

Ēchō et Narcissus

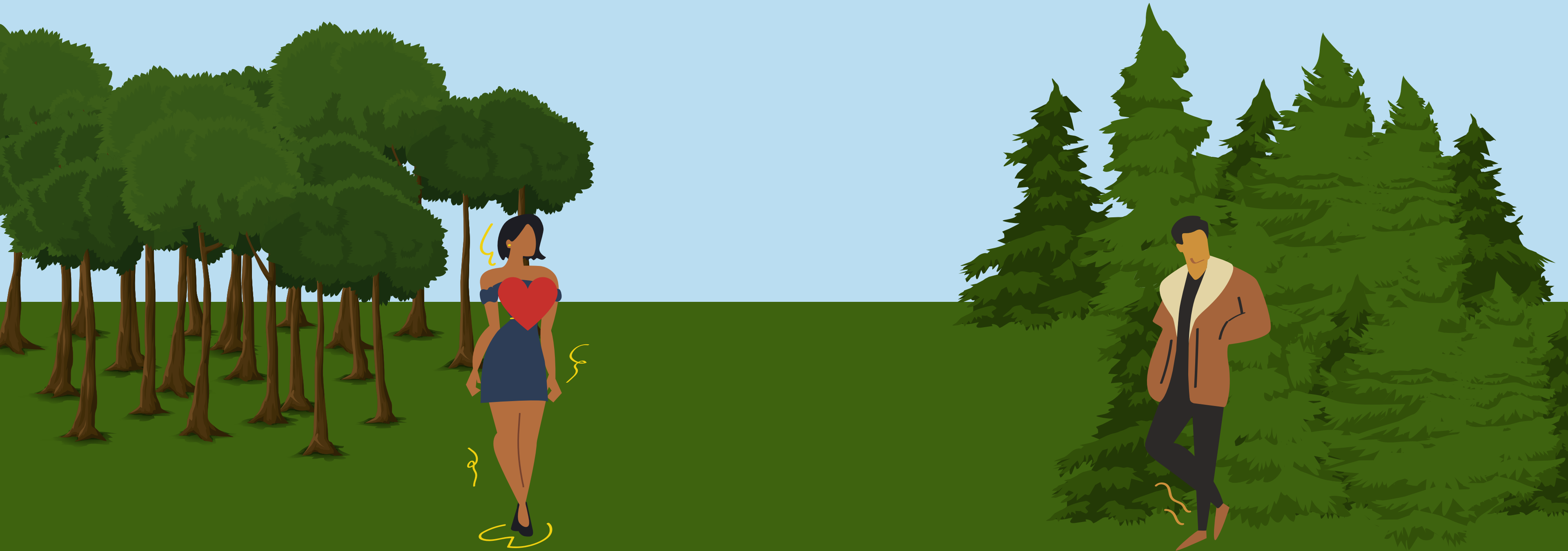
Dr. Stark

Latin via Ovid



Narcissus erat iuvenis fōrmōsus et superbus. Putābat sē
fōrmōsissimum esse.* Quamquam multae iuvenem
amāverant, tamen Narcissus nēminem praeter sē amābat.

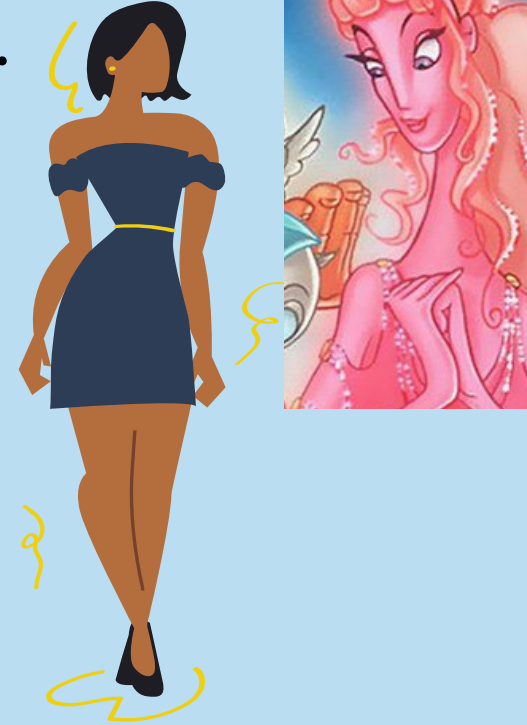
**He thought that he was most handsome.*



Ubi nympha Ēchō Narcissum in silvā vīdit,
statim iuvenem amāvit.



