

Habeo = to have, but also 'I regard/I consider'.

Habeo pecuniam = I have money

Habes puellam = *puellam* = you sing. have a girl

habeo te uxorem = I regard you (sing. acc.) as a wife (acc.)

amare = to love

habere = to have

Possum I can/I am able to, *malo* I prefer, *nolo/uolo* I do not want/I want.

All three of these verbs are often found with infinitives (as in English – I am able *to do* x, I do not want/refuse *to do* x, I prefer to do x).

◦ *mālō* often appears with two infinitives, separated by *quam* – I prefer to do x rather than y. E.g. *mālō ostendere quam dīcere* – I prefer to show rather than tell.

◦ It can also appear with two nouns as objects – e.g. *mālō pecūniam quam pulchritūdinem* – I prefer money rather than beauty

Page 50 Reading exercise

Megadorus Euclionem uicinum uidet. **A** foro **abit** Euclio. anxius est.

Meg. Sees his neighbour Euclio. Euclio leaves the forum. He is anxious.

a/ab = *ab aula* / *a foro* (out of) + abl.

Ad + *acc* = towards/into/to

nam **animus** Euclionis, quod aurum **non uidet**, domi **est**, **Euclio ipse** (*himself*) foris (*outside*).

Because he does not see the gold, Euclio's spirit/mind is at home, Euclio himself (is) outside.

Euclio**em** **blande salut**at Megador**us**, homo diues pauper**em**.

Megadorus, a rich man, greets Euclio, a poor one/man ingratiatingly/condescendingly.

Adverb = modifies the verb = asking the action *how* is done.

timet autem Euclio, quod Megadorus uir diues est. perspicu**um** est. Megadorus thesaurum Euclionis uult. non dubi**um** est.

but Euclio is afraid because Meg. is a rich man. It is obvious/patent. Megadorus wants Euclio's treasure. There is no doubt.

uir = man/husband / *uxor* = woman/wife

Euclio in aedis it, uidet aurum, saluum est. ex aedibus igitur exit. Megadorus filiam Euclionis uxorem poscit.

Euclio goes in the house, looks at the gold, and it is safe. Therefore, he goes out of the house. Meg. demands Euclio's daughter as a wife.

Uidet = he looks

filiam promittit Euclio, sed sine dote. pauper enim est. dotem igitur habet nullam. Megadorus dotem uult nullam. bonus est et diues satis.

Euclio promises his daughter, but without a dowry, because he is poor and therefore has no dowry. Meg. wants no dowry. He is good/he is a good man, and rich enough.

nuptiae hodie sunt. coquum igitur uocat Megadorus in aedis. timet autem Staphyla, quod Phaedra e Lyconide grauida est. Megadorus uxorem domum ducit grauidam. malum est.

The nuptials are today. Meg therefore calls the cook into the house. But Staphyla is afraid because Phaedra is pregnant by/from Lyconides. Meg. leads the pregnant wife home. This is bad.

Duco = I lead

Dico = I say

Duco uxorem domum = to marry

Ducit different from dicit.

Page 58 Reading exercise

Megadorus nuptias facere vult. Coquos igitur uocat multos ad aedes.

Meg. wants to get married. Therefore he calls many cooks to the house.

Coquorum opus est cenam coquere ingentem. Uxorem domum ducit Megadorus Phaedram, Euclionis filiam.

The job of the cooks is to cook a huge dinner. Meg. marries (leads home) Phaedra, Euclio's daughter.

Sed coqui Euclionem virum pauperem habent et tristem. Nam nil amittere vult.

But the cooks consider Euclio a poor and sad man. For he wants to lose nothing.

Follem enim ingentem, ubi dormire vult, in os imponit.

When he wants to sleep, he puts on his face/mouth a huge bag.

Ubi = when

Ita animam, dum dormit, non amittit.

So he does not lose his soul while he sleeps

Dum = while. Dum spiro, spero.

Apud tonsorem **praesequina**, quod nihil **vult** amittere, **colligit omnia** et domum **ducit**.

Because he wants to lose nothing, at the house of the barber/at the barber's, he (Euclio) collects all the nail clippings and carries (them) home.

Apud + acc = at the house of

Aquam dare **non vult**. Ignem dare, quod amittere **timet**, **non vult**.

He does not want to give away water. He does not want to give away fire, because he is afraid of losing it/to lose it.

Vir tristis est. Coqui igitur in aedes inire Megadori, viri divitis et facilis, **volunt**.

He is a sad man/The man is a sad one/The man is sad. Therefore the cooks want to enter/go into the house of Meg, a rich and easy man.

Periculum autem in aedibus Megadori multum est, vasa argentea ingentia, vestes multae, multum aurum.

But/however there is a great danger in the house of Meg.: (there are) great/big silver vases, many clothes, much gold.

Si quid servi **amittunt**, coqui **os** fures **putant** (think) et comprehendere **volunt**.

If the slaves lose anything, they think the cooks are thieves and they want to seize them.

Apud Euclionem autem coqui **salvi** **sunt**. Vasa argentea ex aedibus **auferre** Euclionis **facile non est**, quod vasa nulla **habet**!

But at Euclio's house, the cooks are safe. It is not easy to seize/steal silver vases from the house of Euclio, because he has no vases.