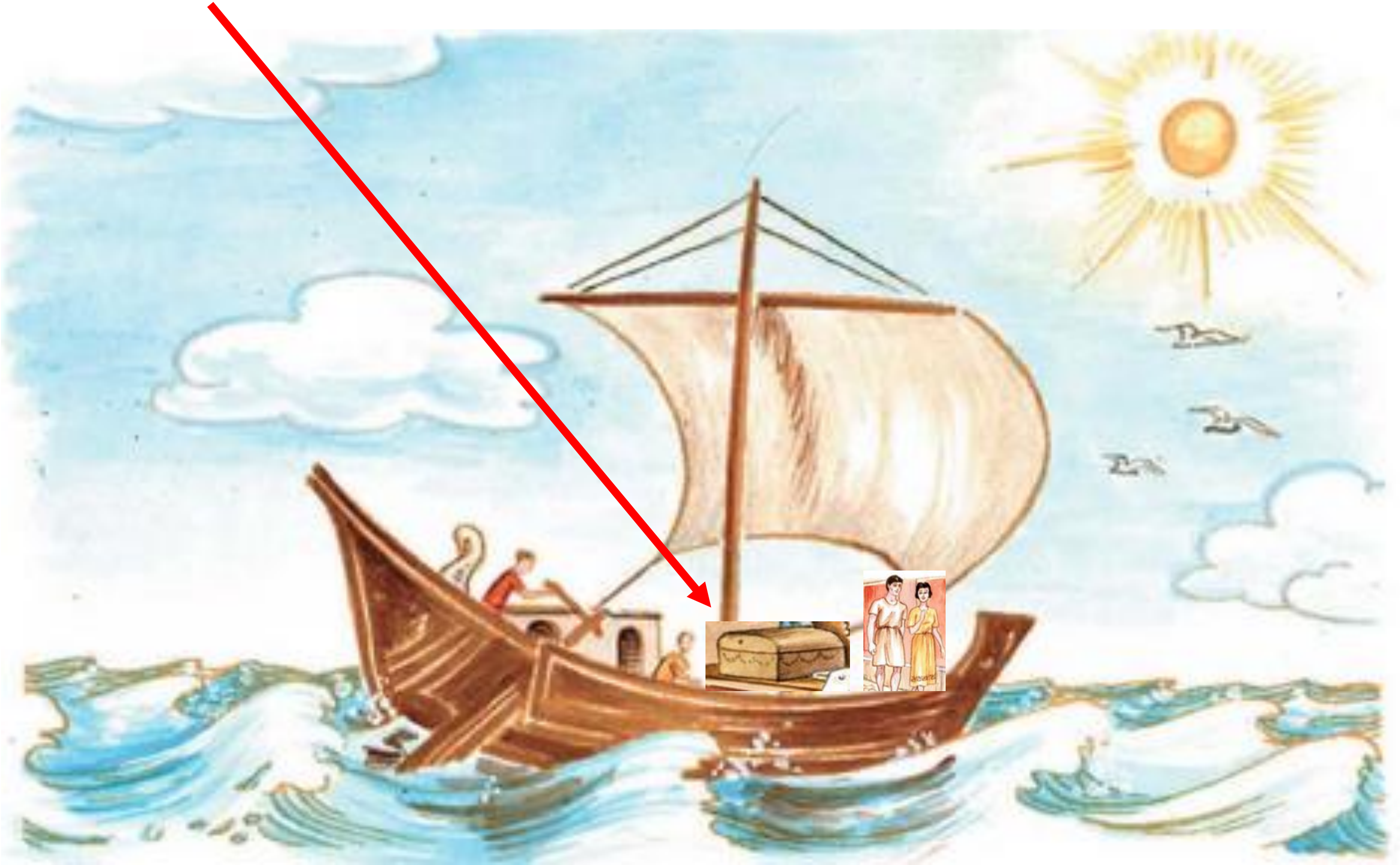
Nōnnūllī = multī, complūrēs, haud paucī

Quot piscēs sunt in marī?

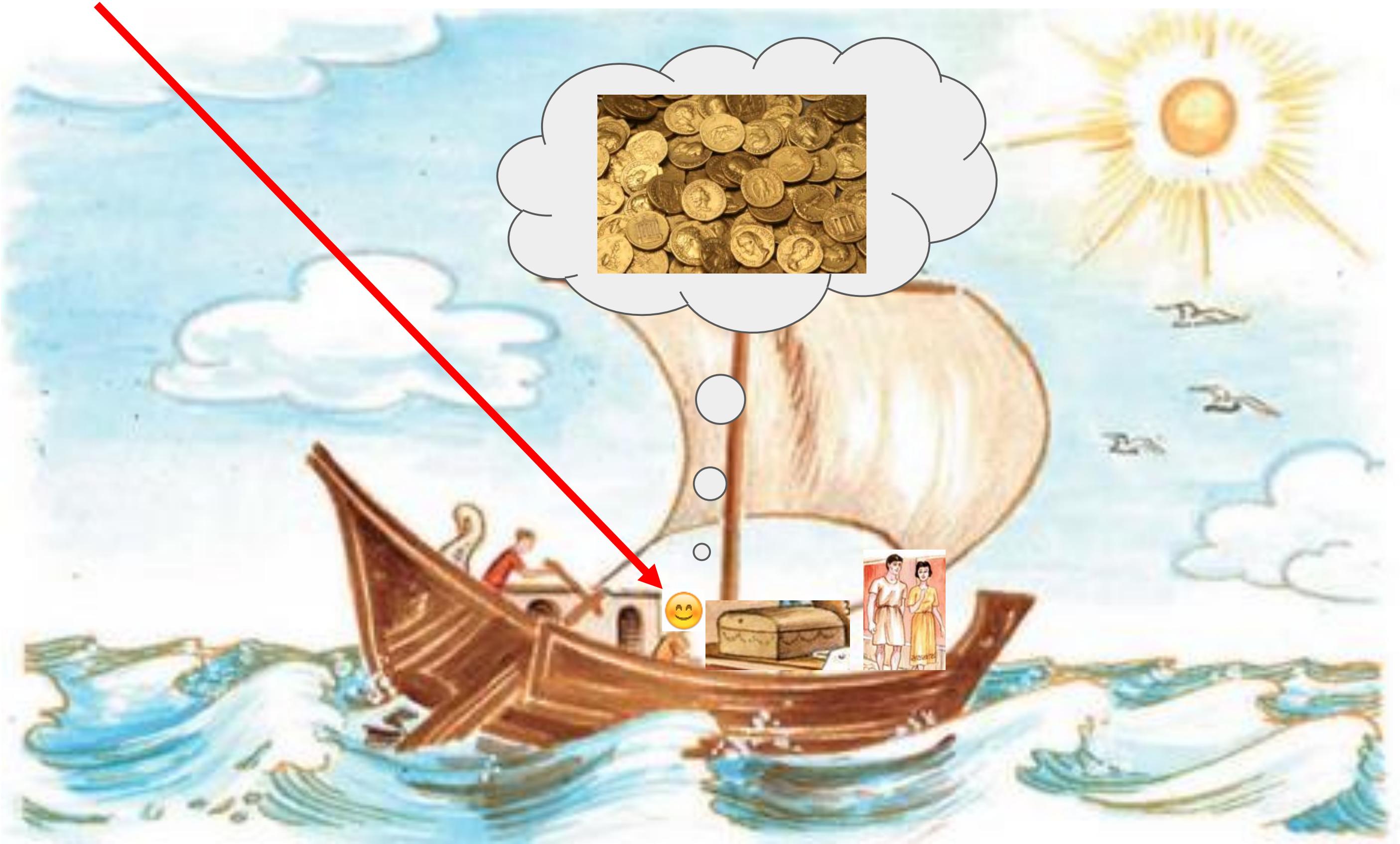
Ecce mercātor in nāve cum Mēdō et Lȳdiā.



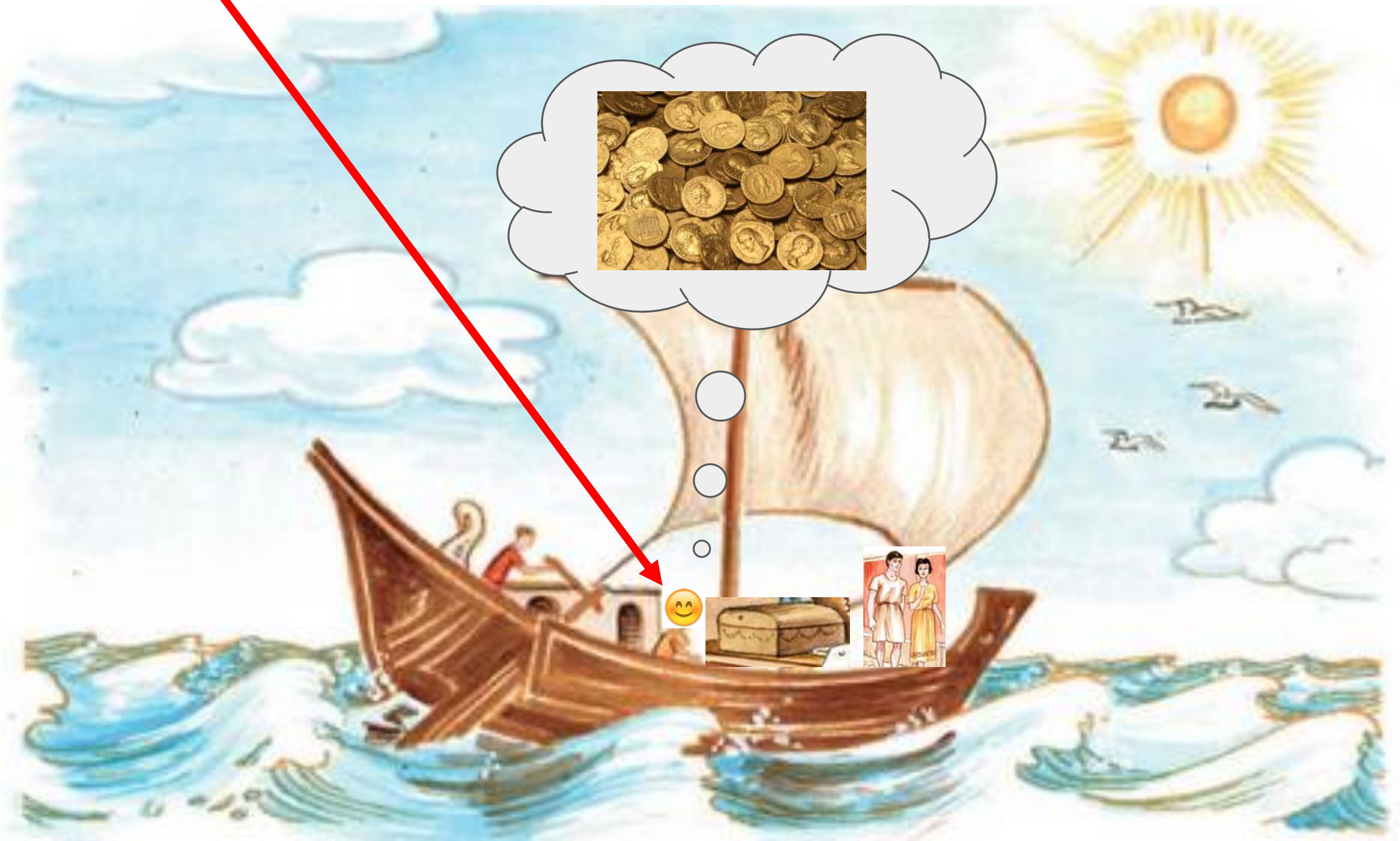
Mercātor mercēs pretiōsās in nāve habēbat.



Mercātor Ōstiā laetus profectus est quod spērābat sē magnam pecūniam in Graeciā factūrum esse.

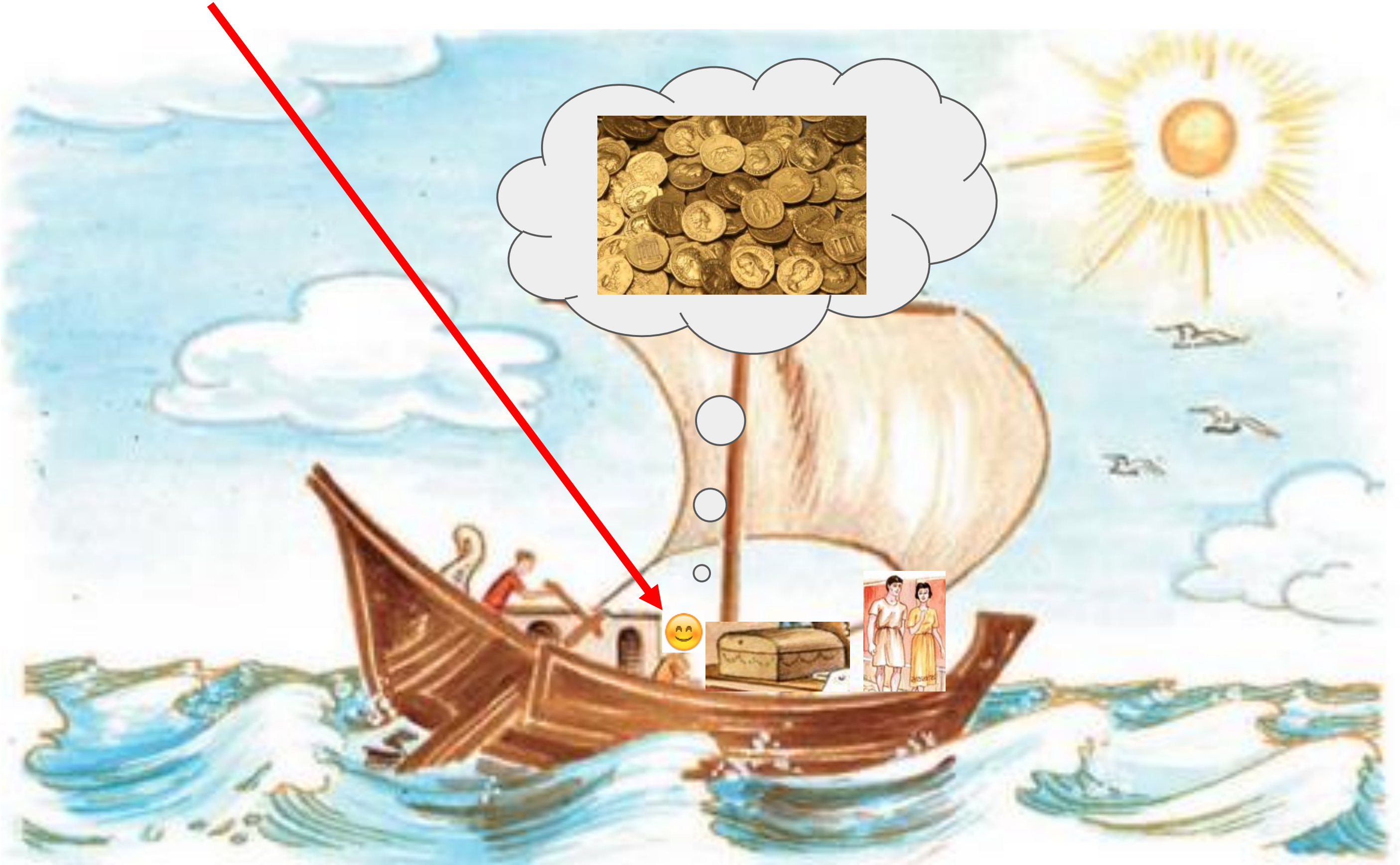


Mercātor spērābat sē magnum lucrum in Graeciā factūrum esse.



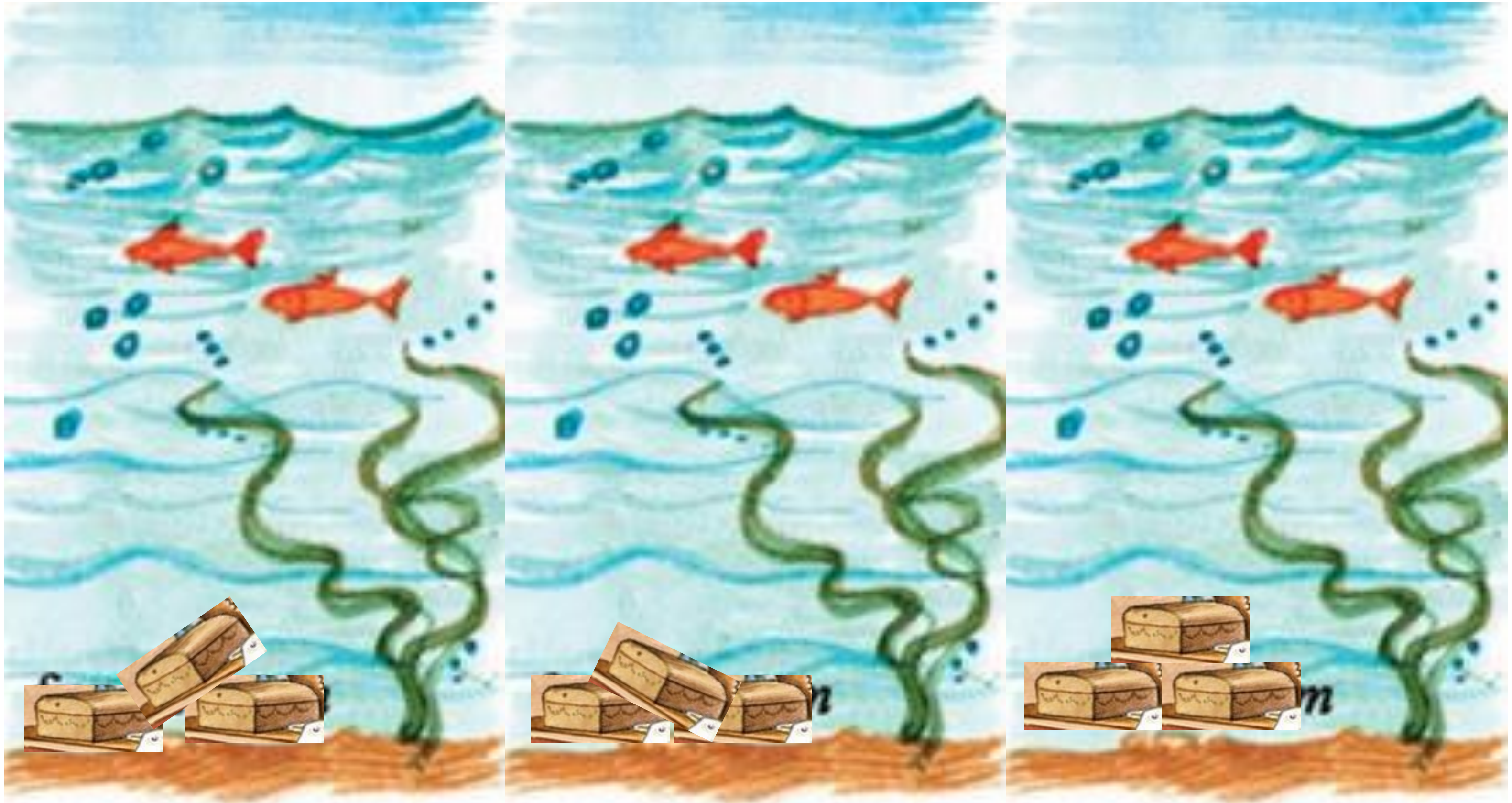
lucrum facere = pecūniam suam augēre

Quid spērābat mercātor?