Nēmō adest.



Estnē Iūppiter?

Ēchō adhūc et corpus et vōcem habēbat, sed vōx erat nova.
Quod Ēchō Iūnōnī, rēgīnae deōrum, dolō* nocuerat,
nympha Iūnōnī nōn grāta erat.
Iūnō dīxit, "Nōn sine poenā mihi nocueris."

**by means of a trick*



Ēchō vōcem habet sed solum respondere potest. Verba
aliōrum reportāre potest, sed sua verba nōn habet.



Ōlim Narcissus cum cēterīs iuvenibus animālia fera in
silvīs et montibus sequitur.* Nox appropinquat et fōrmās
obscurās in silvā cēlat.

**is following, follows*



"Quis adest?"* rogat Narcissus. "Quis adest?"
"Adest,"* respondet Ēchō.

*"*Who is here?*" *Echo replies, "Here."*

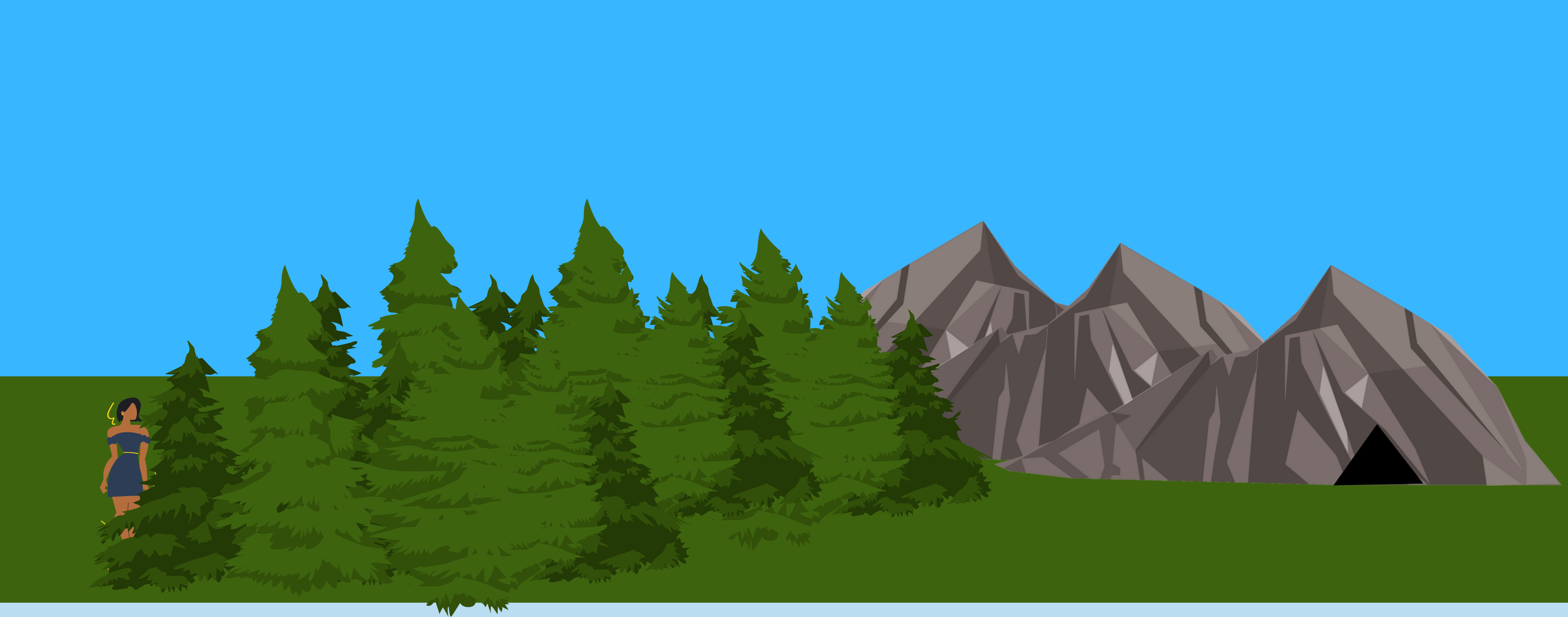


"Venī,"* clāmat Narcissus magnā vōcē. "Venī!"
"Vēnī," respondet Ēchō, et nympha misera iuvenem
superbum bracchiīs suīs tenēre temptat.
*Venī, "*come!*": a command (imperative singular); vēnī, *I have come*.