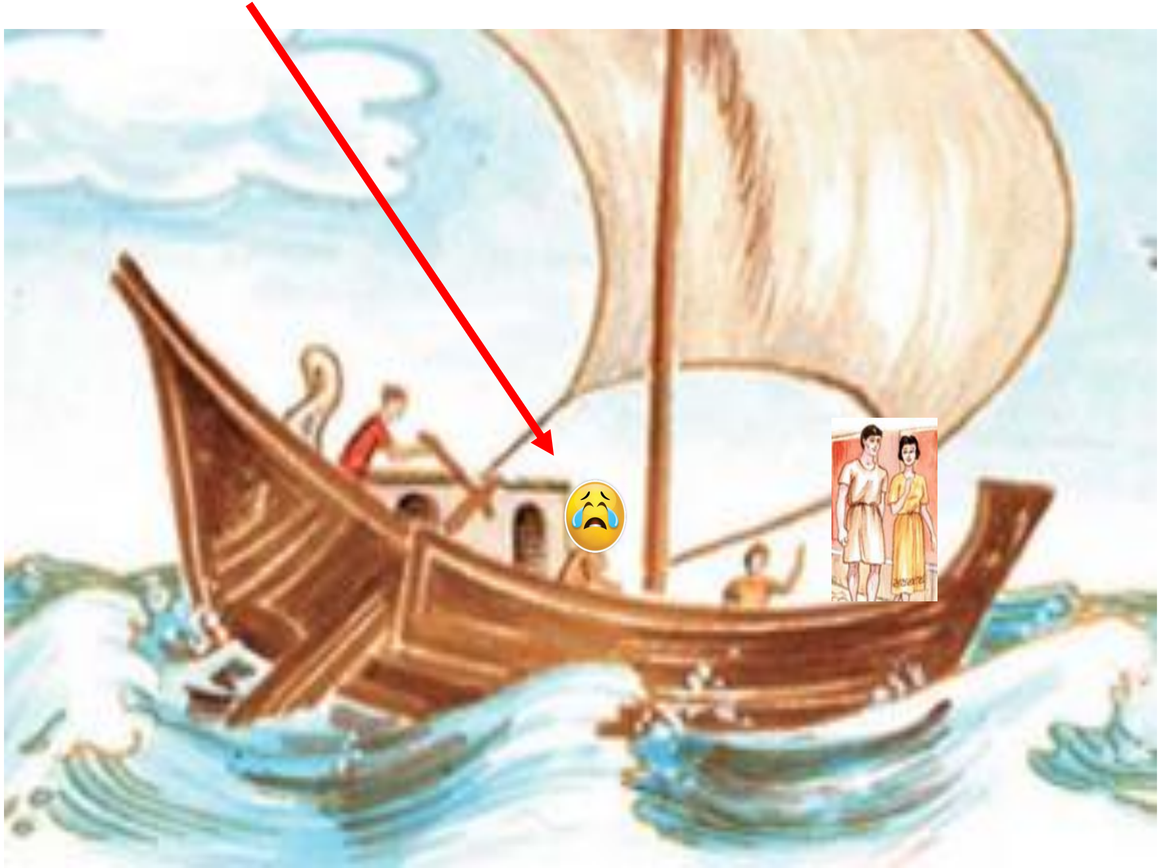


Sed in tempestāte, necesse fuit mercēs omnēs suās ē nāve ēicere.

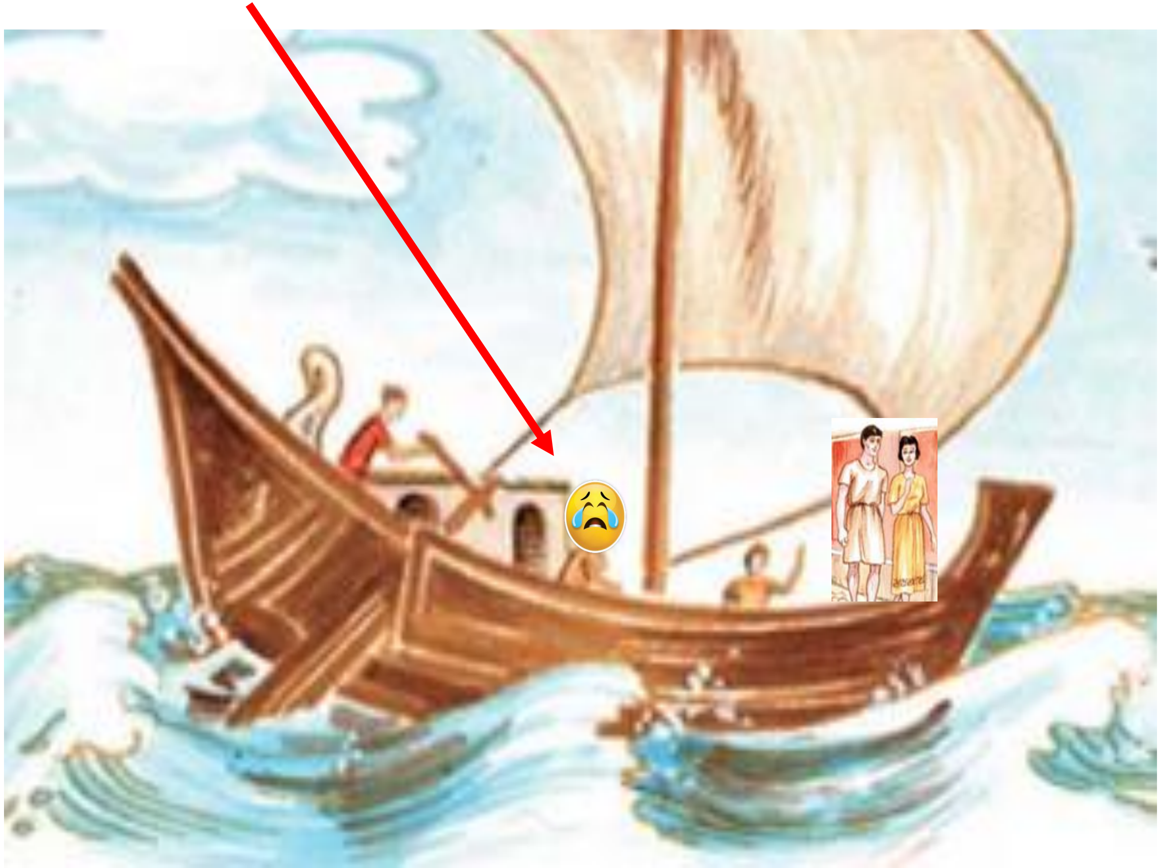
Ubi sunt mercēs suae nunc?



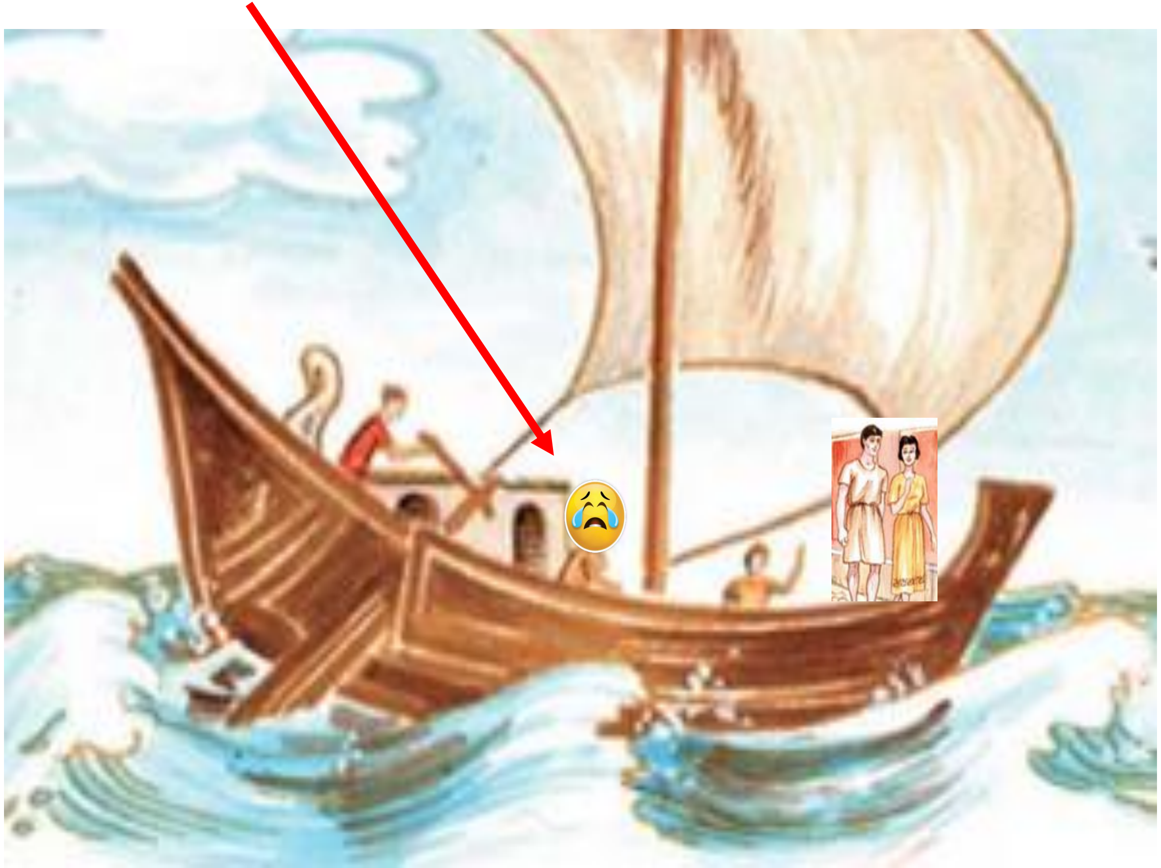
Estne laetus mercātor nunc?



Minimē! Mercātor maestus est.



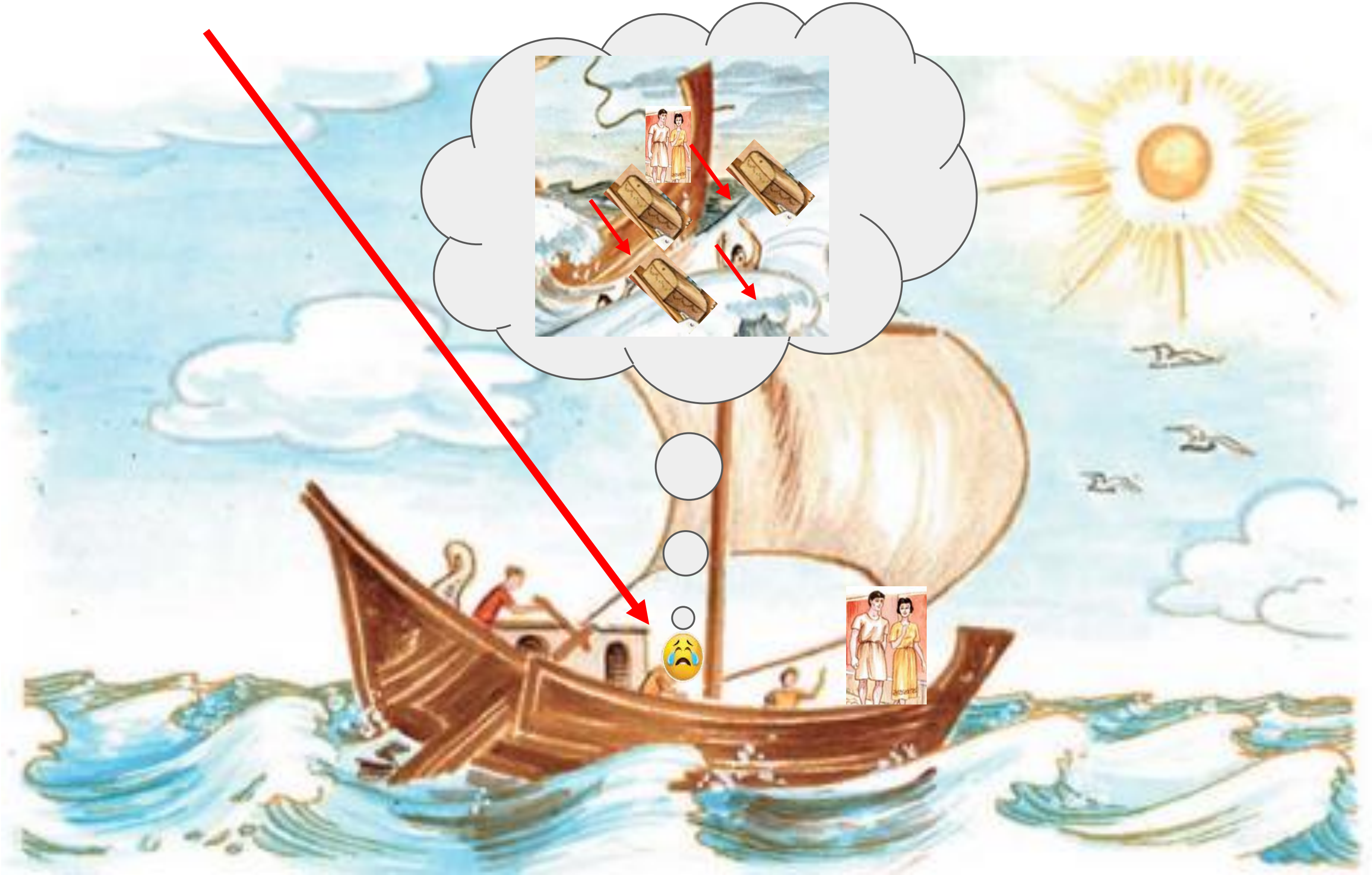
maestus = trīstis



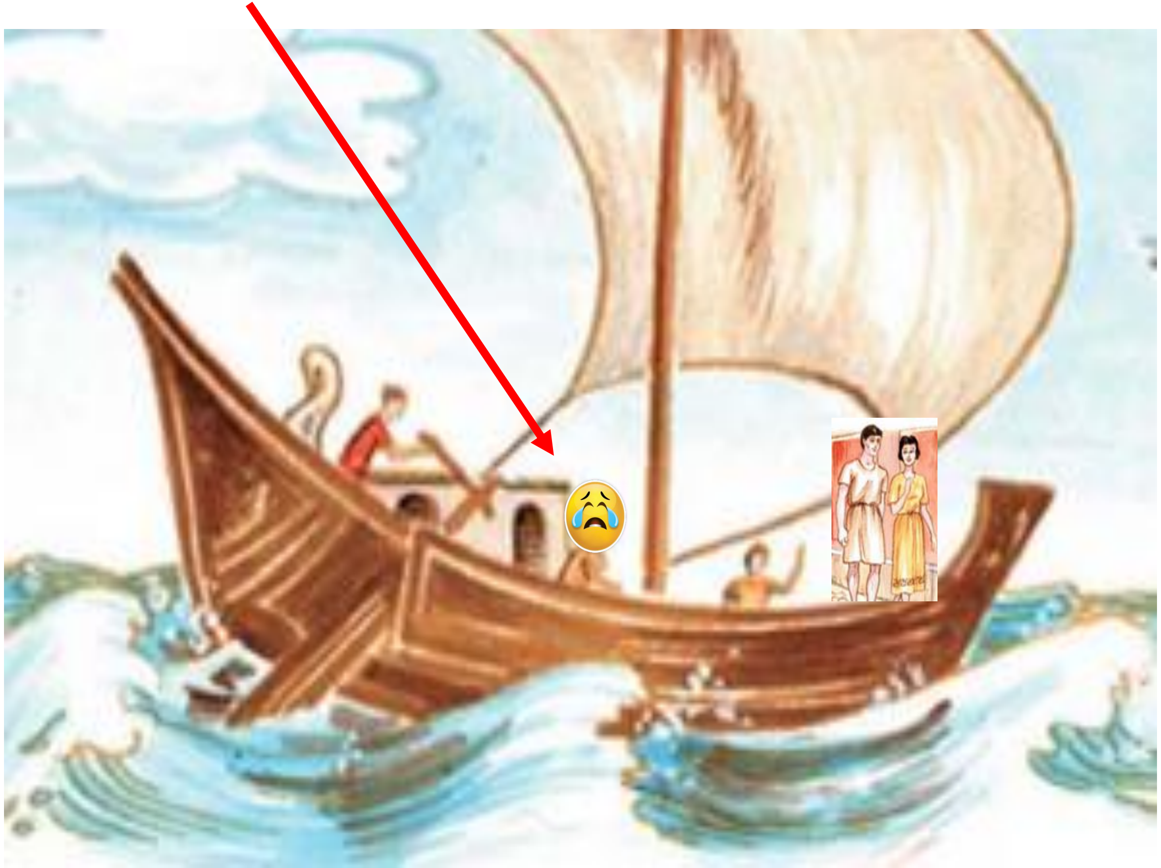
maestus ← → laetus

Estne maestus gubernātor?

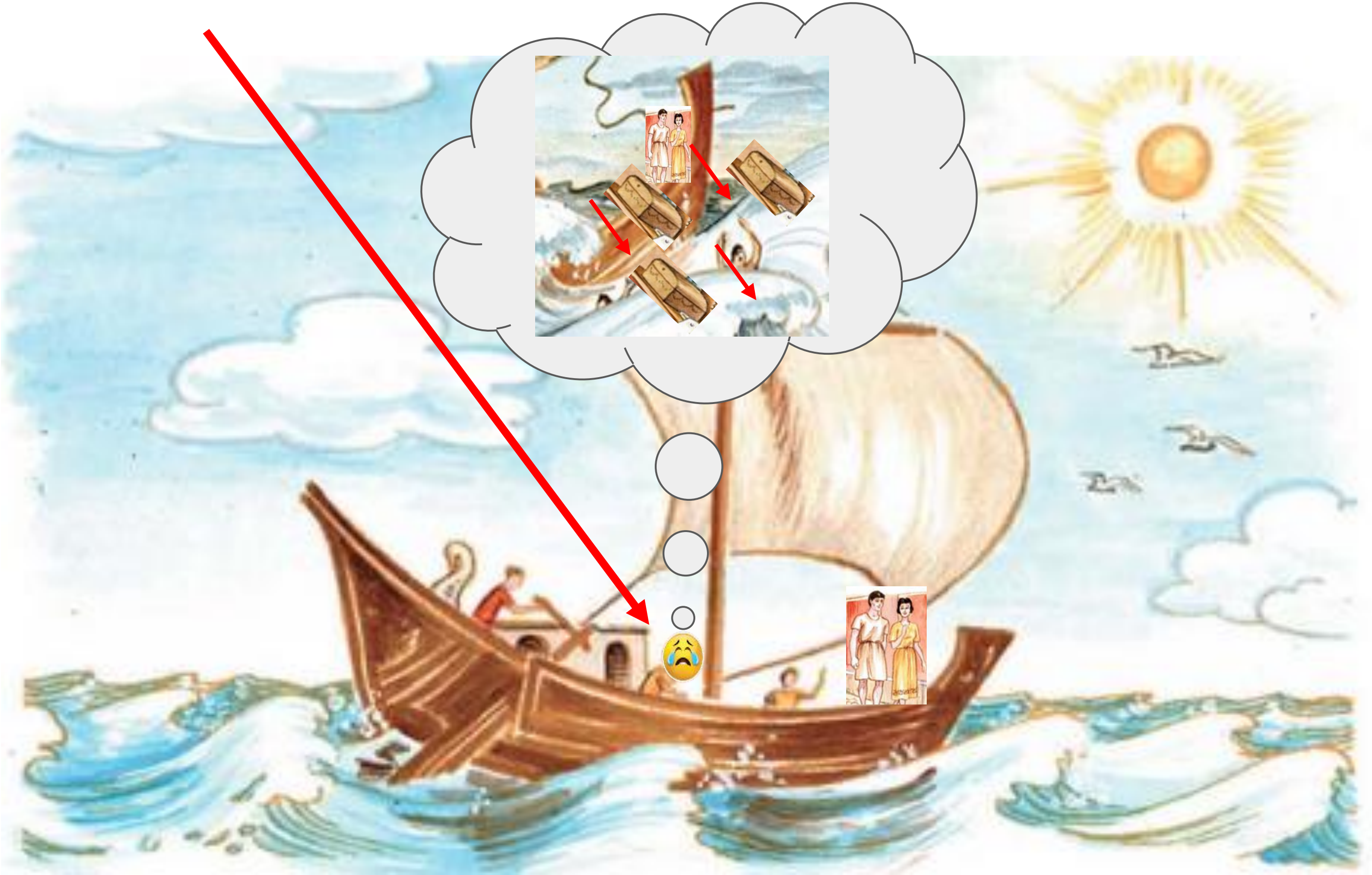
Mercātor maestus est propter iactūram mercium.



Mercātor magnā trīstitiā afficitur quod iam nōn dīvēs, sed pauper est.

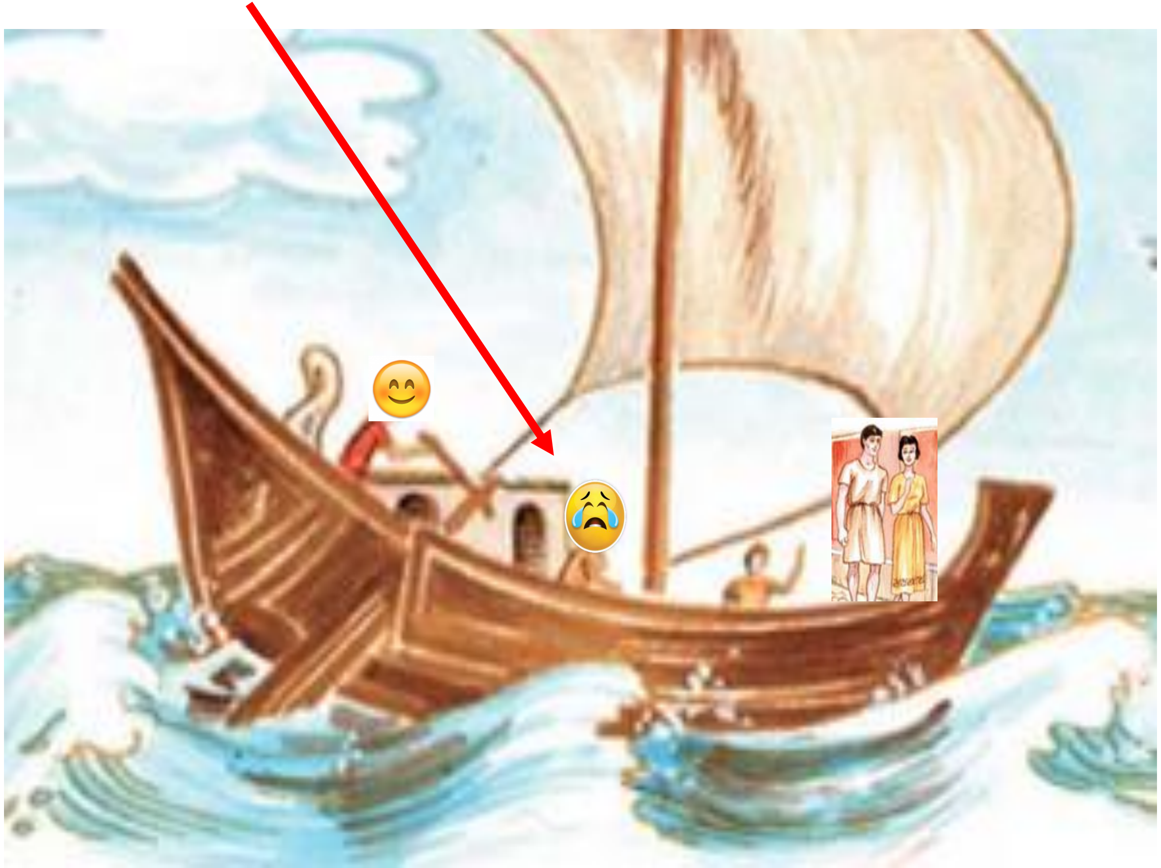


Cūr mercātor maestus est?



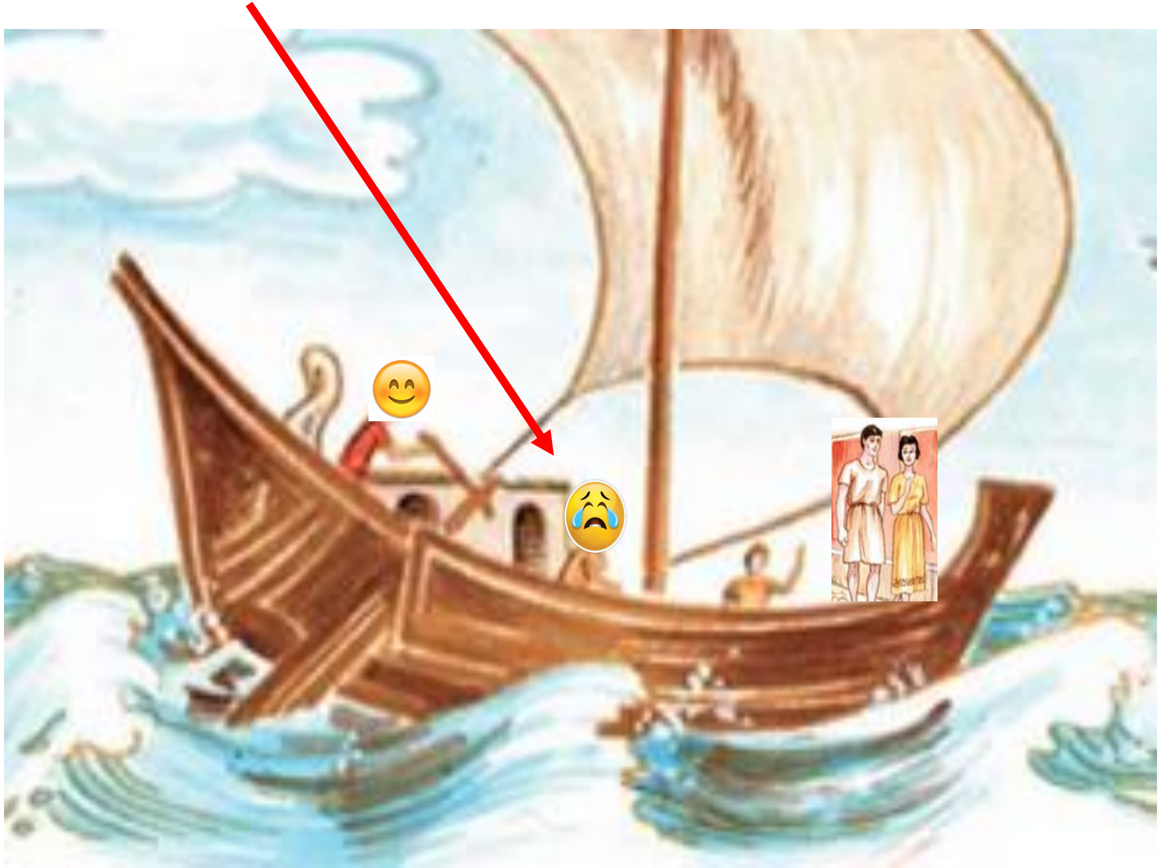
Gubernātor magnā laetitiā afficitur quia nāvis salva est.

Mercātor magnā trīstitiā afficitur.



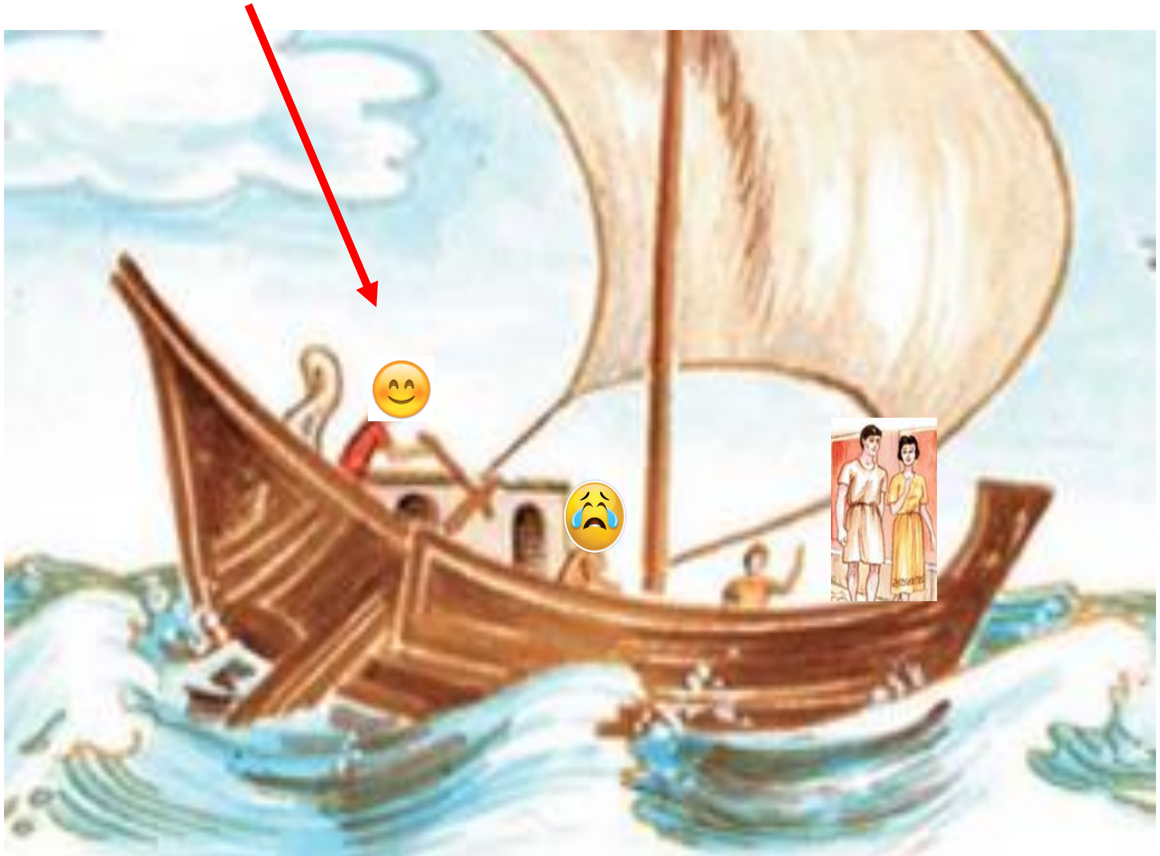
laetitia ← → trīstitia

Quā afficitur mercātor?

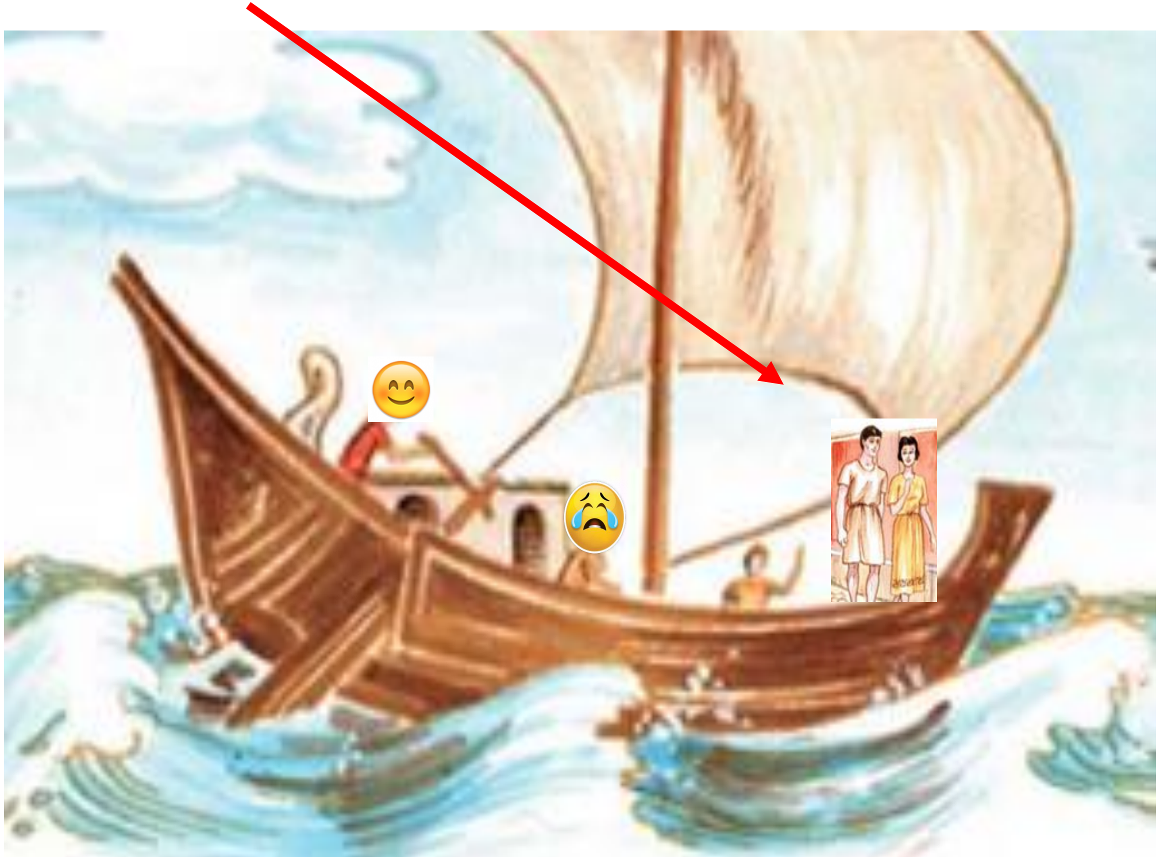


Quā afficitur gubernātor?

Cūr nōn maestus est gubernātor?

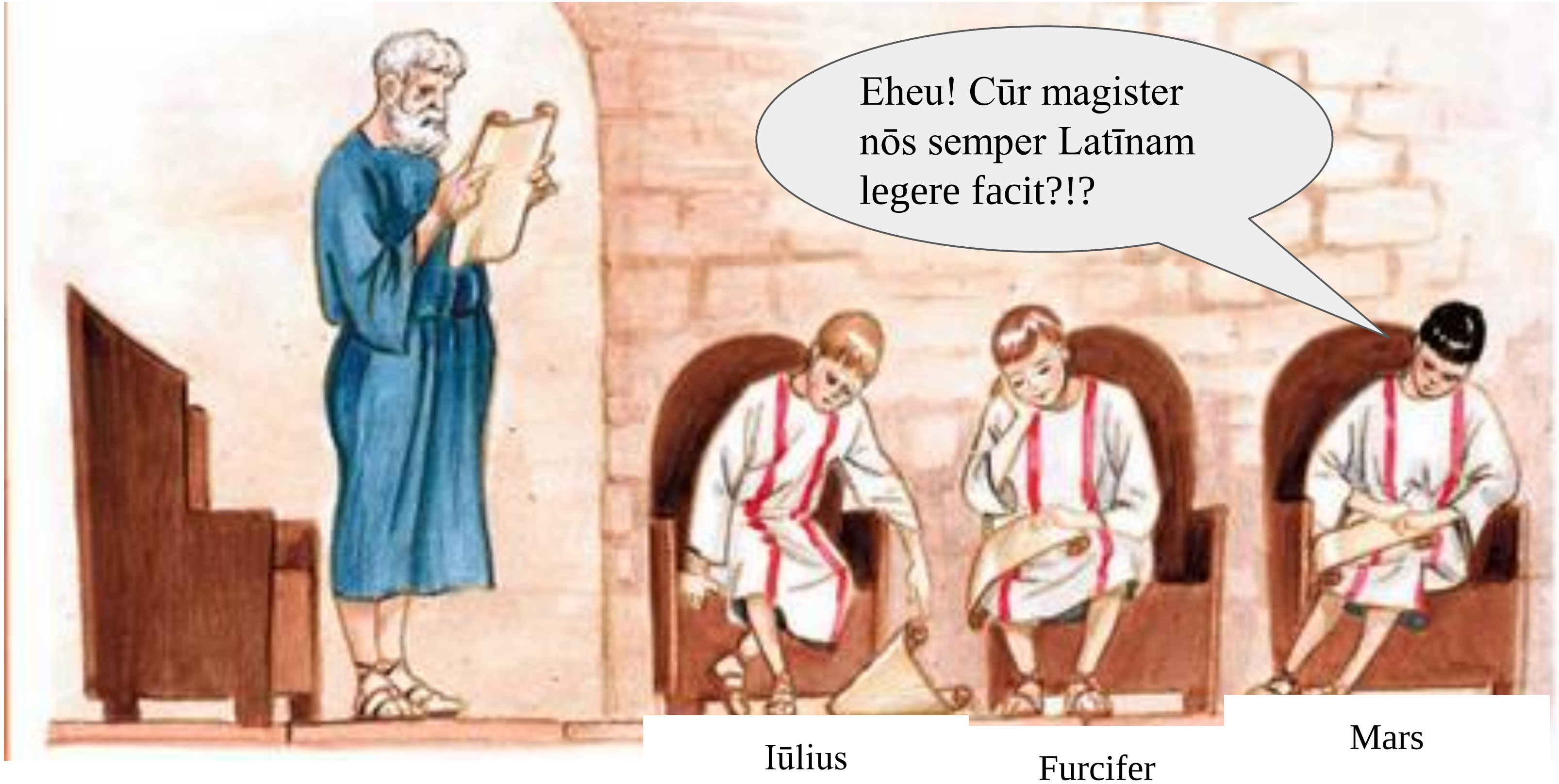


Et Mēdus et Lȳdia? Suntne trīstēs an laetī?