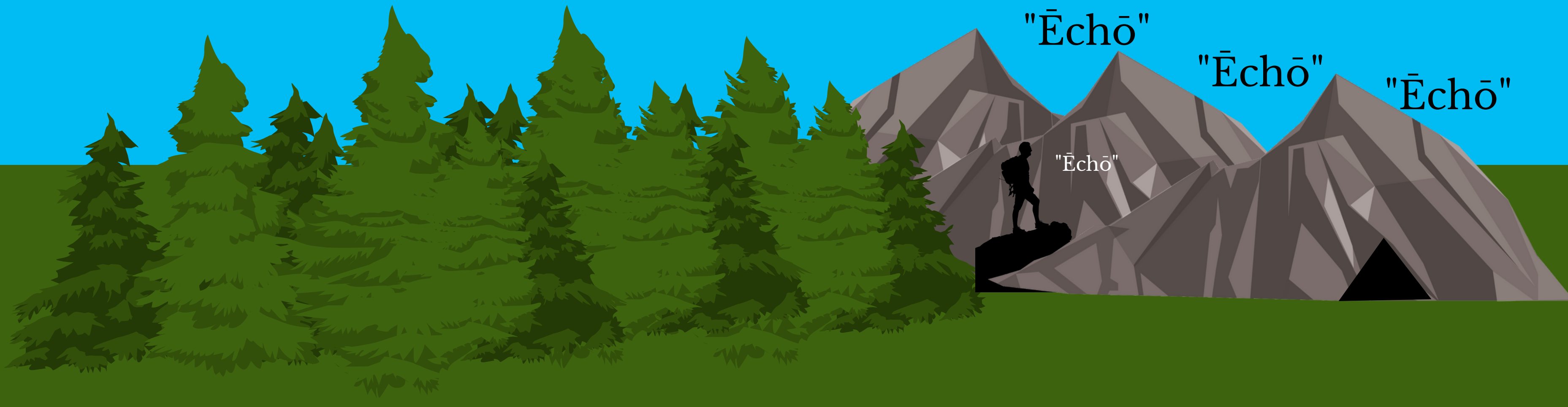


"Dēsiste,"* clāmat Narcissus. "Moriar antequam tibi mē dederō."*
"Tibi mē dederō," resonat misera Ēchō.

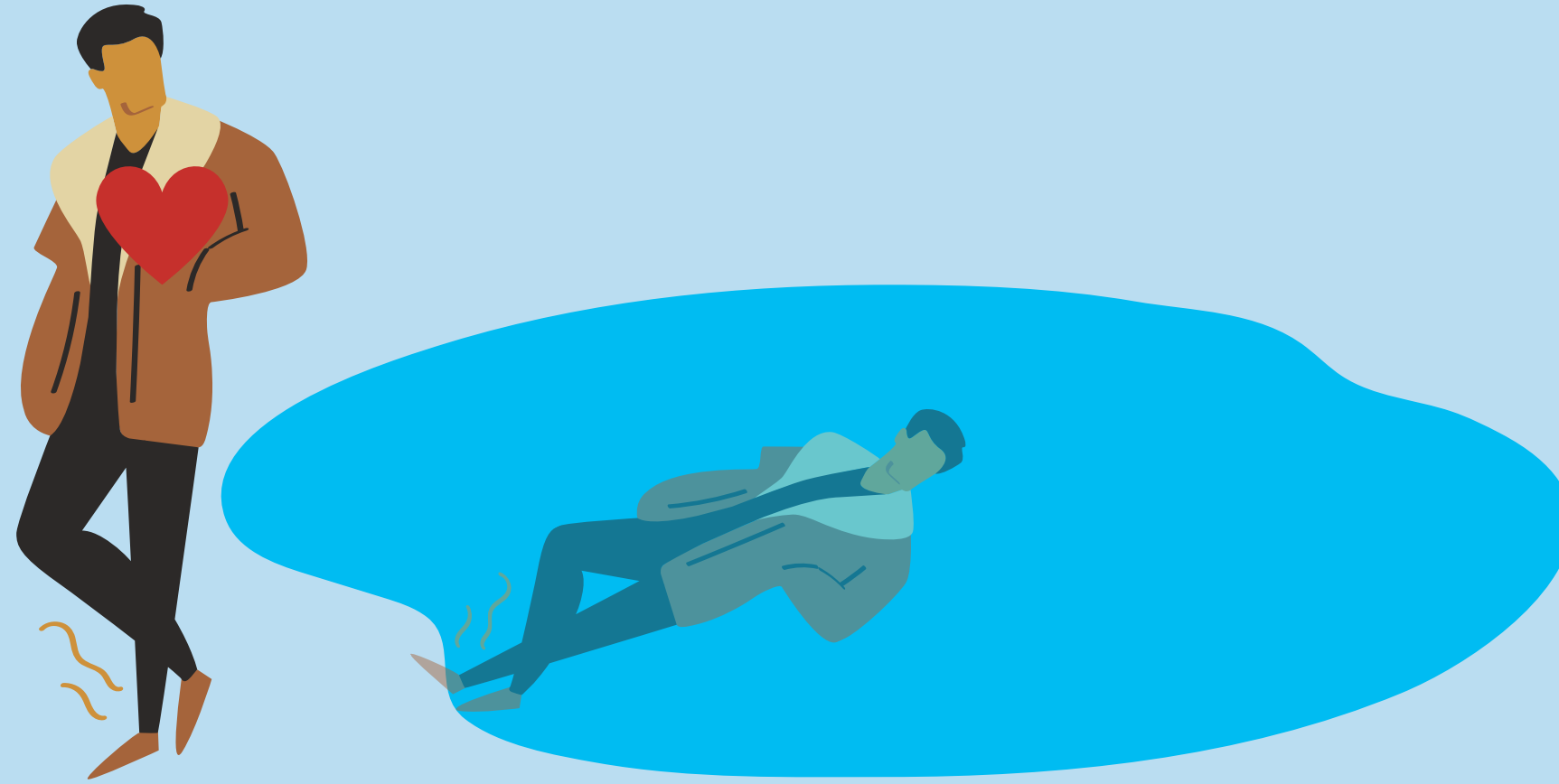
**"I will die before I will give myself to you."*