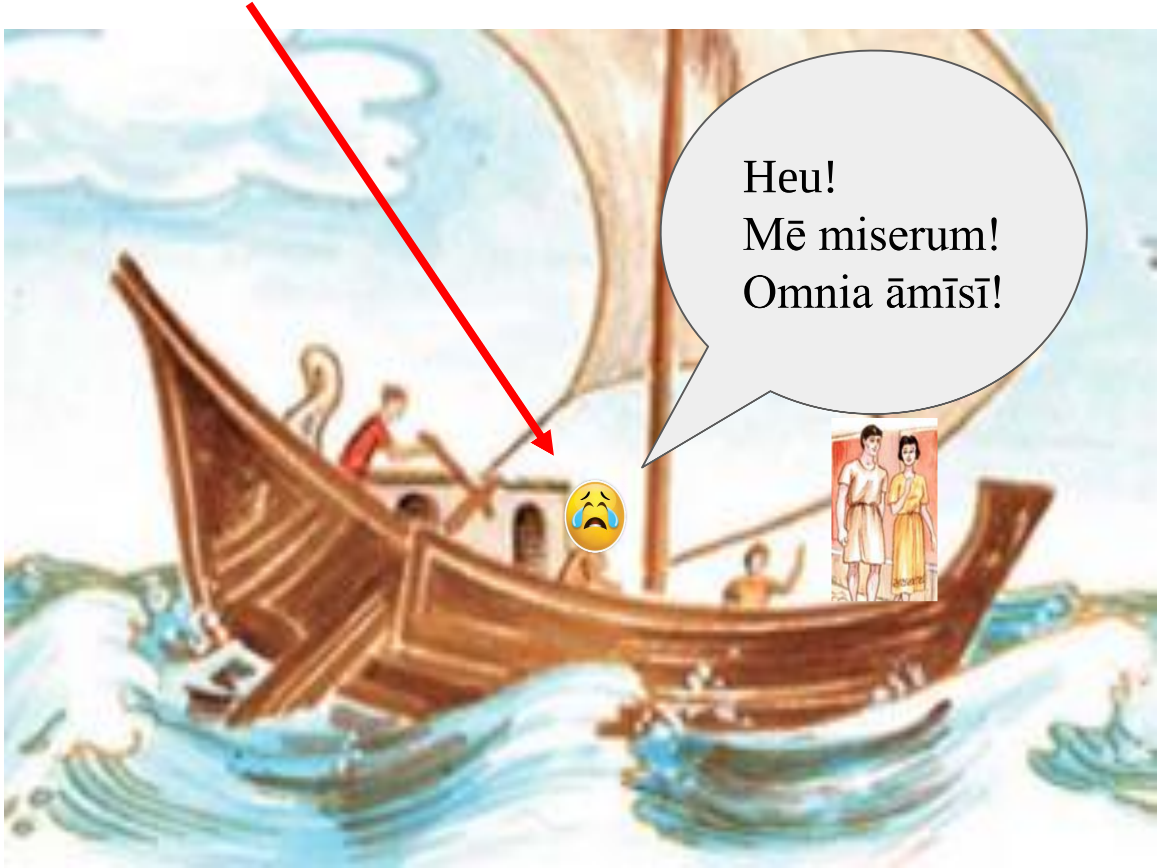


Mercātor lacrimat et queritur:

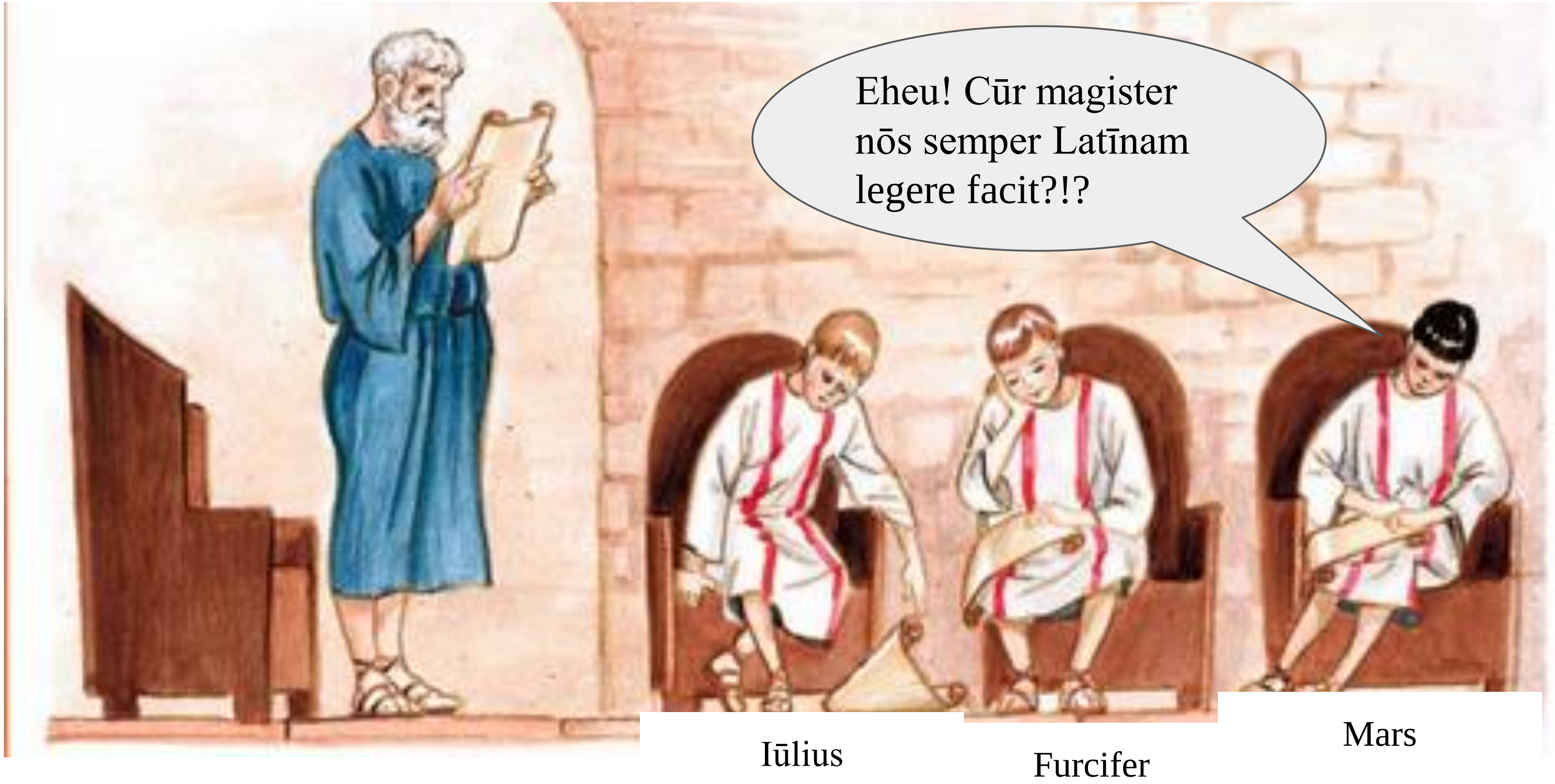
Discipulī in ludō queruntur quia necesse est discere.



queritur = maestē loquitur dē vītā suā



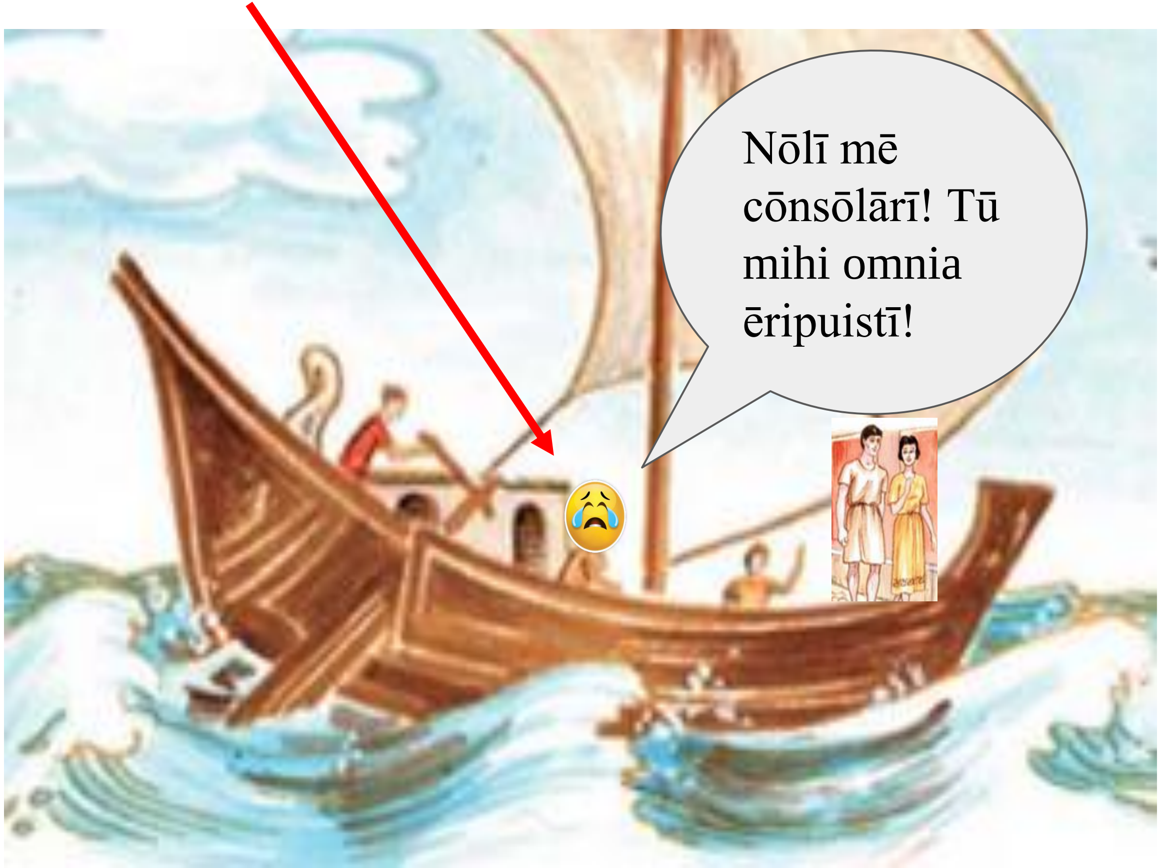
Quī discipulus in grege nostrō magis queritur?



Mercātor queritur sē omnia āmīsisse.

Gubernātor mercātōrem maestum cōnsōlārī cōnātur.

Mercātor gubernātōrī respondet eum sibi omnia ēripuisse.

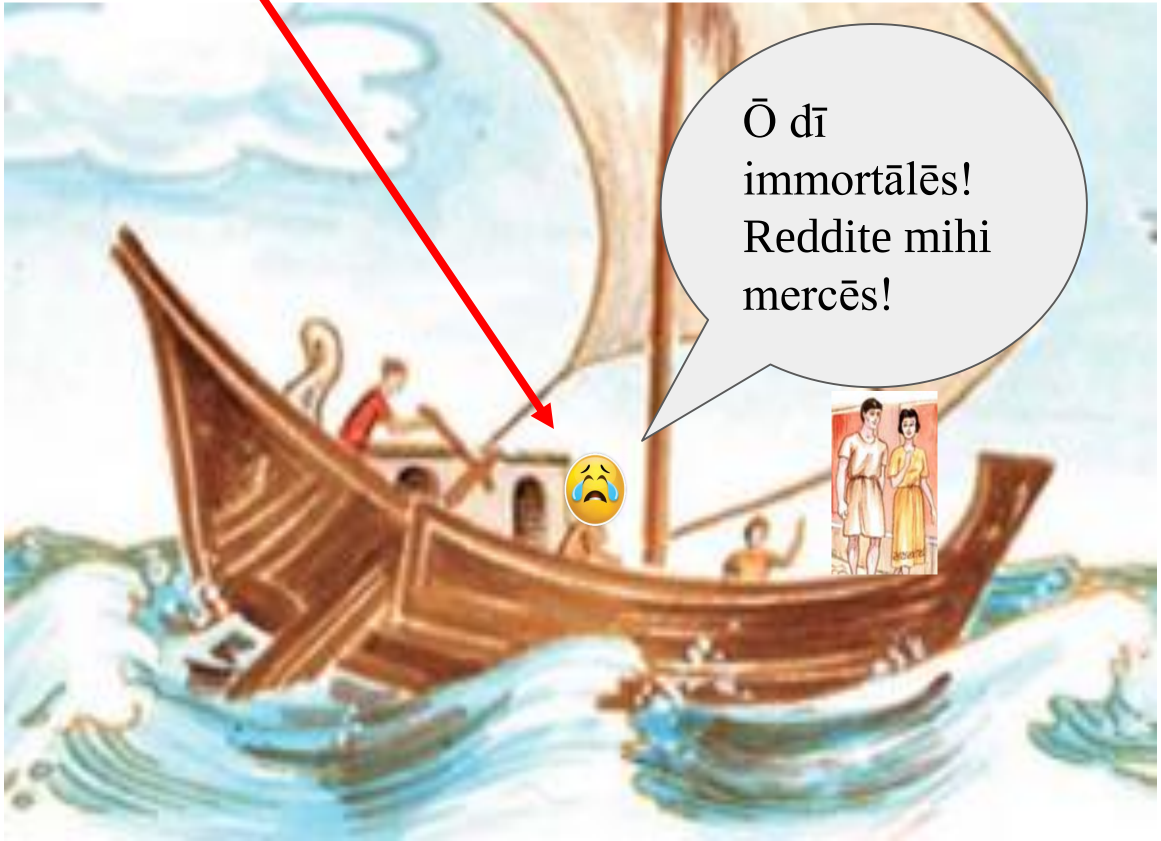


ēripere < ē/ex + rapere

Nunc mercātor dēos frūstrā precātur:

reddere < re + dare

Cūr mercātor dēos precātur?



reddere < re + dare

Mercātor dēos precātur ut eī mercēs reddant.

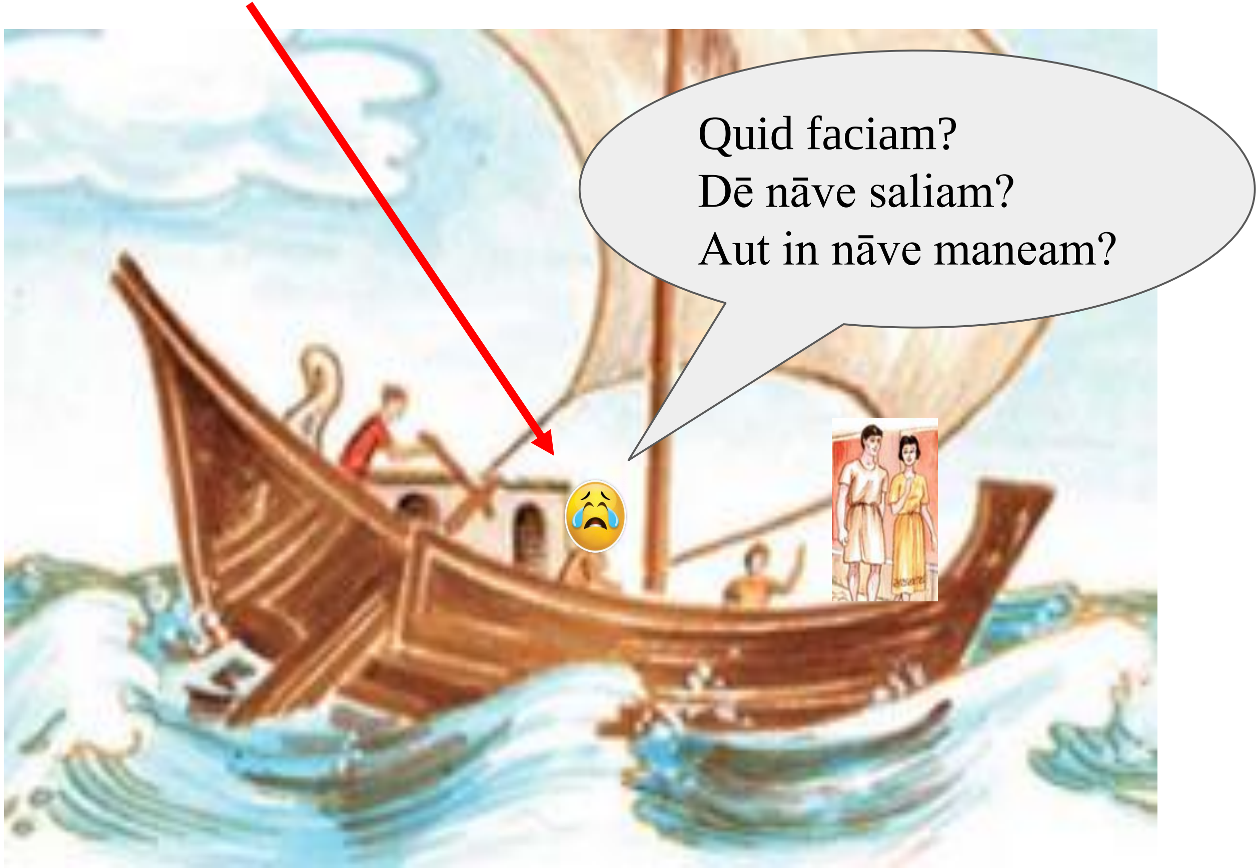
reddere < re + dare

Cūr mercātor dēos *frūstrā* precātur?

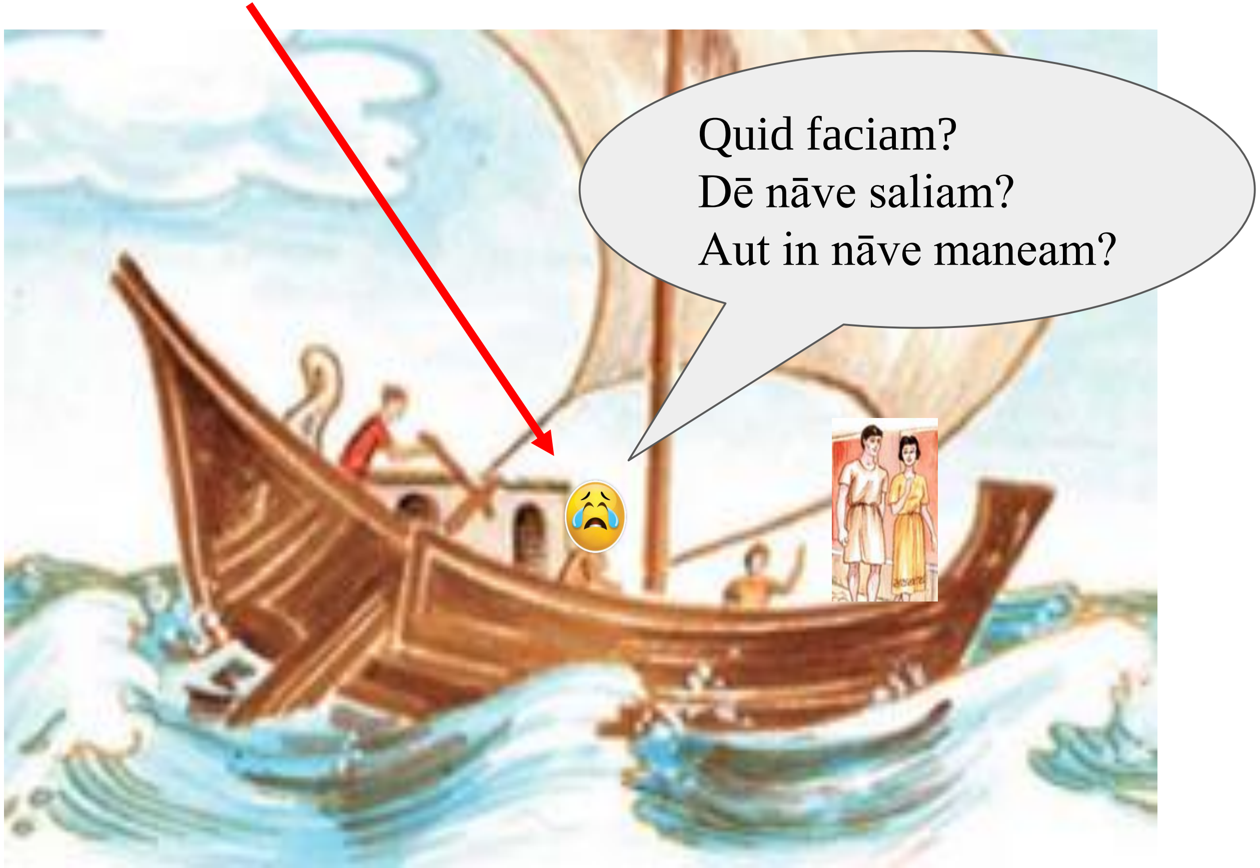
frūstrā = sine successō facere; īnfeliciter facere

frūstrā facere = cōnārī, sed nihil efficere

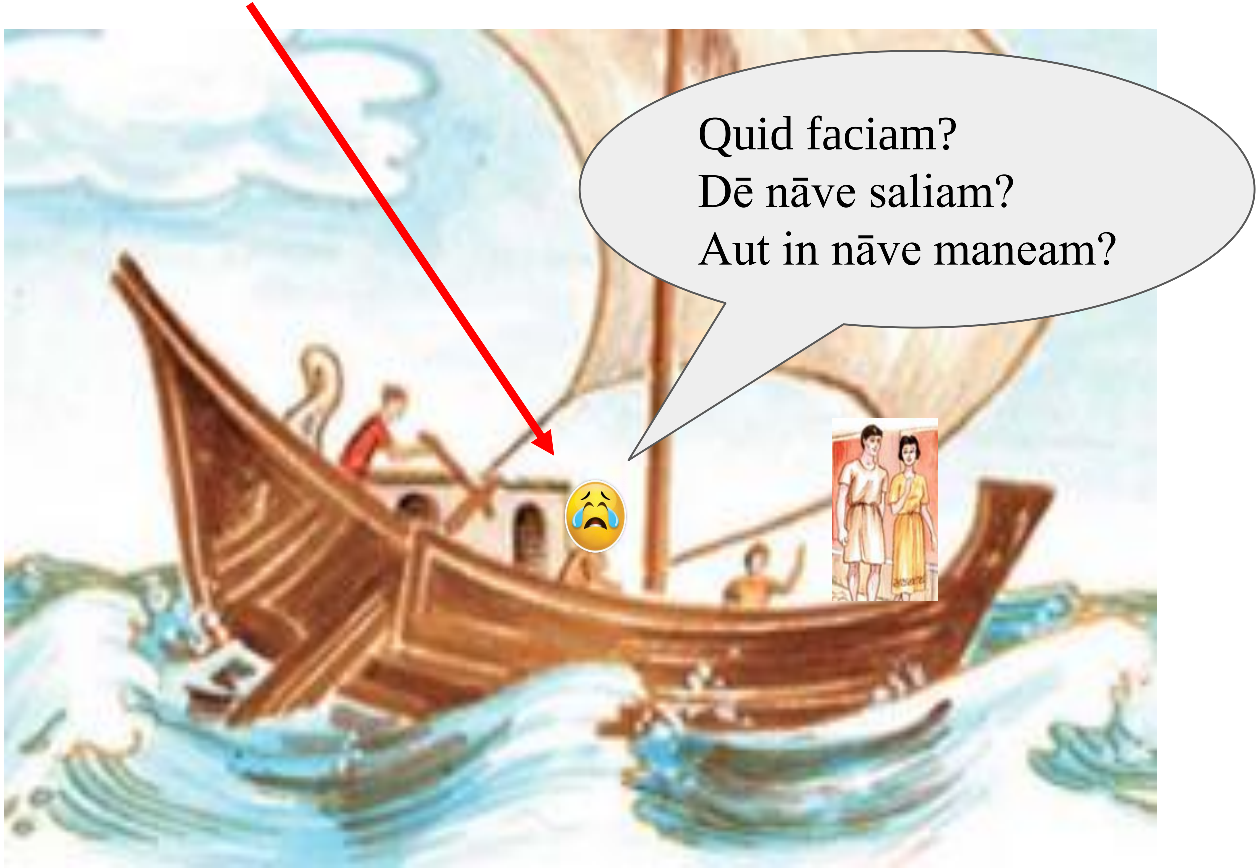
Mercātor nunc vītam dēspērat.



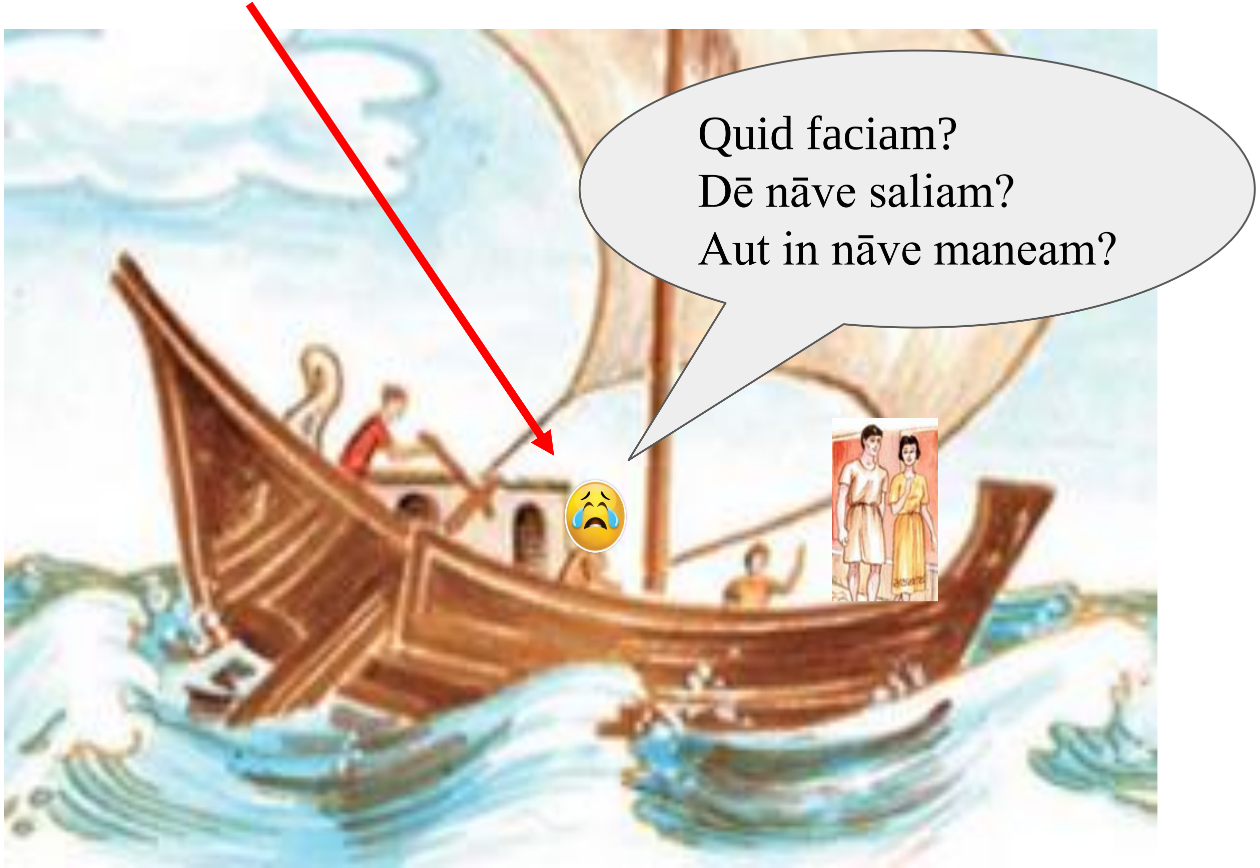
Mercātor nunc vītam dēspērat. Id est, spem nōn iam habet.



Cūr mercātor vītam dēspērat?



Mercātor sē rogat utrum in mare saliat an in nāve maneat.



Lectiō II

Arīōn fuit fidicen nōtus.

Fidicen fidibus canit.

Fidēs est īnstrūmentum musicāle.

fidēs
-ium
f pl

Quae sunt fidēs?

fidēs
-ium
f pl

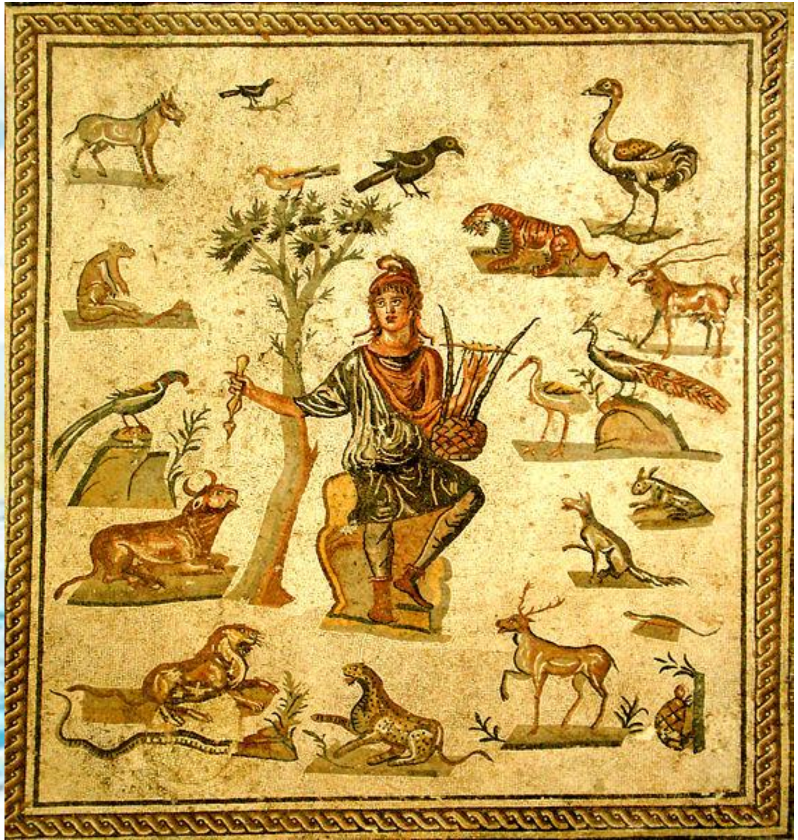
Quis fidēs canit?

Fidicen cantum canit.

Fidicen carmen quoque canit!

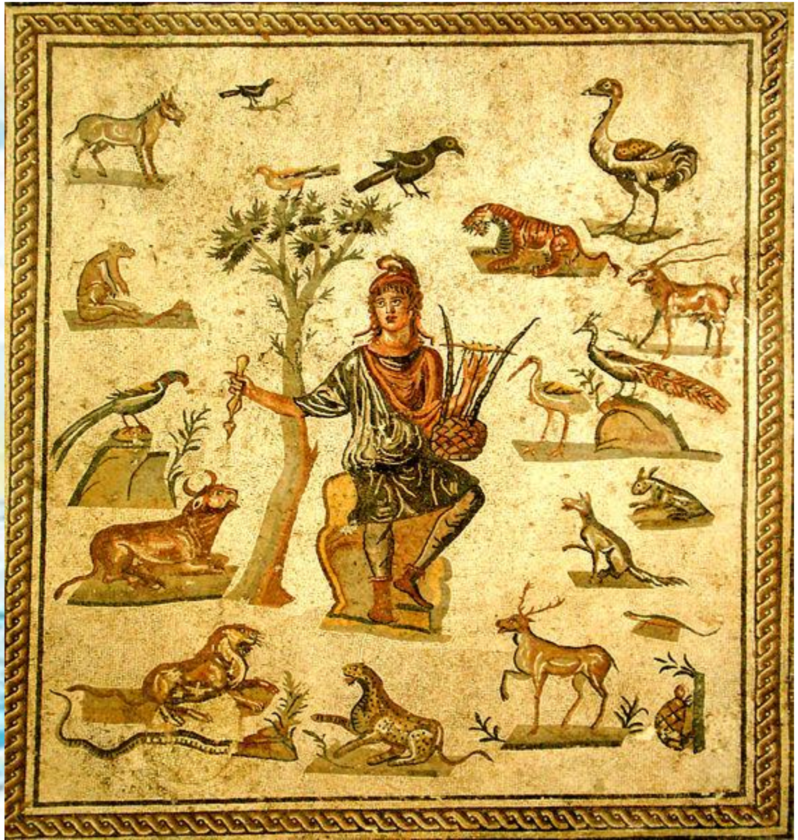
Carmen est cantus cum verbīs.

Arīōn fuit fidicen nōtus ut Orpheus.

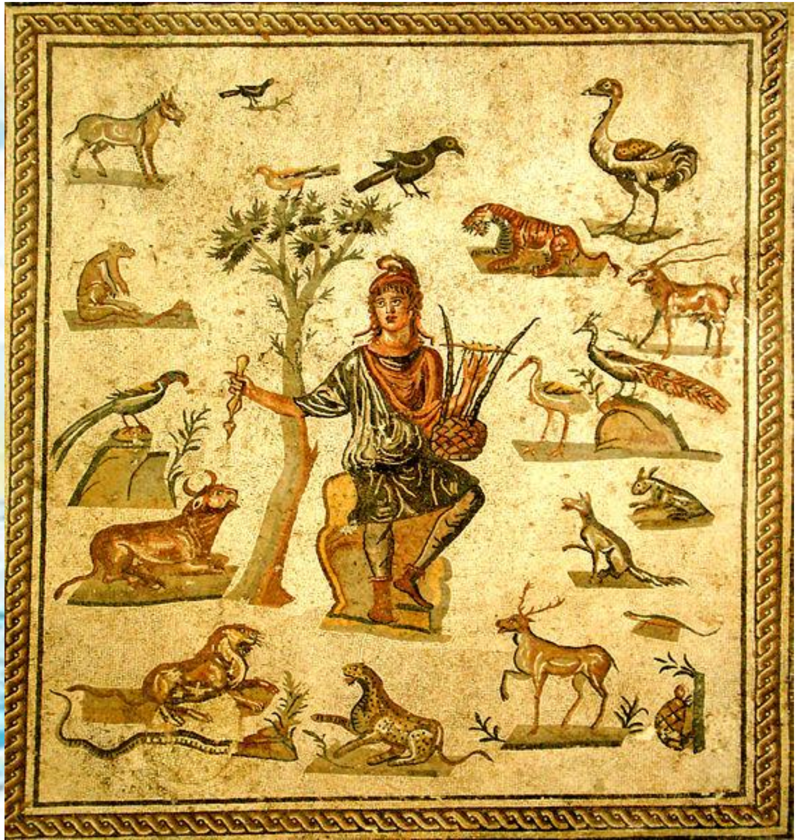


Arīōn et Orpheus multa carmina sciebant.