In pudōre sē cēlat—in silvīs, in montibus, in spēluncīs—
dōnec fōrma minima est. Vōx sōla manet.



Etiam hodiē haec vōx manet. Sī vōs in montibus
spēluncīsque errāveritis et "Ēchō, Ēchō," clāmāveritis,
Ēchō verba vestra resonābit.



Narcissus autem potestātem amōris nōn fugitāvit. Ōlim
in undīs fluminis sē, iuvenem fōrmōsissimum, vīdit et
imāginem suī amāvit.



Cum imāginem tangere temptāvit, imāgō fugitāvit. Dēnique pervīdit sē imāginem esse.* Lacrimīs aquās fontis turbāvit. Imāgō iterum fugitāvit;

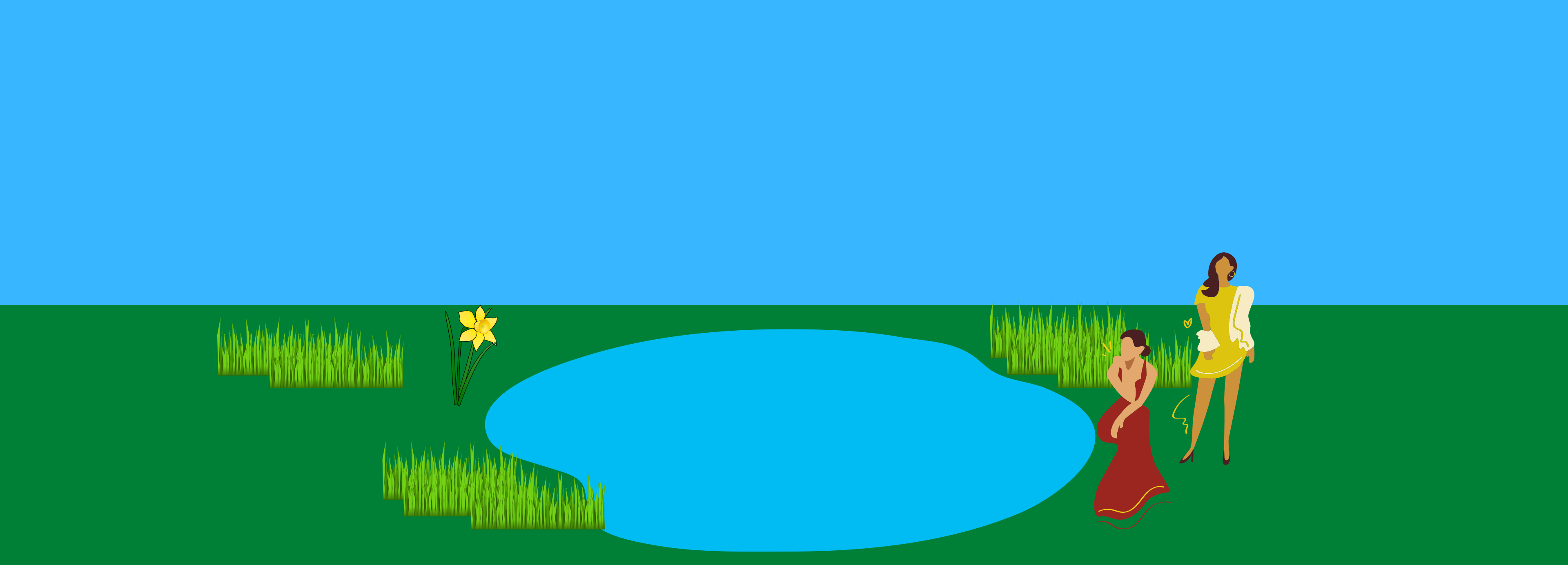
**Finally he realized that he himself was the image.*