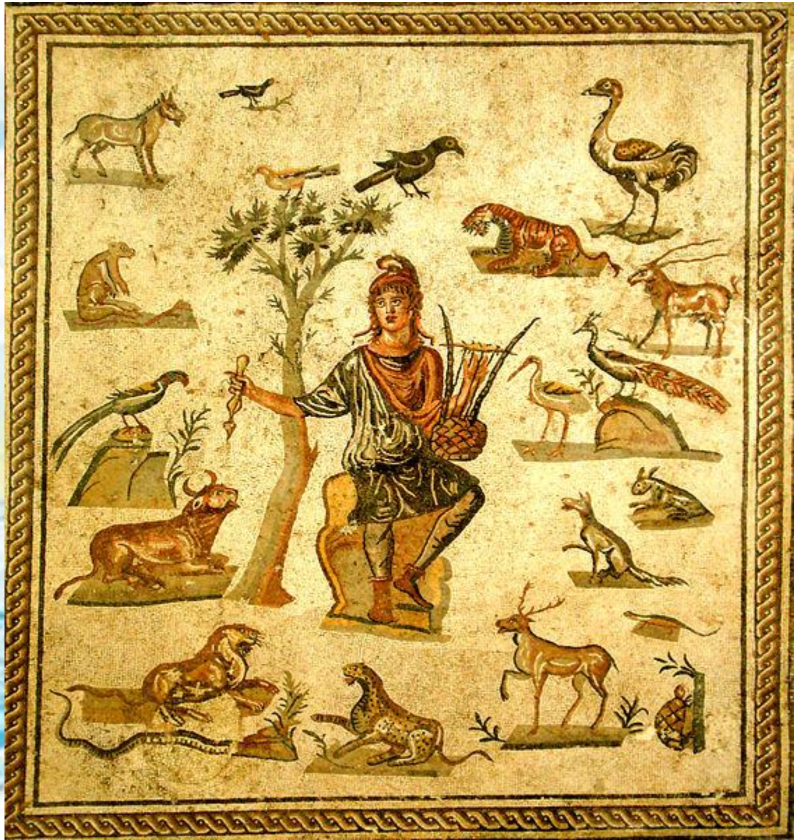
Sed Orpheus bēstiās ferās et arborēs alliciebat.



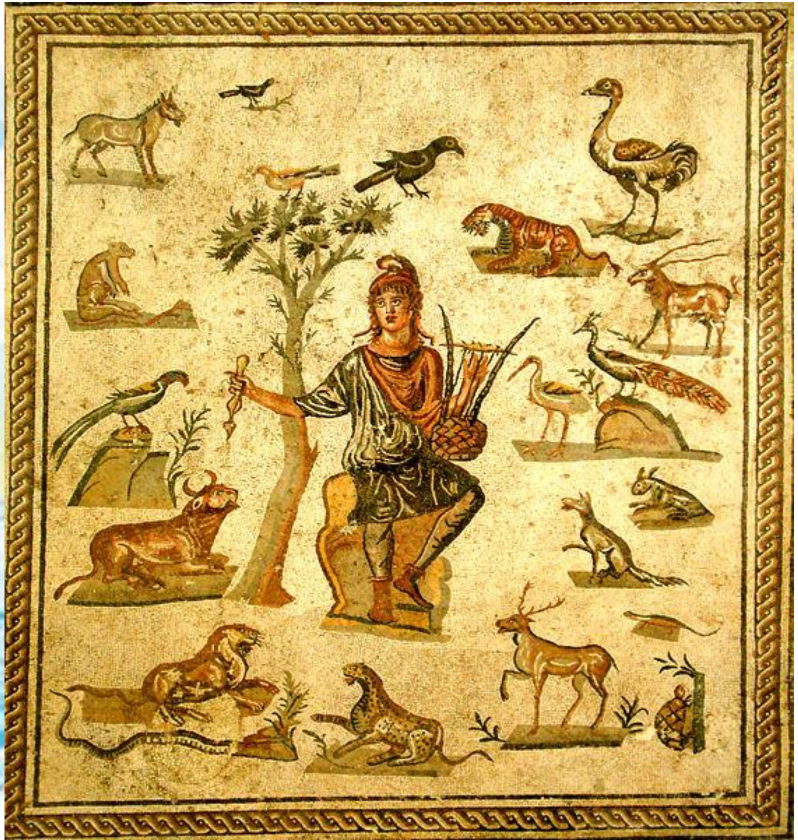
Orpheus tam bene canēbat ut bēstiās ferās et arborēs ad sē alliceret.



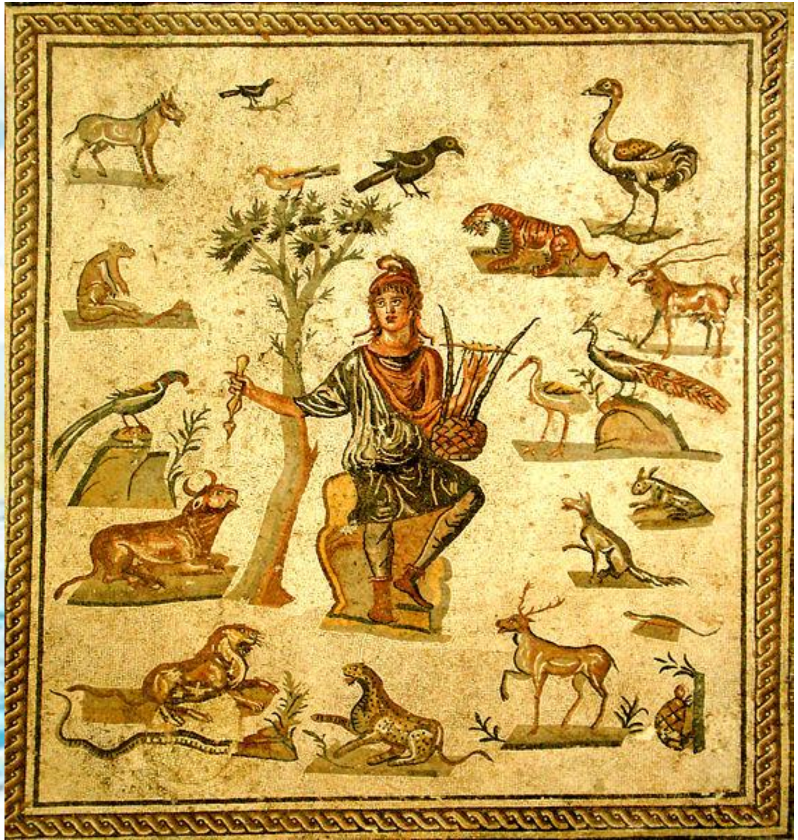
Arīōn, tamen, pīscēs et delphīnōs alliciēbat.



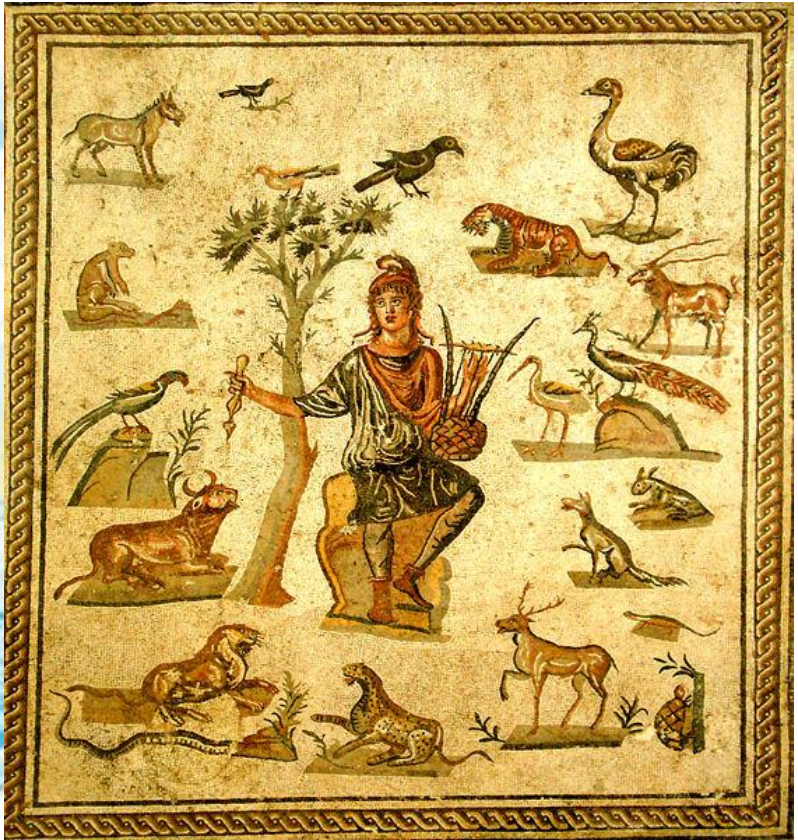
Arīōn tam bene canēbat ut piscēs delphīnōsque alliceret.



Quam bene canēbat Arīōn?



Et Orpheus? Quam bene canēbat?



Estne piscis?

Minimē! Nōn piscis, sed delphīnus est!

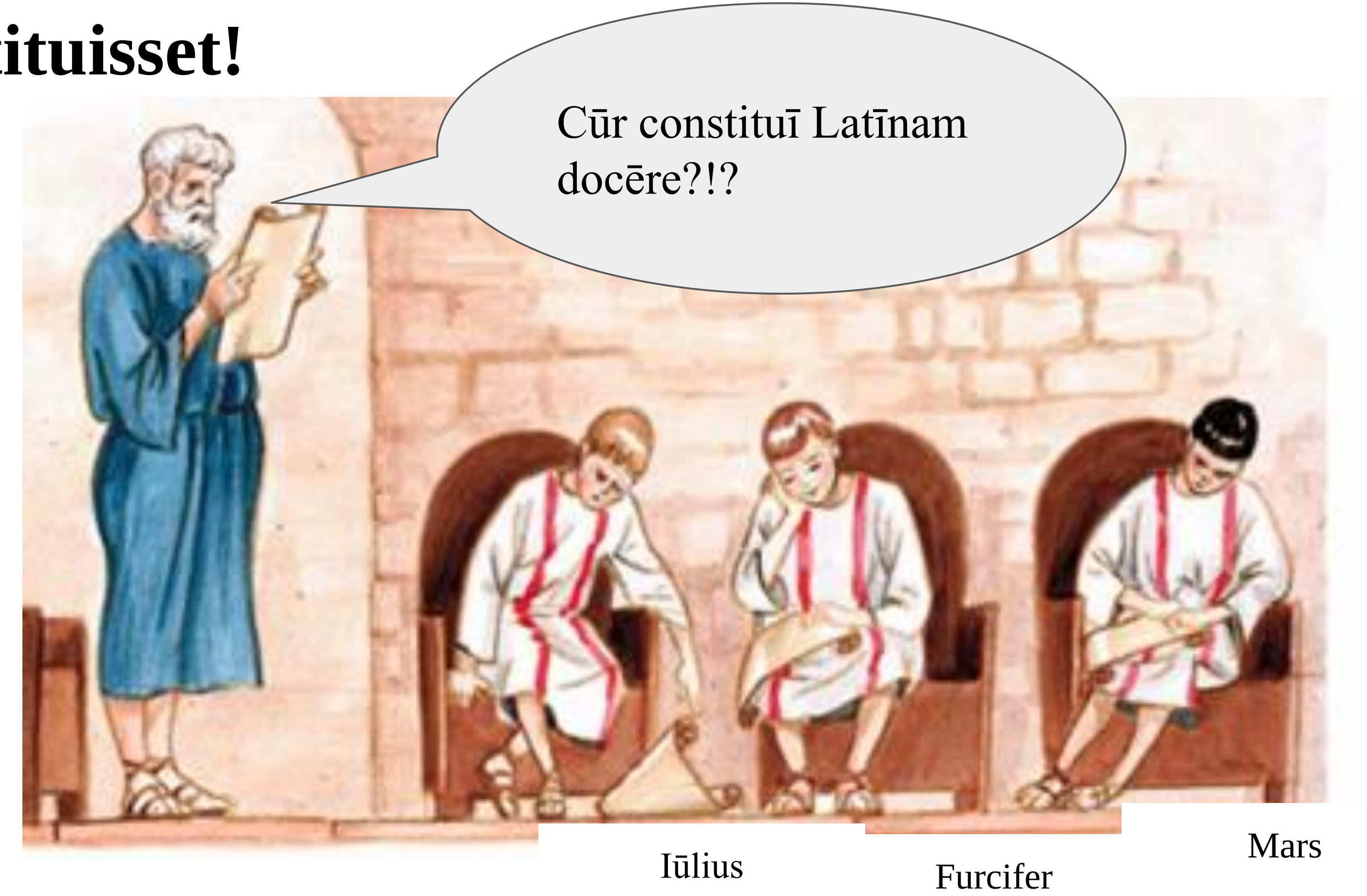
Arīōn in dorsō delphīnī sedet.

dorsum = tergum bēstiae

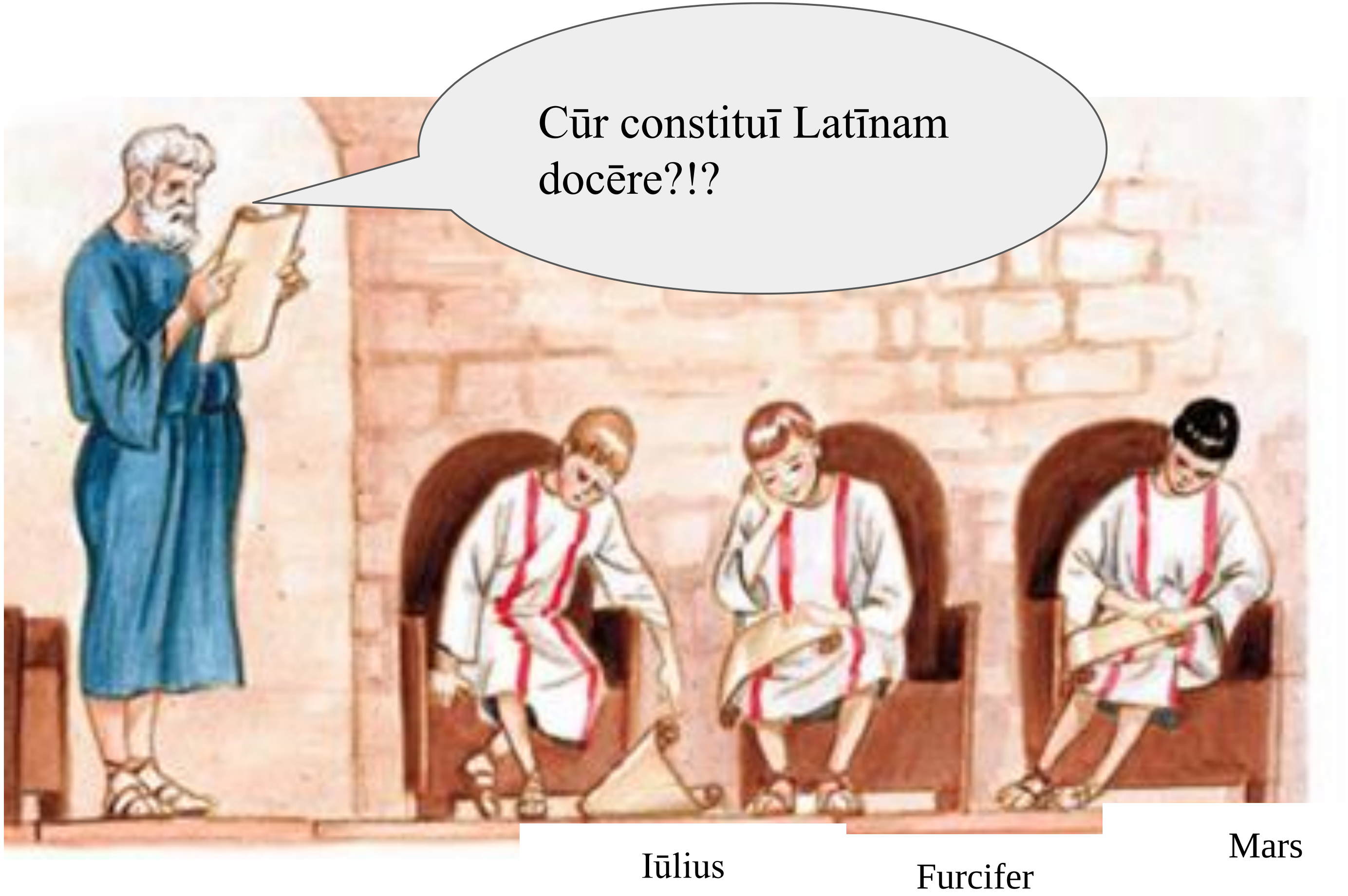
Ubi sedet Arīōn?

Magister opus domesticum ā discipulīs poscit:

Magister memoriā nōn tenēbat cūr Latīnam docēre constituisset!

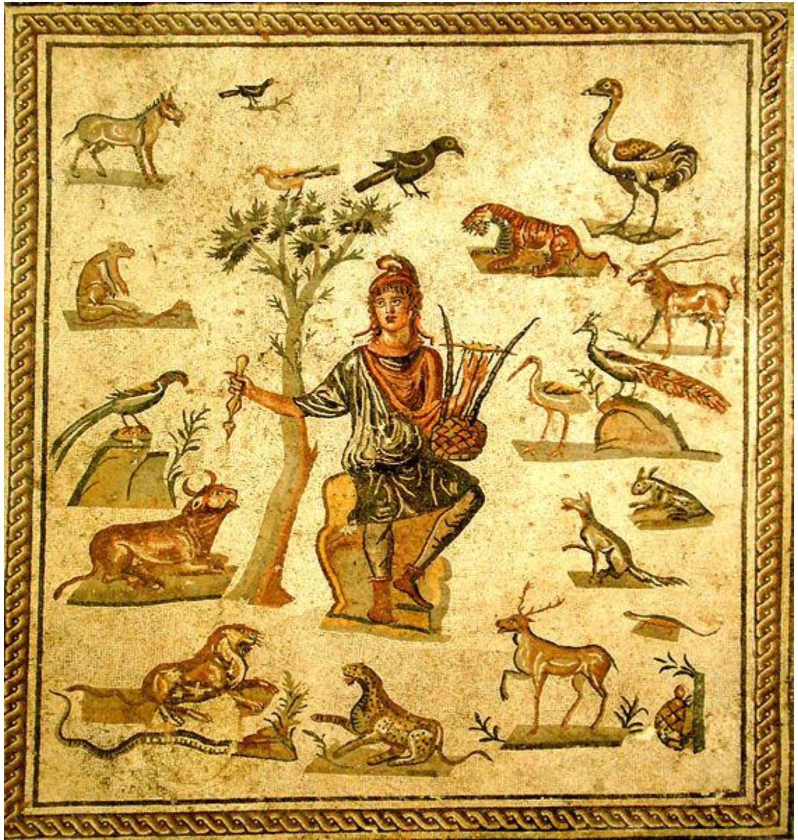


oblīvīscī = memoriā nōn tenēre

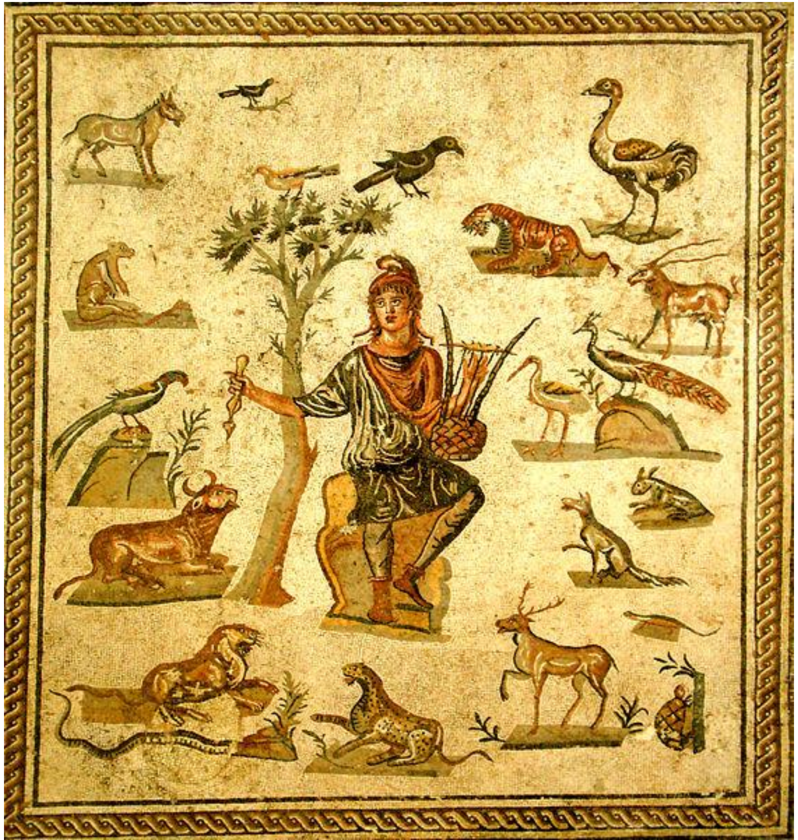


Magister oblītus est cūr Latīnam docēre constituisset!

Bēstiae, nātūram suam oblītae, ad Orpheum accēdunt cum fidicen canēbat.



Bēstiae natūram feram suam memoriā nōn tenēbant cum Orpheus cantum canēbat.

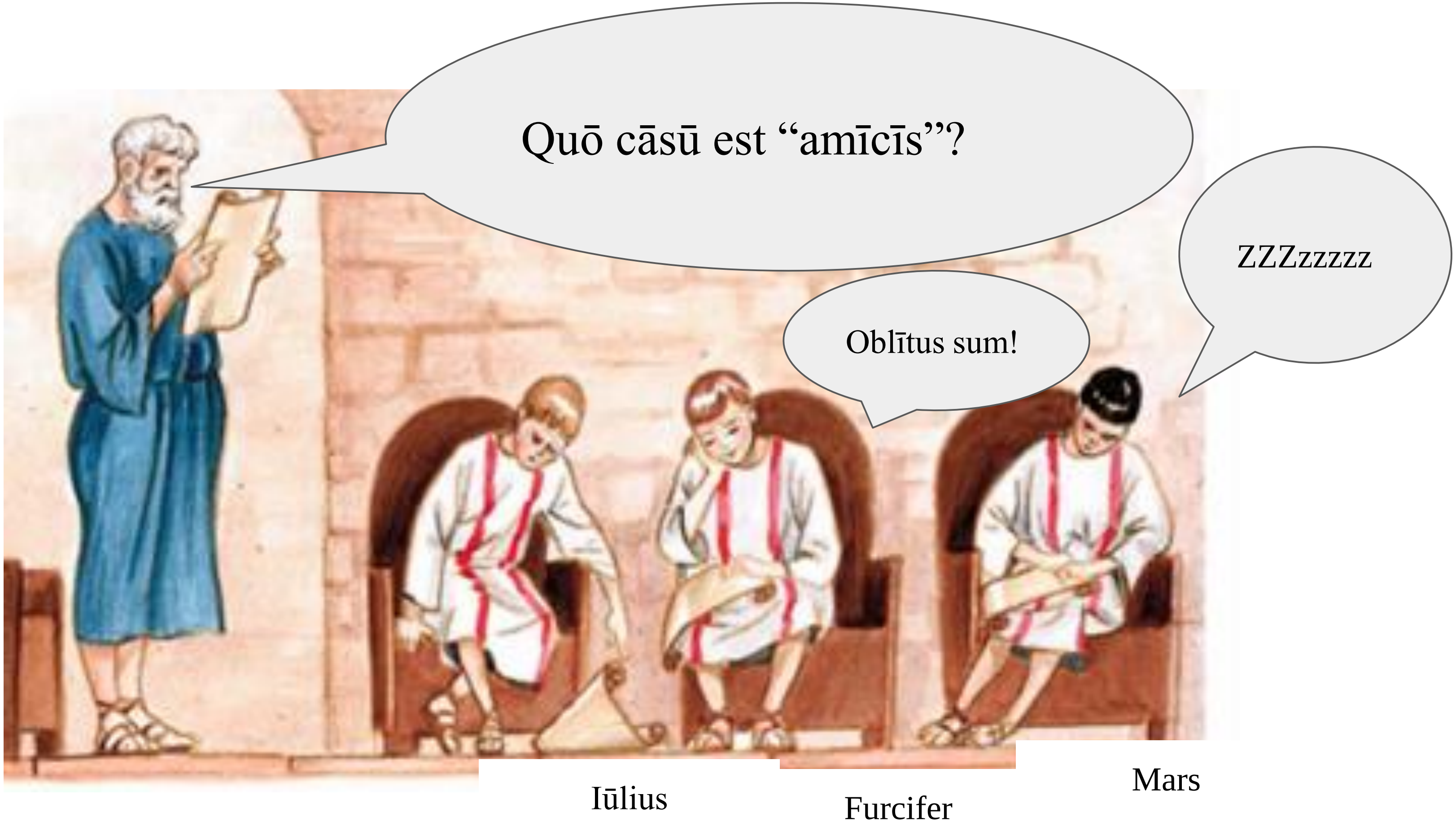


Magister invidet amīcīs mercātōribus.

Magister invidiōsus amīcīs mercātōribus est.

Magister invidiōsus amīcīs mercātōribus est.

Magister invidiōsus amīcīs mercātōribus est.



Mārcus parvam puellam pulsat!
Mārcus fīlius improbus est!

Itaque, Iūlius tergum Mārcī verberat!

Mārcus patrem rogāvit ut sibi parceret.

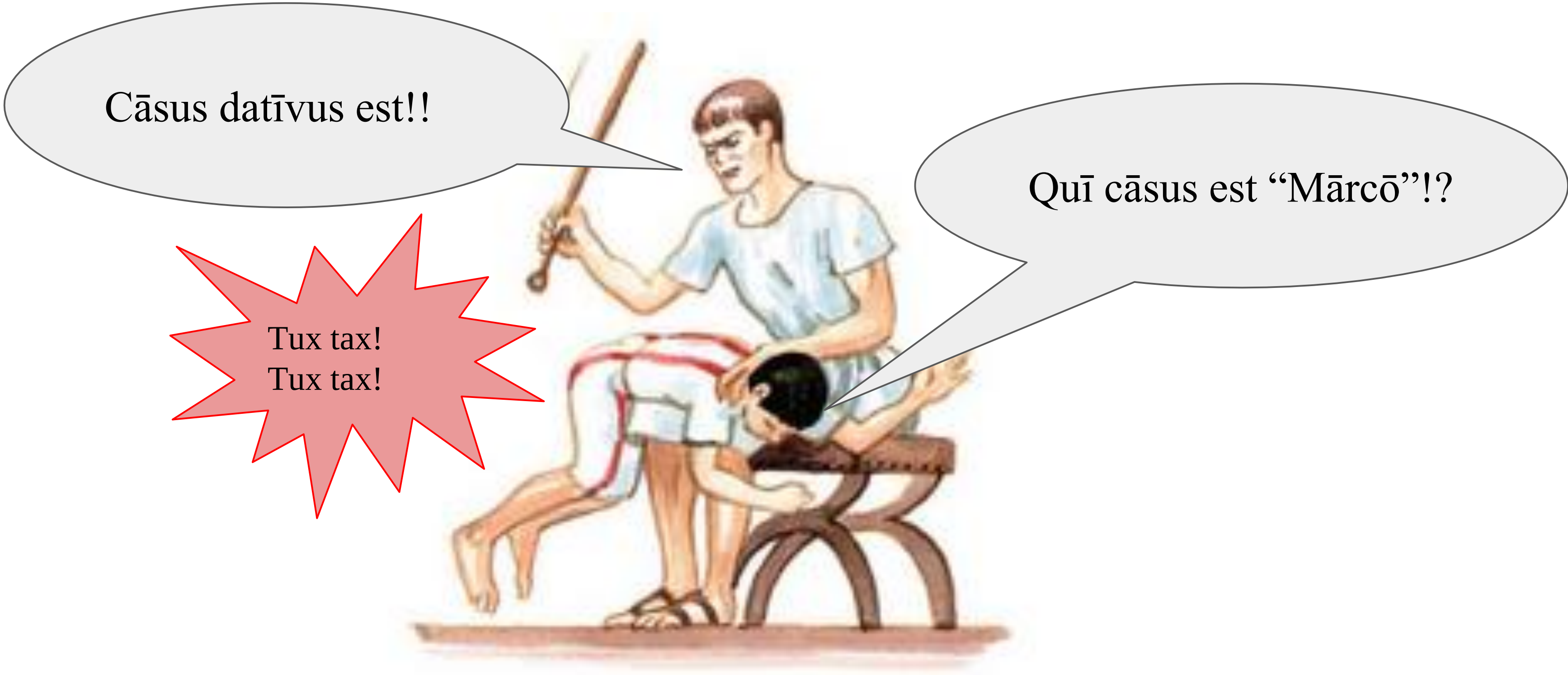
Sed Iūlius Mārcō nōn parcit!

parcere (+ *dat.*) = nōn punīre; nōn necāre

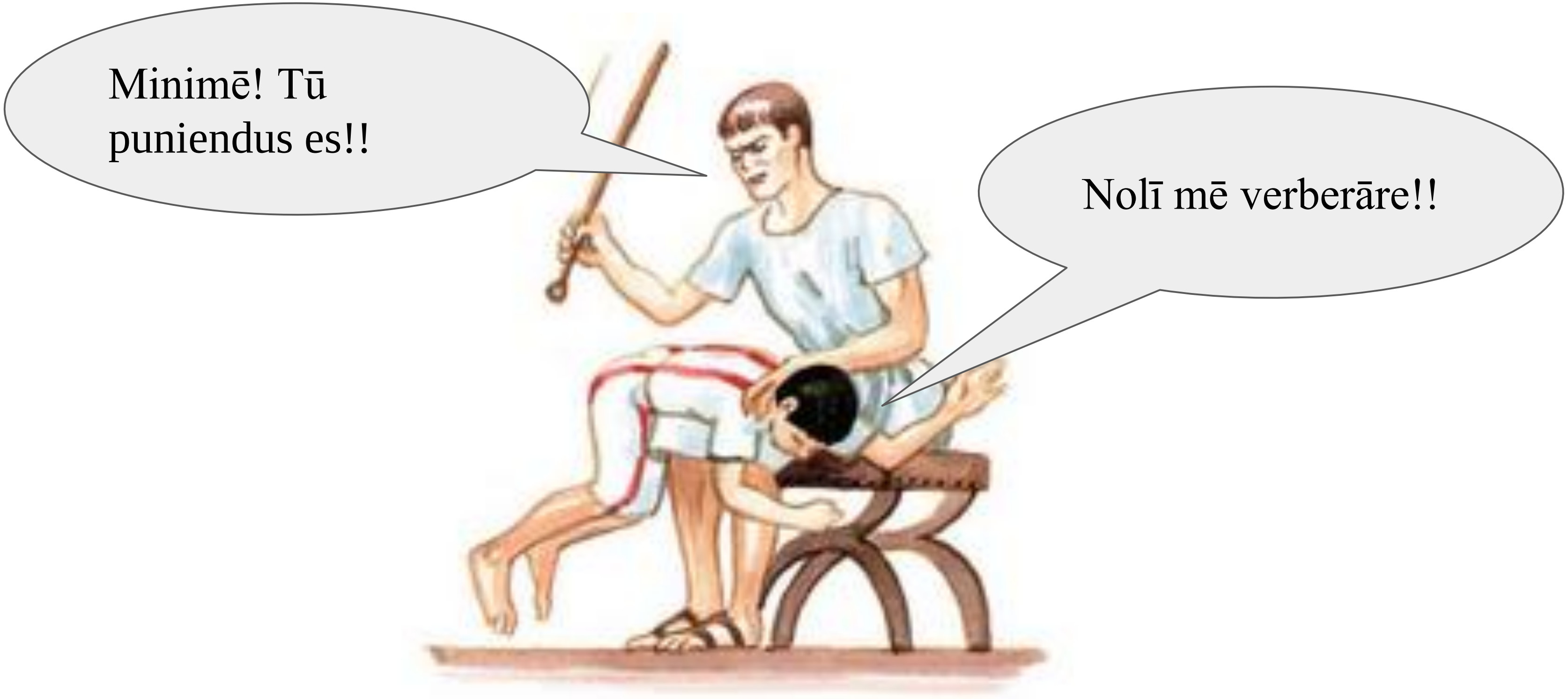
Parcitne Mārcō Iūlius?

Parcitne Mārcō Iūlius?

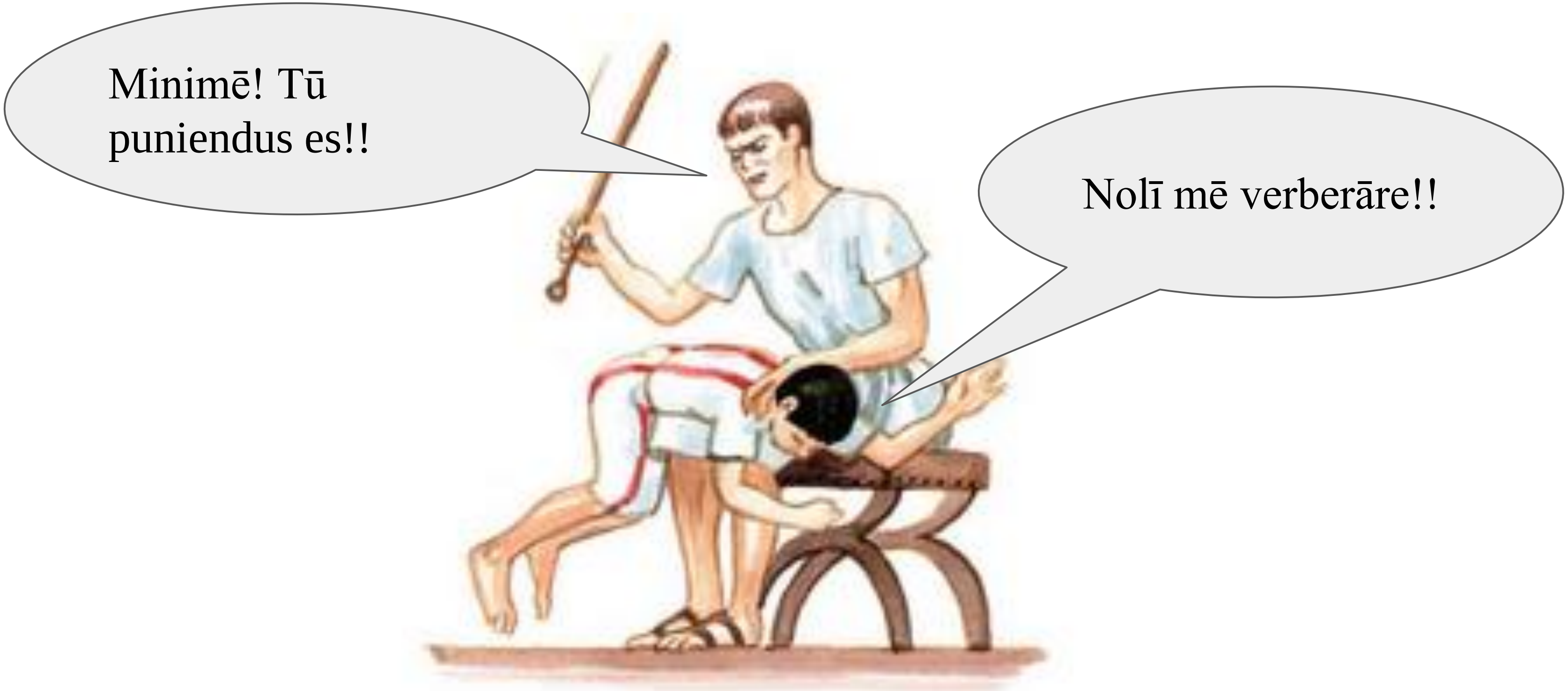
Parcitne Mārcō Iūlius?



Iūlius ā Mārcum verberandō nōn abstinet!