amor corpus iuvenis dēvorāvit; neque vigor, neque color, neque
fōrma mānsit.



"Valē," dīxit Narcissus, et in rīpā flūminis iacuit. "Valē."
"Valē," resonāvit Ēchō.



Sorōrēs Narcissī corpus iuvenis quem amāverant humāre parāvērunt.
Sed prō corpore solum mānsit flōs–flōs appellātus* Narcissus albīs foliīs.

**A flower called...*



Superlative of Adjectives

stem + **-issimus, -a, -um**

longissimus, longissima, longissimum

the longest, the most long, very long, exceedingly long

beātus, -a, -um

beātissimus, -a, -um

happiest

pius, -a, -um

piissimus, -a, -um

most pious

sanctus, -a, -um

sanctissimus, -a, -um

most holy

Present of Posse

possum, posse, potuī, *to be able*

possum	<i>I can, am able</i>	possumus	<i>we can, are able</i>
potes	<i>you can, are able</i>	potestis	<i>you can, are able</i>
potest	<i>he, she, it can, is able</i>	possunt	<i>they can, are able</i>

Some Uses of the Ablative Case

Means

Manner

Accompaniment

Description

Place Where

Time When

Some Uses of the Ablative Case

Means:

Phoebus filiōs rēgīnae sagittā necāvit.

Phoebus killed the sons of the queen *by means of an arrow*.

Manner:

Narcissus magnā vōce clāmat.

Narcissus shouts *in a loud voice*.

NB: the preposition **cum** is used when the noun is not modified by an adjective:

cum gaudiō or **magnō cum gaudiō**, *with (great) joy*

Some Uses of the Ablative Case

Accompaniment:

Mercurius **cum patre** Iove ambulābat.

Mercury was walking *with his father Jupiter*.

Description:

Flōs appellātus Narcissus **albīs foliīs**.

The flower *with white petals* is called Narcissus.

Some Uses of the Ablative Case

Place Where:

Arachnē in Lydiā habitābat.

Arachne lived *in Lydia*.

Time When:

Nocte Pyramus et Thisbē "Valē" dīcēbant.

At night Pyramus and Thisbe said, "Goodbye."

Future Perfect Tense

perfect stem + future of esse

amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum, to love

amāv + erō = amāverō

amāverō	<i>I shall have loved</i>	amāverimus	<i>we shall have loved</i>
amāveris	<i>you will have loved</i>	amāveritis	<i>you will have loved</i>
amāverit	<i>he/she/it will have loved</i>	amāverint	<i>they will have loved</i>

Future Perfect Tense

perfect stem + future of esse

noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitum

nocu + erō = nocuerō

nocuerō *I shall have harmed*

nocuerimus *we shall have harmed*

nocueris *you will have harmed*

nocueritis *you will have harmed*

nocuerit *he/she/it will have harmed*

nocuerint *they will have harmed*

Reflexive Pronoun

Singular & Plural

Nom. --

Gen. suī of himself, herself, itself, themselves

Dat. sibi to himself, herself, itself, themselves

Acc. sē (sēsē) himself, herself, itself, themselves

Abl. sē (sēsē) with himself, herself, itself, themselves