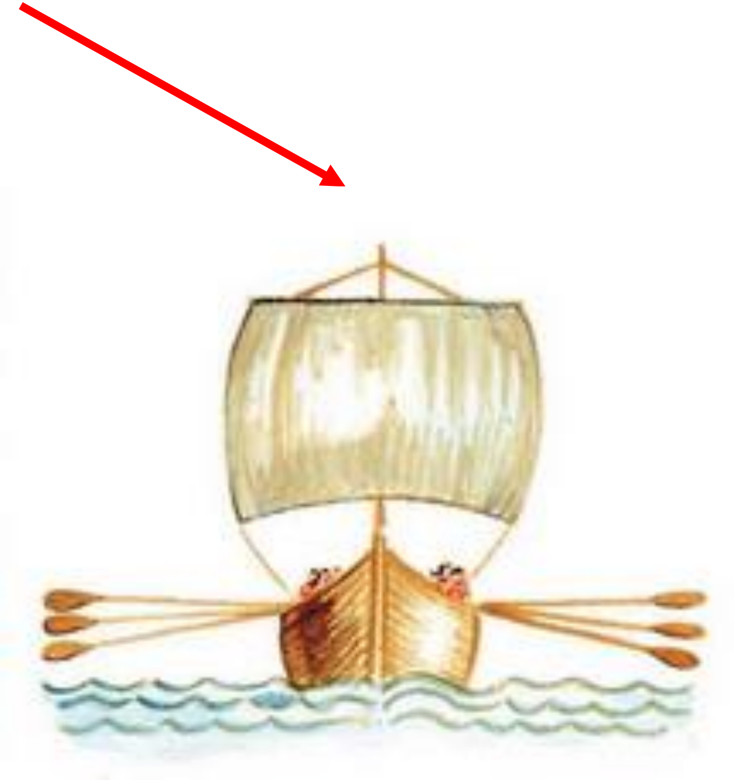


abstinet (+ *abl.*) < abs + tenēre

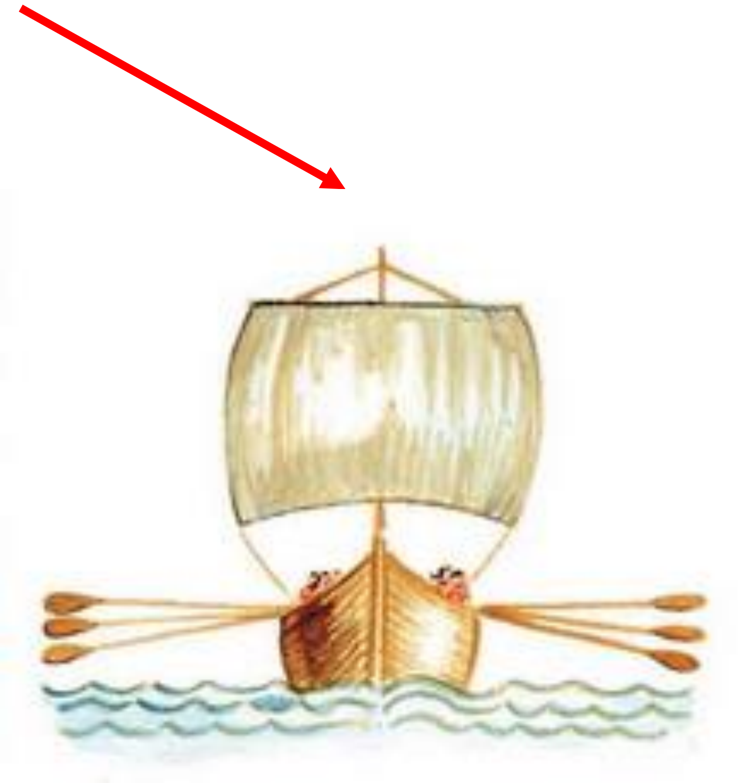


Ecce navis.

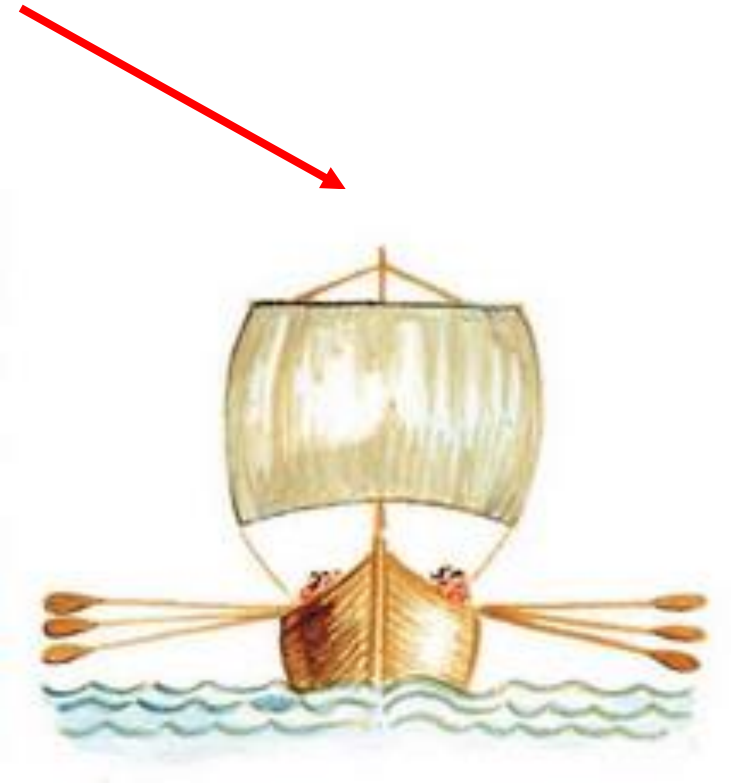
Nemō est in parte superiōre navis.



Nemō in parte altā navis est.

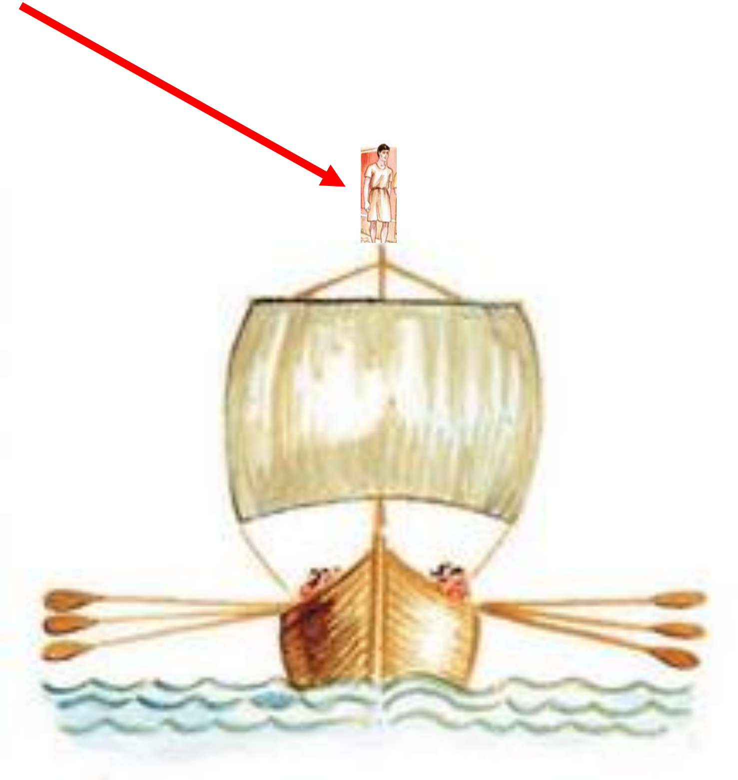


Nemō in parte celsā navis est.

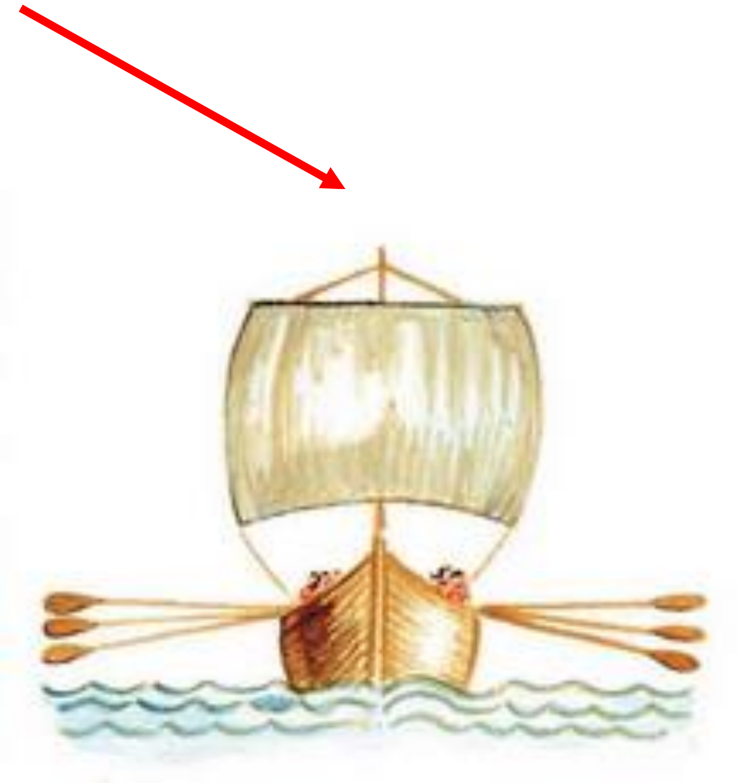


Quis in parte celsā navis est?

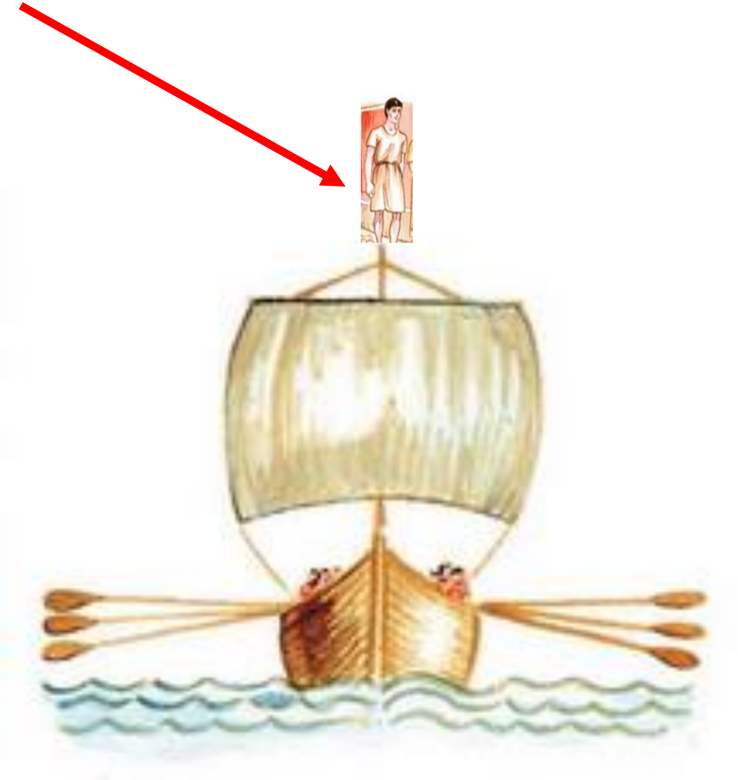
Sed subitō Mēdus in celsā parte navis appāret!



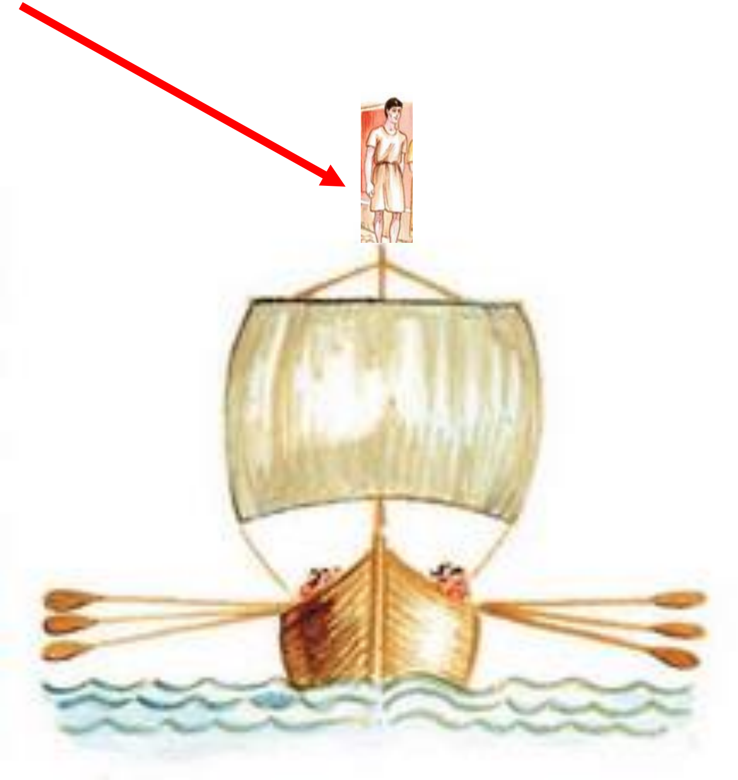
Nemō in parte celsā navis est.



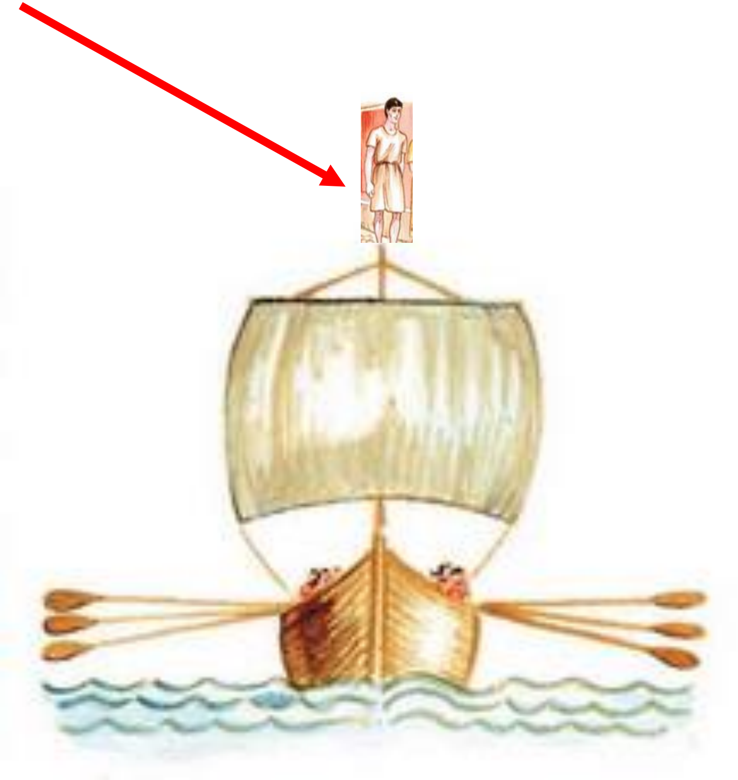
Sed repente Mēdus in celsā parte navis appāret!



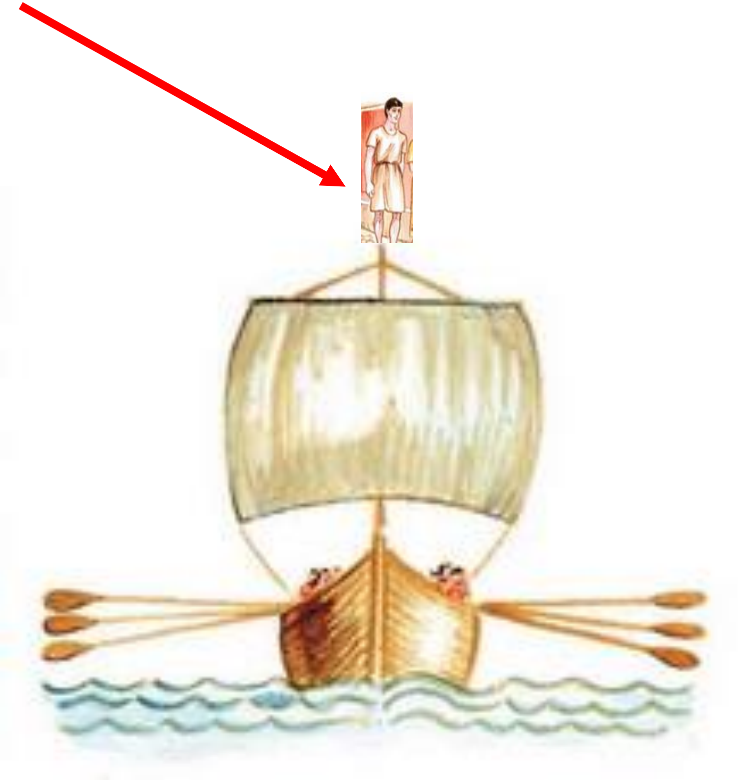
Quis repente in celsā parte navis appāret?



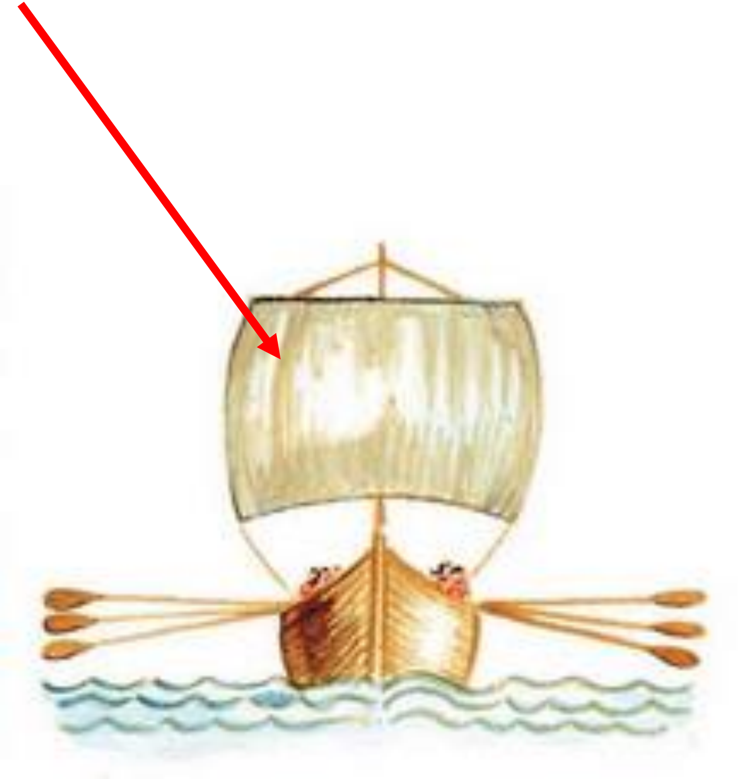
Quandō Mēdus in celsā parte navis appāret?



appārēre = in conspectum venīre



Nulla imāgō in velā est...



Sed prōtinus appāret imāgō Iūliī in velā!!